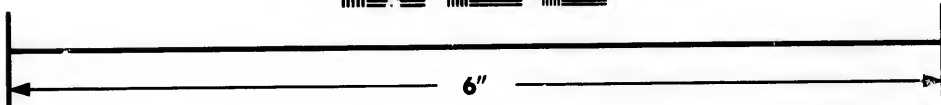
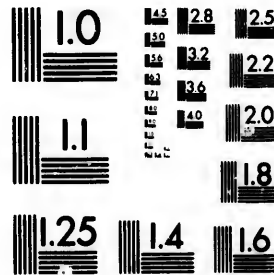


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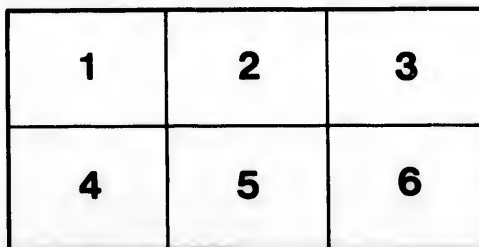
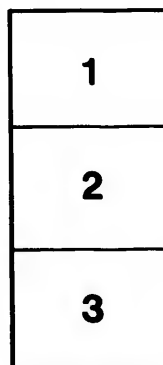
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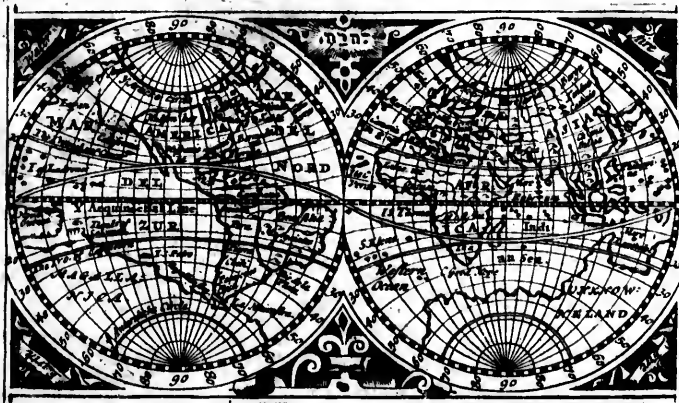
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A REFLECTION upon

Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, &c.

OR, THE

Great Historical Dictionary

Of LEWIS MORERY, D. D.

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in Four TOMES in Folio, French;

AND

An Account of this Edition of the following BOOK.

THE Great Historical Dictionary of *Monsieur Morery*, was an unexpected Work to come from a Person, who understood not any *Greek* or *Hebrew*; and had but an indifferent knowledge of *Latin*. For it will be allowed, amidst such a multiplicity of Subjects, to contain many very ingenious things. Yet I desire not to commend him for the Invention he ascribes to the *Chinese* of the Province of *Xamsi*: *who boyl their Victuals* (he says) *over Pits of Subterraneous Fires, proceeding from the Bowels of the Earth: Which, to make the Fire burn the quicker and stronger, they contract as the Mouths in such a manner, as only to leave room for the Caldron to stand.* For though the *Chinese* are famous over the World for their Inventions; yet the Wit of *this* hath so little in it of the Wisdom of their *Other*, or Common Sense, that it supercedes the Civility of the least pretence to approve of it. Neither yet is it possible for me to be reconciled to his Account of a Tribe of the *Troglodytes*; dwelling continually in the Caverns of a Mountain, in the Island of *Malta*; near to a House of *Pleasure*, belonging to the *Great Master* of the Order of the *Knights* there. A tall, robust, long-liv'd, inhospitable people, as he describes them: *Who speak altogether the pure Arabick Language, in which they are instructed, as to masters of Religion, by the Maronites that come to Malta.* For there appears no more Probability of an *Arabian* Race of *Christian Troglodytes* at *Malta*, than of a Nation of *Pygmies* in the Neighbourhood of the *Nile*. Therefore in a word, *Monsieur Morery*, as he hath his Excellencies, so he hath his great Faults too: And it seems to be none of the least remarkable of the Latter, That let a thing be never so Fabulous in *Pliny* and *Herodotus*, or the Histories of the old *Greeks*; never so extravagantly reported by the Modern Books of Voyages and Discoveries, or the Common *Memoires* of the Times; yet he mixes it with his purer Geography. Which hath given me continual reason to admire the Patience and Labour of his *Pen*: but I disagree with his *Fancy*, if he thought such Collections pleasing to Men of Sense; and with his Judgment, if he thought them true.

In his Geography of the Kingdom and Counties of *England*, there is no body but must be offended with him upon other Accoumts. The principal of our Rivers (next the *Thames*) the *Severn*, the *Trent*, the *Humber*, the *Medway*, the *Derwent*, &c. None of them have their Names with Descriptions in his Work. *Peterborough*, *Wells*, *Cambridge*, *Shrewsbury*, *Richmond*, and *Rippon*, are wholly omitted out of our Chief Towns and Cities. *Cambridgeshire*, *Hertsfordshire*, *Cbeeshire*, *Shropshire* and *Wiltshire*, out of our Counties. And all the Description that he gives to *Eleven* of our Counties more, with the Capital Towns thereunto belonging, will be justly rehear'd in about Eleven Lines. To South-

hampton, he says, a *Town and County in the South of England, with a Port to the Sea. To Stafford, a Town and County of England, towards the middle of the Kingdom. To Surrey, a County in the South part of England. To Suffex, a County in the South of England; whereof Chichester is the Capital. To Warwick, a Town and County of England. To Westmorland, a County in the North of England, which was a part of the Country of the ancient Brigantes. To Huntingdon and Leicester shires, he adds the Names of the Rivers Ouse and Stower, with two or three Towns. To Middlesex, a small County in the East of England, included in the ancient Kingdom of the East Saxons, and only considerable for London its Capital. To Rutland, a County in the middle of England, but little considerable, having no more than the Town called Oakham in it. To Suffolk, a Town and County in the East of England. This is Monsieur Morery's way of describing a next Neighbor Kingdom, and one of the most Powerful in the World. Which is the least that a Geographer says, of the most distant and obscure Provinces of China and Japan, or the unknown Regions of the *Astetick Tartary*. And though he may be something larger upon London, *Recheiter, Brisfel*, and now and then a County; yet he does it with so little Care and Art, so ungeographically in comparison to his Illustration of other Countries; that take his Accounts of England all together (with which those of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, are done after the like manner) and they will be found the crudest and meanest and the most Contemptible part of his Volumes.*

I need take no Notice of his *Mistakes* about Rutland and Suffolk; which occur even in those *diminutive Sketches* that he gives them, and are already sensible to every running Eye. He is no less mistaken about the Bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield. A Bishoprick (says he) about the year 656. was established at Lichfield. And there being another Bishoprick afterwards establish'd at Coventry, these two Bishopricks in time became united in one. Whereas it never from the beginning was otherwise than one and the same Bishoprick; primarily established at Lichfield in 656: Next removed to Chester in 1067; or as others, in 1075. From Chester, removed to Coventry in 1088: and from Coventry returned to Lichfield again in 1186. Whereupon followed an Agreement under Bishop Alexander de Saverney (who succeeded to the See in 1220), that the Episcopal Style should be derived from both Coventry and Lichfield, yet with the Precedence to Coventry. *Mons. Morery* is no less mistaken in the ancient Seat of the Bishops of Lincoln; which was *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, situated at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Issi*. For he hath the fortune, not only to attribute it to *Dorchester* in *Dorsetshire*, upon the River *Frome*; but to quote *William of Malmesbury* for the same, to aggravate the matter, in mistaking both his Author and the place together. It is very pleasant to observe in his Account of *Northumberland*, what an extent he gives to it. All *Northumberland* (says he) comprehends six Counties; *York, Durham, Lancaster, Westmorland, Cumberland and Northumberland*. To which he ought to have added the South parts of *Scotland* too, as far as *Edenborough*; if he knew no other, than that the Limits of *Northumberland* now remain in the same State, as they were eleven hundred years ago, in the time of *Saxon Heptarchy*. Perhaps a Stranger will continually admire at the meaning of such Words as *Lerbie, Baribe, Lanclastre, Torriger, &c.* He may be pleased to know therefore, that *Monsieur Morery* is not much to be trusted for the Right Proper Names of Places or Persons (Antient or Modern), out of his own Country. Yet neither can our Nation blame him for it, more than another. His *Mishomers* are most Universal: and the meaning of those mentioned, is *Irebye* in *Cumberland*, the *Bath, Lancashire*, and the antient Britain *Portiger*. It is more strange to see him Misplace the Houses of *Lords* and *Commons* in the *Abbey of Westminster*; and to see *Dr. Barrow* of *Cambridge* attributed throughout his Character to the Chairs and Preferments of *Oxford*; and *Dr. Stillingfleet* quoted with the Title of the present Bishop of *Winchester*. Yet there is a stranger and a more admirable Passage still, expecting to be also remembered here; which says, in illustrating the occasion and manner of the Descent of the Troops from *Holland* in 1688. that they were landed at *Torbay* in *Wales*.

It is true, these particular Defects and Errours import no more, than the unskillfulness of the Author, in the Geography and History of England; whereof the disparagement redounds to himself only, with *Monsieur Le Clerc* his late Editor at *Utrecht*, who certainly is the Father of a share. But if *M. Morery* hath happened to be as unfortunate as *Maimbourg* and *Parillat*, in mistaking in Particulars relating to England; He is also as injurious as *Scaliger* and *Sorbiere* in some of his General Characters of it. It is fit, I should repeat his Words. First, he bestows a line or two of commendation upon the Gentry and Nobility, who perfect their Natural Parts and Educations by Travel and Conversation with Strangers; (*Voc. Angleterre*) But on the Contrary (he adds) the People of England, are cruel, insolent,

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low, brutal, seditious, Enemies to Strangers. The abundance of all the Necessaries of life produced by their Country with little pain, renders them proud and negligent. They have not the same Industry, nor the same Address to Works and Manufactures, as their Neighbours and other People; who are made to love labour, and be industrious, by necessity and the Sterility of their Country. It hath been long since said,

Anglica gens est Optima flens, sed pessima ridens.

To be persuaded of the Truth whereof, one need only consider the Evils that England hath suffered these thirty or forty years, by the Transport and the Malice of its sour, querulous, opinionative, and dissimbling Spirits. — The Men of Letters often compose their Works with a Pipe of Tobacco in their hands. — The Citizens and Peasants delight in the fighting of Bears and Bulls, Cock-fighting, and Wrestling; which agree with their Inclinations, which are a little cruel. — The Women go without Ceremony to the Taverns. The Gallants carry their Mistresses to them; so pleasure whom the Treat must be concluded with the fighting of Bears and Bulls, Cock-fighting and Wrestling, and many times with all those three together. By saying all three together, he imagines we fight the Bears and Bulls with one another. Now as my Grandfather Heylyn answers to the like Calumnies of Scaliger, by the shooting of the Bow, we may easily guess the quality of the Archer.

If the People of France lived with all the Innocency and the Freedom of the Golden Age, their Censures might have been allowed to pass with the Authority of Oracles. But as it is their unhappiness to be Slaves to the Rack, and the Wheel, and the Gallies; who have filled the Universe with the Outcries of their Persecutions at Home, and their Devastations abroad; and can never be forgotten for the blood of Henry III. and IV. the Barricades of Paris, and the Nuptials of S. Bartholomew's Eve; before they begin the Cry of Cruelty and Seditiousness upon another Nation; let them remember that Divine Character of a Man, who quarrels with a Mote in his Brothers Eye, whilst he hath a Beam in his own. If I know any thing of the Native English Temper, Cruelty is the very Antipodes to it. There is nothing more odious in History amongst us, than the Memory of a Prince, who stains his Reign with Blood. As our Government is a Monarchy without Tyranny, it requires our Obedience without Servility. Torture is excluded our Laws with an abhorrence; not only as a Servility unfit for Christians; but a Barbarity unfit for Men. And that famous ancient comparison of *Angli tanquam Angeli*, shines most especially in the beauty of their minds; composed of Simplicity, Integrity, Modesty, Mercy, Open and Free-heartedness, Peace Gratitude, Generosity, Gallantry and Love; which are all comprehended in one Word, they call Good Nature, so appropriated by God to them and their Language, that it scarce admits of a direct Translation into any other. The true Reading of the Verse, that is quoted by Monsieur Morery, is by an Abule corrupted and turned into *Anglica gens*. Otherwise it is

Rustica gens est Optima flens, sed Pessima ridens.

And understands the Peasantry, not of Ours, or any Particular Nation, but all in Common. Though the Sense and Equity of it neither so is any better than the Poetry: And I dare be confident the Rhiming Monk that wrote it, never knew in himself what Labour and Oppression means. Whilst the Peasant by the condition of his Being carries a Cross, to add to the weight whereof is barbarous in Oppressing the Oppressed. It is no small sign of a Disposition contrary to Brutal, Insolent, Querulous and Cruel, that England is to a Proverb the Paradise of the Tender Sex. For whom Monsieur Morery hath prepared such a Treatise of Sports, as hath I believe at least one excellence in it, Not to be Common. He ought to have excused those Sports from Cruelty in their favours too; and to have known, that the particular pleasure of the Peasantry therein, is only to see the courage of their Beasts, or laugh at Cowardise even in Beasts. But for the Evils which England (he says) hath suffered these thirty or forty years, or more, it is very unjust to forget the Praises of all the Persons that were innocent of them, and to draw the Character of the whole Nation from the Crimes of the guilty only. Who so far as they forsook Peace, and Love, and the rest of the Virtues abovementioned, degenerated from the Native Spirits of Englishmen. Whilst fearing beyond reason, and immoderately persecuting a Phantoms of Cruelty in others, they begat the Monster amongst themselves. So odious is the apprehension of Cruelty, Slavery, and Brutality here; that the Evils of England have been occasioned by nothing more, than a false fear taken at their Names.

His other Character of the People of England, is, that they are Enemies to Strangers. For which, I never could learn a better Argument, than that of *Mons. Sorbieris*; (see Dr. Sprays Observations upon the Voyages of *Mons. Sorbieris*;) because he was rudely called *Monsieur*, and

and not respected in the quality of *Historiographer Royal* to the K. of France, by the *Children and Schoolboys of Dover*. For long before the reception of the *French Protestants*, the numbers of Strangers at *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, and *London*, were computed to be more than constantly resided at any twenty Cities, either of France, or Spain, or Italy. Virtue, Merit and Civility in Persons of a Foreign Country, like the Commodities imported thence, charm the hearts of the *English*; and have a greater value set upon them, than the equal products of our own. So far are we from being inclined to be *Enemies to Strangers*, that we are ambitious to be Friends to Strangers, even till we are Enemies to our selves. It is for their benefit, that in the Court of *Admiralty* we constantly retain the use of the *Civil Law*; and have enlarged it with the addition of those admirable Laws of *Oleron*, published by our King *Richard I.* which have equalized the Fame and Justice, as to Marine causes, of the ancient *Laws of the Rhodians*. And how very careful both our *Common and Statute Laws* are, in doing the exactest justice in all Pleas betwixt *Strangers and Denizens*, or the *King and Strangers*; I need only appeal to the *Inquest of Medietas Lingue*, given by the *Statutes* of the 27. and 28. of *Edw. III.*

Another Part of his Dilgraces of the *People of England*, is, their *Pride and Negligence, want of Industry, and of a Genius to Works and Manufactures, occasioned by their reliance upon the fertility of their Country*. I must observe he joyns their *Pride and want of Industry* very ill together: For if ever they pretend to be proud of anything, it is of the Effects of their Industry, and the Works of their Hands. Their Plantations in the *West Indies*, and Commerce thither; Their *African, Levant, East Indian, Russia, Greenland, Hudsons Bay, Spanish, French, Hamborough, and Merchant Adventurers Companies*, for other *Foreign Commerce*: At Home, their Inclosures and Tillage; the *New Rivers of the Fens*, the *Coal Mines of the North*, the *Lead Mines of Derby*, and the *Tin Mines of Cornwall*; the *Orchards of Hereford*, and the *Plough-lands of other Counties*: Their *Manufactures in Clothes, Stuffs, Linnen, Iron, Copper, &c.* The *Quantities of their Commodities transported yearly beyond Sea*; Their *Discoveries in the Mecha-nick Arts*, and their *Perfection in the Learned*; Their *Books in all the Faculties and Sciences*, upon all sorts of Subjects; Their *Restauration of London* in three years, which was supposed to be the *Work of an Age*; Their *Ships of Trade and War*; their *Riches, their Knowledge, their Power by Land and Sea*: All these, as they are the undeniable *Demonstrations of a most Ingenious and Industrious People* from the meanest to the highest quality; so they are justly verified of the *English* in the view of the *World*. Who notwithstanding insult over no *Foreign State*; neither detract from the *Praises of any greater Trade*: But if they value and careess themselves upon the happy Effects of their Industry, it is a *Virtuous Pride* that is so well grounded.

When *Monsieur Sorbriere* travelled into *England*, he could not but take notice of the *Convenient form of the Bridge at Rochester, for being so contrived, that the Men Hars cannot be blown over it*. We have altogether as worthy an *Observation* here of *Monf. Morey*; that the *Men of Letters* in *England* often compose their *Works with a Pipe of Tobacco in their hands*: Whereby I truly, with regard both to the *English and French Men of Letters*, am as fully satisfied, that the *Fancies of particular Persons, and sometimes of Nations* are unaccountable; as when I remember that the *sage and noble Egyptians* of old (and from them the *Israelites*) set such a high value upon *Garlick and Onions*, as to honour them with a place in the number of their *Titular Deities*. For if any *English Man of Letters* is so addicted to the *Wood*, to write and smoak together; yet the *Fancy of Monsieur Morey* seems no less unaccountable; first to employ his *Observation* upon such trivial and insignificant particulars; and next to print them in a *Voluminous Work*, amidst the general *Character of one of the most illustrious Kingdoms in the World*.

If all the rest of his *Geography* had been conformable to this of *England*, there had been no occasion to use him in an unpleasing Labour that hath happened to be obtained from me. Particularly as to his own Country, he spares no Pains nor Eloquence to adorn it. And to be sure, he suppresses the ancient *Glory of the Achievements of the Victorious English in France*, as much as possibly he can. Indeed the *Interests of the French Crown*, and the *Use that Monf. Pomponne* made (sometime *Secretary of State to Lewis XIV.*) of the *Obligations* he laid upon the *Author*, are visible; not in that only, but in the great care that is taken in rehearsing the *Titles, Pretences and Dependencies of the Crown of France*, as if they did desire to entitle it to all the *Ancient Gallia*, according as it was bounded in the times of *Julius Caesar*. I have followed him throughout his four *Tomes* from *Place to Place*; leaving his *Adulterine Merces, the Infinita Trast* that is in him, as undisturbed as *Ashes of the Dead*; to take what is purely *Geographical and Chronological, proper, and easie, and short*, according to the *Quality and Genius of the*

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The Preface.

the following Dictionary. Which is therefore in this Edition not only enlarged with the *Antient* Geography, and all such other Descriptions of Places, as occur in the *French* Work, above what : was possible to contain in the Editions of this *Dictionary* in lesser Volumes; and also with some Improvements made in the Geography of *England* in the like manner: But I have further taken care to supply the Defects of the Descriptions themselves, in those Editions, with whatever accrued that was really necessary to suggest a more perfect knowledge of each Respective Places. The *Duodecimo* ascribed to Monsieur *Du Vall*, (Geographer to the *French* King) and printed the fourth time in *English* 1681. with the Title of a Geographical Dictionary, was rather a Geographical *Nomenclature*, than a *Dictionary*. It was *Begun* to be made properly into a *Dictionary* by Mr. *Edmund Boban*, at the Perswasion and Charge of the Proprietor of the Copy. And undoubtedly, whatever the Faults of Mr. *Boban*'s *Octavo* are; yet it will always remain an useful Book, and a light Companion (as he proposeth), for Travellers: when, such is the Necessity and Pleasure of a piece of this Nature in the hands of all; that the very *Nomenclature* of *Du Vall* is entertaining still. But the advancing of this Work to an *Absolute Perfection* is a matter of a higher Consideration: which requires the diligence of many Years, and the succession perhaps of many Hands, and must be content to proceed by Degrees. And tho' the labour in encountering oftentimes a dry and difficult Soyl is unpleasing and deterring; which caused Mr. *Boban* to declare, *he never desired to do it a second time*; yet as it is like to redound as well to the Honour of the *English* Language, as the Universal benefit of Learning amongst us; it will abide an encouragement to consider, that every *Mite* bestowed upon this *Corban* is Meritorious; and every Endeavour towards the Completing to great a Good, in the number of Publick Services; for which reason, I am not only satisfied with my own contributing a Share thereto; but am obliged also to tell the World, that the Table of *Measures* was adjusted to my Hand by the; Ingenious Mr. *Halley*.

J. A. BERNARD.

ADVERTISEMENT. Decemb. 30. 1692.

IN *March* next will be Publish'd, a complete **HISTORICAL** and **POETICAL** Dictionary, representing Alphabetically the Lives and most considerable Actions of all those Personages of both Sexes, who have at any time been illustrious in the World; as Emperours, Kings, Princes, Heroes, Captains, &c. Prelates, Doctors, Hereticks, Philosophers, famous Artists, learned Authors, &c. with the time when each Person flourish'd: Also an account of the several Sects, Heresies, Factions and Orders, either Religious or Military, that have been considerable in any Age. Compiled out of the most select Writers, whether Sacred, Profane, or Fabulous: Wherein is contain'd not only whatsoever is worthy of Notice in the bulky Labour of Monsieur *Morery*, and the Interpolations of *Le Clerc*, but also vast Additions from the best Authors by them omitted; especially great care is taken that the tedious Impertinences, the palpable Errors, and sulsome Partialities, every where apparent in the *French* Work, be corrected or pared off. This Piece having been for above **Four** Years preparing for the Publick by several Hands is now in the Press, and will be Publish'd in *March* next, as is said above, **without Subscription**; that so the Buyer may see what he purchases before he lays down his Money. In *Folio*. Printed for *C. Harper*, at the *Flower-de-luce* over against *S. Dunstan's* Church, *Fleet-street*.

☞ *These Two Volumes* will not only comprise every useful Matter in the pretended Grand Dictionary; but excel it in very considerable Improvements, as will appear; and by being Printed in *Two Volumes* is made more commodious as well as cheaper; the *Geographical Enquirer* being at his choice to buy, or turn over only what concerns himself; and he who searches after any matter merely Historical, not being oblig'd to the charge or trouble of the other.

Of

Of Divers MEASURES.

THE Measures of differing Nations, and especially those of the Distances of Places, being very various, it was necessary to premise something about them, that the English Reader might not be at a loss when he meets with them in the following Work.

The English Mile by Statute Law consists of 5280 London Feet, or 1760 Yards, and eight Furlongs. Of these Miles the Experiments of Mr. Norwood and Mr. Picart, do demonstrate 69, and somewhat more, to be a Degree of the Earths Surface; tho till lately a Degree has been reckoned but 60 English Miles.

A Marine League is the twentieth part of a Degree, and most Nations agree to reckon so for Distances at Sea.

A French League is the twenty fifth part of a Degree, being nearly two English Miles and three quarters.

A German Mile is reckoned to be the fifteenth part of a Degree, or better than four English Miles.

A Dutch Mile, such as are now used in Holland, is by the Experiment of Snellius, nearest the nineteenth part of a Degree, being about three English Miles and a half.

An Italian Mile is mille passus, or a thousand Paces of five Roman Feet each; and the Roman Foot being $\frac{2}{3}$ of an Inch less than the London Foot, or as 29 to 30, it follows that nearest 76 Italian Miles are a Degree. And the Turkish Miles are reputed equal to the Italian.

The Danes, Swedes, and Hungarians make long Miles, being about a German Mile and half, or at least five or six English Miles. The Polish Miles are nearly equal to the Dutch Miles, and reckoned about 20 to a Degree.

The Scotch and Irish Miles are longer than the English, by about half, and are not defined by any certain measure, that I can learn.

The Spanish League is estimated at four Italian Miles, and are reckoned 17 and a half to a Degree.

The Russians use a short Measure they call Vorst, which is little more than three quarters of an English Mile.

The Arabian Mile, both Ancient and Modern, is about an English Mile and a quarter.

As to the Measures of the Ancients,

The old Roman Mile was nearly equal to the present Italian Mile, described already, and was divided into eight Stadia, or Furlongs, of 625 Roman Feet each.

The Greeks measured by Stadia only, consisting of 600 Greek Feet, or 100 Orgyæ; eight of these made the Roman Mile, the Greek Foot being to the Roman, as 25 to 24, nearly.

The Persian League or Parasanga, was much about a Spanish League, being 30 Stadia, or three Italian Miles and three quarters.

The Schœnus or Egyptian League was of two sorts, the greater of 60 Stadia, and the lesser of 40, the one of five, the other seven and a half Italian Miles.

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A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

In which are Represented

The Present and Antient NAMES of all the
Countries, Provinces, Remarkable Cities, Towns, Ports,
Seas, Streights, Fountains, Rivers, Mountains, Uni-
versities, &c. of the Whole WORLD.



A, a River of *Transsilvania*, or *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the *Low Countries*. It washeth the Walls of *Greenwick* and the Fort of *Blockzil*, and then falls into the *Ryder-Sea*. The Word *Aa* is an usual Name in *Germany* for Rivers, especially of the lesser.

Aa, a River of *Westphalia*, falling into the *Iffel*, supposed by some to be the *Velicer*.

Aa, a small River in the Canton of *Bern* in *Switzerland*, called by the Inhabitants *des Argubusades*, from the virtue it has for curing Wounds made by Gun-shot.

Aa, another River in the Territory of *Bologna*, called also *Agnio* and *Euneno*, disemboing it self into the Sea at *Graveline*.

Aade, a small River of *Brabant* which runs not far from *Boisteduc*.

Aaputs, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Munster*, situate on the River *Aa*, from whence it hath its Name.

Aar, *Arola*, the principal River in *Switzerland*, it springs from *S. Gothards Hill* near the Head of the *Rhosne*, and being increased with many Rivers, falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldshus*, one of the Forest Towns. There are two other little Rivers in *Germany* thus called.

Aarbourg, or *Aarberg*, a pleasant little Town in *Switzerland*, full of wealthy Tradesmen, tempted to fix their Habitations there by the Pleasantsness of the Situation, and the frequent Marts there holden.

Aba, a Town in *Arabia Felix*, according to modern Geographers. § Also a Mountain in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, at the foot whereof arises the River *Euphrates*. § A Town in *Phocis* in *Greece*, which gave the Surname *Abaus* to *Apollo*, who had a Temple there. Being burnt by *Xerxes*, the Inhabitants retired into the Isle of *Negropont*, formerly *Enhwa*; from them at that time called *Abantus*.

Abacares, a People in the South of *America* upon the River *Madera*.

Abasius, *Ababus* and *Abambi*, different Names of the River *Nile*.

Abatube, *Ababe*, *Abibe*; *Abatba*, a Ridge of Mountains in *Peru*, in the Province of *Caribugena* near the Gulf of *Uraba*.

Abambo, a River of *Ethiopia*, it falls into the *Nile* a little above *Maroe*, it is supposed to be *Protony's Astapus*.

Abancay, a River rising in the Mountains of *Andes* in *Peru*, and after having washed a Town of the same Name with it self, falling into the River *Maragnon* in the Province of *Lima*.

Abano, in Latin *Aponus*, a Village in the Territories of *Padua*, supposed by some to be the Birth-Place of *Titus Livius*, antiently famous for its Baths.

Abantes, the Inhabitants of *Aba*. See *Aba*.

Abanotwar, a County of the Upper *Hungary* upon the *Tibiscus*, the Capital of which is *Caschau*; it is called by the Germans *Abanotwar*.

Abara or *Abaraner*, a City upon the River *Alimgeas* in *Armenia Major*. The Arch-Bishop of *Nasivan* frequently makes it his place of Residence.

Abaraus and *Aboraas*, a Town in *Guinea*, upon the River *Volta*, about twenty five Leagues from the Sea.

Abavim, a Ridge of Mountains in the *Rocky Arabia*, of which Mount *Nebos* and Mount *Pisgab*, mention'd in Scripture, are parts.

Abartimon, a Country in *Scythia*, at the foot of the Mountain *Imaus*.

Aballes or *Abacasses*, a People of Mount *Caucasus*, bordering on *Mengrelia*, well shap'd and vigorous. They cherish Customs much differing from the People of other Countries.

Abbeftet, a Town in *Norway* with a good Ports in the Government of *Aggerhuys*, about 20 Leagues from *Auslo*, and 25 or 30 from *Sesanger*.

Abbeville, a City of the County of *Ponthieu* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*; it is well fortified,

large and beautiful, and lies 34 Leagues from *Paris* to the North. It belonged heretofore to the Abby of *S. Riquier*, and from thence had its Name.

ADRIA, an antient City of *Thrace*, famous, among other things, for the Madnets of the Inhabitants. Of latter days it was call'd *Clazomenae*, then *Polybile* or *Altrixze*, and at this time *Affersa*.

Ahenfprg, a little Town of *Bavaria* three German Miles from *Ratisbon*, and one from the *Danube*. It gave Birth and Surname to *Joannes Aventinus* a Learned Historian, who wrote Annals of his Country from the Flood to 1466. in Ten Books.

Aherconwy, in Latin *Conovium*, a Town in the County of *Carnarvon* in *Wales* seated on the River *Conwy* and the *Irish* Sea.

Aberdeen, in Latin *Aberdonna* and *Deonina*, a City of *Scotland*, built upon the River *Don*, fifty Miles distant from *S. Andrews* to the North-East; Here is an Episcopal Chair brought thither in 1100. and an University founded in 1480. The Seat thereof is 100 times removed nearer the River *Dee*. It was yielded to the *English* without constraint, in 1651. Long. 18. 12. Lat. 57. 13.

Aberffraw, *Gadiva*, a Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, the Royal Seat of eleven Kings of *North Wales*, who reigned from the first began his Reign there. A. C. 877. and *Llewellyn* the last of all the *Brutish* Kings was slain in Battle, *Ann. Chr.* 1282. Long. 15. 20. Lat. 53. 10.

Abergavenny, in Latin *Obodunium*, a Town in the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*: It belonged to the *Silures* when the *Romans* conquered them; it is fortified with a Wall and Castle, and seated where the *Uk* and *Gwent* meet: It was erected into a Barony, which in 1685, was possessed by *George Nevil*, Lord *Aberavenny*, 4th Baron of *England*.

Aberneithy, a Town on the River *Forth* in *Strathern* in *Scotland*, anciently the Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*, and thence a Bishop's See, is now removed to *S. Andrews*, where we shall speak further of it.

Abra and **Abraham**, a great River in *Zogulay*, coming into the *Caspian* Sea on the East Side; the Oxus of the Antients. The former Name denoting the upper part, and the latter the lower part thereof.

Abilene, a Territory of *Judaea*, so named from *Abila* the chief Town thereof, the Tetrachate of *Agrippianus*, mentioned *Luke* iii. 1.

Abington, a Corporation in *Bucks*hire, on the *Thames*, between *Oxford* and *Wallingford*, granted for the Parliament against *Charles* the First, in 1644. which proved a great Inconvenience to that Prince. It stands about 5 Miles South of *Oxford*. The Right Honorable *James Berrie* was created Earl of this place November 30. 1682. by *Charles* II.

Abisintia, see *Abissinia*.

Abis, *Janus*, *Uchar*, a small River of *Bulgaria* which falls into the *Danube* a little below *Nicopolis*.

Abton, a little Town with a Castle, about 4 Leagues from *Paris*, where the Protestants were for some time allow'd the Exercise of their Religion, till they had a Church at *Charenton*.

Abto, the Capital City of *Finland*, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, upon the River *Aviaroki* in South *Finland*, near the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, 25 German Miles from *Revel* to the North-West, and 31 from *Stockholme* to the North-East. Longit. 45. Latit. 63.

Abotartans, a Town in *Arabia* the Happy, situate on a high Mountain, the Passage to which is for seven Miles so strait, that not above two Men can go abreit. Here the Grand Seigneur keeps his Treasure.

Aboras, or **Chaborras**, a River in *Mesopotamia*, sometimes call'd *Giulap*.

Aborigines, were the most antient People of *La-*

tium, the Seat of the first Original *Romans*; they are mentioned by *Tacitus* *Annal.* 11. as one of the first Nations in *Italy* which received Letters from *Evander* the *Arcadian*. They are supposed to have been the first People which entered *Italy* after the Flood. The Word is generally us'd to signify the first Inhabitants of any Country, of whose Original no account can be given.

Aboy, a Market Town in East *Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Abreer, a City of *Armenia* the Greater. See *Abars*.

Abreos, otherwise *Baxos de Balucea*; certain Rocks near the Island of *Hispaniola*, so called by the *Spaniards* because of the great danger of them: their Name signifying *Open your Eyes*.

Abroto, a line Isle with a Ridge of Rocks near the Shore of *Brasil*, for the same reason thus call'd by the *Portuguese* as those aforementioned by the *Spaniards*.

Abroto, *Antriarium*, a Town in *Transylvania*.

Abroto, called by the *Romans* *Aprutium*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; it is bounded on the East with *Apulia*, now *Puglia*, on the West with *Marca Anconitana*, on the North with the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the South with the *Apeninns*; it was anciently the Seat of the *Picens*, and the *Sannites*, which later People by their Valor put the conquering *Romans* to the last refuge of choosing a *Dictator* four times, and afforded them the Honor of *XXX* Triumphs. Their last was in 481. year of *Rome*, 270 years before our Saviours Birth: This is one of the greatest, richest, and best peopled parts of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Abroto, an Island and City on the Coast of *Syria*, mentioned by *Hippocritus*.

Abroto, a Province in the Realm of *Angora*, part of the Dominions of the Grand *Nogay*.

Abroto, one of the *Philippine* Islands in the *East-Indies*, between *Luzonia* and *Mindanao*; in this and the rest the *Spaniards* have Forts, and drive a great Trade with their *American* Territories.

Abroto, heretofore *Abydos*, a very eminent City of *Egypt*, 22 Miles from *Prolemas* to the North; it stands upon the *Nile*. Here was the Palace of *Memnon*, and the Temple of *Ophris*, so much celebrated in the ancient Poetry, and Mythick History. Long. 61. 20. Lat. 26. 30.

Abroto, a Fortrefs in *Asia* opposite to *Sestos* in *Europe* on the *Hellespont*, both which are now call'd the *Dardanelli*; made famous by the Love of *Hero* and *Leander*, and by the vast Bridge here laid cross the Sea by *Xerxes*.

Abroto, a Mountain in *Afric*, answering to *Calpe* another Mountain in *Spain* on the *European* side of the Strait of *Gibraltar*; they are usually call'd *Hercules* Pillars, because they were the bounds of his Travels Westward. This is now call'd by the Mariners *Apes-Hill*, either corruptly from *Ably*; or, as they say, from the multitude of *Apes* there to be seen.

Abroto, anciently *Orinuss*, is a River of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea between *Syracusa* and *Pachynus*, or *Cape Passaro*, the most Southern Promontory of that Island.

Abroto, *Acre*, *Acri*, or *Acon*, a Sea-Port in *Phenicia*, which was called by the *Greeks* and *Romans* *Prolemas*, the latter fixed here a Colony: After the loss of *Jerusalem*, in the times of the *Holy War* it was the Capital of that Kingdom for some time, till being taken by the *Moors* it was intirely ruined, it lies 24 Miles South of *Iyru*. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 33. 00. From this place the Knights of *S. John* of *Jerusalem* removed to *Rhodes*.

Abroto, the *Achuma* of *Ptolomy*, a Town in *Ethiopia*,

Ethiopia, which the Inhabitants take to have been the Residence of *Magueda* Queen of *Sheba*.

Acaba, *Saugarius*, a River of *Bithynia*.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, where they tried the verity of an Oath, by writing it on a Board, and throwing it into the Water, where if it sunk, it betoken'd it to be false.

Acasran, otherwise *Celef* or *Quinalaf*, a River of *Mauritania*, now called *Pexisilif*.

Acamante or *Acamas*, a Promontory on the West side of the Isle of *Cyprus*, at this time known by the name of *Crisococo*, or *Capo di S. Epifanio*.

Acenes, two Cities of *Guinea* in *Africa*; one called the Greater, the other *Acenes* the Less.

Acanthus, the ancient Name of several Towns and Cities at this time unknown, except one in *Acarnania*, now call'd *Eriffo* according to *Sophian*, and another in *Egypt* now nam'd *Bisalta*.

Acapulco, a City of *New Spain*, in the *Pacific* Sea, or *Mar del Sur*, near 10 Leagues from *Mexico*, where they usually embark for *Peru* and the *Philippine* Islands.

Acarnania, the ancient Name of a Province of *Epirus*, now by *Niger* said to be call'd *Despotato*, parted from *Atolia* by the River *Acbelous* and Mount *Pinus*; heretofore remarkable for the Luxury of its Inhabitants, and the Excellency of the Horses there bred. § A Town also there was of this Name in *Sicily*, not far from *Syracuse*, mention'd by *Iully* to have been famous for a Temple there dedicated to *Jupiter*; which Temple was afterwards destroy'd by the *Goths*.

Acari, a City of *Japan*, 25 Leagues from *Meaco* the Capital City of that Kingdom.

Acaxulta, a considerable Port in *New Spain* on the Shore of *Mar del Sur*, about seven Leagues from *S. Salvador*, between *New Leon* and *S. Jago de Guatimala*.

Acadia, a Province on the North-East Coast of *America*, part of *Nova Francia*, seiz'd by the *English*, and by them called *Nova Scotia*; but return'd to the *French* upon the Treaty of *Breda*, 1667. § Also a little City in the farther *Principate* of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Acadie, a Peninsula in *New France*.

Acara, The Name of two Towns in *Guinea*, the Greater and the Less, between the River *Volta* and Fort *S. George de Mina*.

Accarat or *Accarig*, a Town in *Peru*, near the River *Parana*, called also the *Nativity of the Blessed Virgin*.

Accaron, *Elyon*, heretofore a famous City of the *Philistines*, now a poor Village, and called by the same Name.

Accettura, a little City in that part of *Naples* call'd the *Basilicate*.

Acci, *Guadix*, a City, Bishoprick and Colony of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, nine Leagues from *Granada* East. It lies at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Head of the River *Guadalemin*; it was taken from the *Moors*, in 1489. The Bishop of it is under the Archbishop of *Sevil*.

Accia, a City and Bishoprick of the Island of *Corfica*, now ruined, and the Bishoprick united with that of *Mariana*.

Accents, the present *Turkish* name of the *Egean* Sea, or *Archipelago*.

Accidama, a Field near the Valley of *Tophet* in *Judea*, to the South of Mount *Sion* and of the Valley of *Jehoshaphat*, serving for a Burying-place for Strangers and Pilgrims that die at *Jerusalem*. This Name signifying a *Field of Blood*, was given it instead of that of *The Poters Field*, because it was bought with the thirty Pieces of Silver, which were the price of *Judas* his betraying our Saviour.

Accellaro, by some call'd *Abisso* and *Accellari*, the *Elorus* of the *Antients*, a River in *Sicily*, falling into the Sea near the Ruines of the old City *Elorus*.

Accerena, or *Civenza*, anciently known by the name of *Acclerouisia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the County called the *Basilicate*, which is a part of *Calabria*; this City lies upon the River *Bradadium* at the foot of the *Apennine*, it was formerly an Archbishoprick, but the City being in a declining state, the See is united to that of *Matera*.

Accerno or *Asierno*, a little City in the Citerior Principality of the Realm of *Naples*, 15 Miles from *Salerno* to the East.

Accerra, a City and Bishoprick of the Kingdom of *Naples*, under the Archbishop of *Naples*, and but 8 Miles distant from the Capital City: it lies in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Road to *Benevento*.

Accesine, a River in *Sicily*, having its rise on the North of Mount *Aena*, said to be now called *Cantara* and *Alcantara*. § Also the ancient Name of a considerable River in *Asia*, which falls into the *Indus*, famous for the large Canes growing on its Banks. § Another there is so nam'd in the *Taurica Chersonesus* or *Præcep*.

Accha, *Accha*, a River of *Bavaria*, it flows through the Lake of *Chiemze*, and falls into the River *Inns*, which last River falls into the *Danube* at *Passaw*.

Acchaica, *Achachica*, *Achiaca*, a Town of *New Spain*, where there are several Mines of Silver; it lies 18 Leagues North from *S. Angelo*.

Acchaia, is taken in a twofold signification, either denoting the whole Country of *Hellas* or *Greece*; still enjoying the same Appellation, as well as that of *Livada*, by which Name also it is now call'd. It contain'd the Provinces of *Bœotia*, *Attica*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, &c. being bounded on the East by the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago*, on the South by the Gulfs of *Saronique* and *Corinth* with the *Isthmus*, on the West by *Epirus*, and on the North by *Thessaly*: Remarkable for the great Confederacy made by the Cities here of against the *Romans*. § Or else it denotes a little Region in the *Peloponnesus* called *Acchaia propria*, between *Sicyon* and *Elis*. § It was also the Name of a City in *Crete*, and of another in *Rhodes*, and of a Fountain in *Messenia*.

Accham, a Province of *Africa*, on the Coast of *Zanguebar*, in the possession of the *Arabians*, border'd on the South by a Country inhabited by *Negros* and *Heathens*.

Acchamba. See *Ceylan*.

Acchalle, a River in *East-France* in the Territory of *Vivarez*, rising in the Hills near *Viviers*, and having *Teul* on the left, soon after falling into the *Rhône*.

Acchatbaluc or *Accbaluc*, by some *Accbaluc-Mangi*, or *White Town*, a little City in the Province of *Tainfeu* in *Carbay*, giving its Name to the adjacent Territory.

Acchates, the old Name of a River in *Sicily*, now call'd *Drillo*.

Accchaluck, a City of the *Asiatick* *Tartary*, in the Province of *Tainfeu*, not far from *Cambalu*, and built upon a Lake. The fame with *Acchatbaluc*.

Acchelo, *Anchialus*, called by the *Turks* *Keuchis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, mentioned by *Orpheus* and *Ovid*, 24 Miles from *Develo*.

Acchelous, a famous River among the Poets and fabulous Writers. It rises in Mount *Pinus*, and dividing *Atolia* from *Acarnania*, falls into the *Ionian* Sea. It has at several times had the Names *Geromlea*, *Catochi*, *Aspropotame*, *Aspri*, and now is call'd *Pachicolumo*.

Acchem, a very large City, the Capital of a Kingdom

dom of the same Name in the North part of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*. The King of this City is in league with the *Dutch*, who export from hence many rich Commodities, and much *Pepper*.

Acheron, a River in *Epirus*, rising in the Marsh *Acherusia*, and having receiv'd several lesser Rivers in its passage falling into the *Sinus Ambracius* in the *Adriatick Sea*. Now call'd *Velichi* and *Verlicchi*. § Another River in *Calabria*, now nam'd *Bassento*, *Sanuto*, or *Campagnano* according to several Authors.

Acherusia, the name of several Loughs or Marshes; one in *Epirus* aforesaid. § Another in *Egypt*, wherinto the Inhabitants were wont to put the dead Corps of their Friends in order to be transported to the contrary shore by a Ferryman there plying, in the language of the place call'd *Charon*. Hence many Fables. § Another in *Campania*, between *Capua* and *Baiæ*, now nam'd *Lago di Colliccia*.

Achillea, otherwise *Achilla curfus*, *Seju*, or *Ayda*, a Peninsula near the Mouth of the River *Borysthenes*. Now call'd *Caccaria* according to some.

Achlar, *Arax*, a famed River of *Armenia Major*, it is called in the latter Maps *Arax*, by others *Ciax*, by the *Persians* *Arax*: Its ancient Name is fetched from the violence of its Stream. The Fountains of this River are within 16 Miles of the Fountains of the *Euphrates*. And it divides *Armenia* from *Media Atropatia*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea*. *Buffonius* saith, that in his time (viz. 1545.) this River was the bound between the *Persian* and the *Turkish* Empires, as I believe it is still. There is another of the same name in *Mesopotamia*, which falls into *Euphrates* below *Tbasfacum*.

Achnry, a decaying City in the Province of *Connacht* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the County of *Leitrim*; it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tiam*; the City is sinking every day more into ruin.

Achrida, *Achris*, *Achridium*, *Adrida*, by the *Turks* called *Giuftandul*, *Iustinian* the Emperor here born here, rebuilt it, and called it *Iustiniana*, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia*, in which it stands, and of *Bulgaria*; it is still a strong and populous City governed by a *Sangiack*, it is situated near the Lake of *Lychnidum*. It has been in the *Turks* hands 200 years.

Achterswaldt, *Silva Ardenia*, a famous Wood, that heretofore extended very near the whole breadth of *Germany*.

Achtyz, a City of *Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Kiovia*, upon the River *Vorsklo* towards the borders of *Moscovia*: It has a Castle and is well fortified; some few years since it has been in the hands of the *Moscovites*. It stands 25 *Polonian* Miles beyond the *Borysthenes*.

Achtoponda, a Town of the *East-Indies*, in the confines of the Bay of *Bengala*, and of the Kingdom of *Pegu*: it has a Harbor belonging to it.

Acherno, a small Episcopal City in the Citeior *Principate*, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, from whence it is distant 25 Miles to the South-East.

Achoionia, *Armenia Minor*.

Acoz, commonly *Dax*, *Aqua Auguste*, called heretofore *Tassa* also, is an Episcopal City of *Gascogne*, under the Archbishop of *Euse*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the River *Dour*, or *Adour*, which falls into the *Aquitain Sea* at *Bajonne*. This City has Baths in it, and is distant about five Miles from the Ocean, and about ten from *Bajonne* to the South-East.

Aequapendente, a City in *S. Peter's Patrimony*, seated on a rising ground by the River *Pelia*; abounding in Waters, from whence it has its name. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *Innocent X.* in 1650. instead of *Castro* a ruined City; 40 Miles distant from *Senni*.

Aequi, *Aqua Statiella*, a City of *Liguria*, in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*: it lies upon the River *Bormia* towards the *Apennine*, about 16 Miles from *Asta*, to the North East. Here are several hot Baths, to which there is great resort of People. This City suffered much damage in the last *Italian Wars*.

Aecla, a Lake in *Bithynia*, and a River of the same name.

Aefar, *Aefera*, *Ain-zarba*, *Anazarbus*, A City of *Cilicia*, heretofore an Archbishop See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; now ruined by the *Turks*: it is 18 Miles distant from *Flaviada* towards the East, upon the River *Pyramus*. Long. 64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. *Dioscorides* was born here, a famous Physician in *Nero's* times; who wrote several things which are still extant.

Aegium, a most celebrated Promontory with a City of the same name in *Epirus*. It was here that *Augustus* overthrew *Marc Anthony* and *Cleopatra* in the year of *Rome* 722 or 23, about 30 years before the coming of our Saviour. *Apollo* had a magnificent Temple dedicated to him, and Games every five years were celebrated in his honour in this City after the manner of the *Olympicks*. *Strabo* gives us a particular description of all that *Augustus* did to it, to eternalize the memory of his Victory. He redified the Temple of *Apollo*, revived the Games, and called the City *Nicopolis* to carry the remembrance of his Victory in its very name. The Promontory is now call'd, *Trigalo*. See *Trigalo*.

Aezud, *Aezuda*, a small Town in *Moldavia* upon the River *Misfvo* above *Brestan*.

Aedah or *Admah*, mention'd *Gen. 10. 19.* One of the Cities of the Plain that God destroy'd by fire from Heaven with *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*.

Aedavi, a People of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Aeda, *Adna*, a River that parts the Dukedom of *Milan* from the State of *Venice*, it ariseth in the *Alpes*, and falls into the *Po*, 6 Miles above *Cremona* towards *Placentia*, also the name of a Country in the *Milanes* betwixt this River and *Seris*; memorable for the Victory obtained by *Lewis XII.* of *France* over the *Venetians* May. 14. 1509.

Aeda, a Kingdom of *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, extended upon the Eastern Ocean at the entrance of the Red Sea: It was once under the Kings of *Ethiopia*, but has now a King who doth not depend upon them. *Magadaxo*, the Capital of this Kingdom and a Sea-Port, it become a separate Kingdom also; it lies in three degrees of Northern Latitude.

Aegele, *Chryssorroas*, a River of *Damascus*, in Scripture call'd *Pharpar*: it flows through *Damascus* and its fields, where it is lost and never reacheth the Sea: its Fountains are in *Libanus*. This is one of the Rivers mentioned by *Naaman* the *Syrian*, 2 *King. 5.* as better than all the Waters of *Israel*.

Aebel, a small Kingdom in *Africa* at the mouth of the Red Sea, heretofore call'd *Azania*; with a City and a River of the same name.

Aelzperg, *Postonia*, *Pistonis*, a Town in *Croatia*.

Aeden, a very strong Town in *Arabia Felix*, at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Mouth of the Red Sea. It has a very large Sea-Port, and is also the head of a Kingdom of the same name. The *Turks* in 1538. took this Town and hang'd up their King, but not long after the Inhabitants revolted and put themselves under the Protection of the King of *Mocha*, and expelled the *Turks* again. This Country was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Adana*, who had here a great Trade. § Also a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fex*, remarkable for Mines of Silver. § There

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is a City of the same name in *Cilicia*, which is an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Malmistra* or *Piramus*, and often mention'd by the antient Geographers.

Eder, or *Eder*, a Tower within a Mile of *Bethlehem*, said to be built by the Patriarch *Jacob* and that here the Shepherds were advertised by Angels of the Birth of our Saviour.

Ederbozn, a small Town in *Pomerania* upon the *Oder*, a little above *Szerin*, belonging to the *Swedes*.

Ederburg, a small Town in the Electorate of *Brandenbourg* upon the *Oder*.

Ediabene, a Province of the antient *Assyria* which for some time was itself a Kingdom; now called *Bolan*, or according to others *Mesere* and *Sarca*. Its two Rivers, *Adisiba* and *Diabas*, are mention'd by *A. Marcellinus*.

Edmirati, a River of *Sicily*. Whether this or *Barjaria* be the *Eleutherus* of the Antients is a dispute amongst Geographers.

Edon, a small River of *Bretagne* in *France*, which falls into the *Vilaine*.

Edonis, a River of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, arising near to Mount *Libanus* and dividing the Kingdom and Patriarchate of *Jerusalem* from *Tespoli* and the Patriarchate of *Antioch*, falls into the Mediterranean near *Gabel*.

Eduor, a River of *Aquitain*, vide *Dour*.

Eduza, a small Sea-Coast Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, with a Port and a strong Castle: it stands upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 9 Leagues to the West of *Almeria*, which has robb'd it of the Bishops See, heretofore belonging to it.

Eduzan, *Adramon*, a Town in *Sicily*, of old famous for an Idol Temple of the name.

Eduzan, *Adraon*, a City and sometime a Bishops See in *Arabia*, mention'd corruptly by the name of *Sadegon* for *Adegon* in the 16th. Session of the Council of *Chalcedon*.

Eduziste, a Territory, and an ancient City in *Mysia*, famous heretofore for a Temple dedicated to *Nemesis*.

Eduzia, *Arri*, *Hadria*, a City, and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, in the *Polefine*, in the States of *Venice*; little inhabited. Some believe the *Adriatique* Ocean, which we now call the *Gulph of Venice*, deriv'd its Name from hence.

Eduzianople, *Ulcudama*, *Oresta*, is a City in the midst of *Thrace*, taken by *Bajazet* in 1362. after which it became the Seat of their Empire till the taking of *Constantinople*, An. 1403. This City was rebuilt by *Hadrian* the *Roman* Emperor, from whom it has its Name, but is now called by the *Turks* *Endrem*, by the *French* *Adrianople*. It is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and is distant from it 150 Miles West, being seated upon the River *Mariza*, (*Hebrus*) The late deposed Emperor of the *Turks* for the most part resided in it; he hated *Constantinople*, and loving Hunting.

Eduzinsa, the present Name of *Assyria*, once the Mistress of the World.

Eduzobe, a River of that part of the *Asian Tartary*, which is subject to the *Moscovites*: it falls into the *Volga* beneath *Cazan*.

Eduzomete, the same with *Mabomete*.

Eduza, the Name of a part of the *Alpes* from *S. Gotthard*.

Eduzitten, *Adulis*, an antient City in *Africa* upon the red Sea, now called *Ereaco*.

Eduzmachides, an antient People of *Libya* towards *Egypt*. Their Daughters, newly married, were presented to their King, who had a right to use or refuse them.

Ethiopia, is about one half of *Africa*: it is divided into two parts; the Upper and the Lower. The

Upper is bounded on the North by *Egypt* and *Libya*, on the West by the Lower *Ethiopia*, as also on the South; on the East it is bounded by the Red Sea, and the *Arabian* and *Barbarian* Bays: it contains *Nubia*, *Abissinia*, the Kingdoms of *Muaci*, *Macoci*, and *Zanguebar*, &c.

The Lower *Ethiopia* is bounded on the North by *Libya*, on the East by the Upper *Ethiopia*, on the West and South by the *Ethiopian* Ocean: It contains the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Monemugi*, the Western *Ethiopi*ans, which are divided into the Kingdoms of *Congi*, *Loangi*, and *Angola*, &c. This more Southern Part of *Africa*, which was little known to the Antients, was found out by the *Portugals*.

Eufrat, The present Name of *Euphrates*, one of the most celebrated Rivers in the World: called by the *Arabians* *Frat*; it springeth from the Mountains of *Armenia Major*, and running to the West receives the *Harpage* and *Asfameses*; then it bends to the South, and divides the greater *Armenia* from the lesser. Then it watheth *Mesopotamia* on the West and South, and divides it from *Syria*, and *Arabia Deserta*; and at *Cresiphon*, it runs into the *Tigris*, with which it falls into the *Persian* Gulph beneath *Teredon* and *Balsera*.

Ezra, a strong Castle upon the Frontiers of *Zaara* in *Africa*, and stands divided into *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid* or *Numidia*, *Zaara* or *Libya*, *Nigritia* and *Ethiopia*.

F I R T H, one of the four principal Parts of the Earth, so called by the *Grecians*, because it seldom feels any Cold: it is bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the West and South by the Ocean, on the East by the *Arabian* Gulph and the Red Sea, being only join'd to *Asia* by a Neck of Land. It was anciently known no farther South than to the Mountains of the Moon, till the *Portugueses* of late discovered the Southern Parts. The inland parts of it are generally barren, and almost Desert by reason of the Sands, and venomous Creatures, and want of Water: it is almost twice as big as *Europe*.

Fstique, *Africa*, the *Aspbrosidism* of the Antients, a Town and Port in *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, 20 Leagues from *Mabomete*. *Charles V.* took it from the King of *Morocco*, and demolish'd it.

Agga or *Agaz*, a Kingdom with a City of the same Name in the Upper *Ethiopia*.

Agades, a Kingdom with a City of the Name in *Nigritia* in *Africa*; tributary to the King of *Tombuc*.

Agan or *Pagan*, an Islet in the Eastern Ocean, betwixt *Chomocoan* and *Guagan*; where the famous *Porsequete*, *Magellan*, was assassinated as he was going in search of the *Moluccas*.

Aganara or *Aganagare*, a City on this side the *Ganges* in the *East-Indies*, remembered by *Ptolemy*.

Agantippe, a Fountain in *Bœotia* in *Greece*, celebrated by the antient Poets.

Agaothi, a People in the Kingdom of *Bagamedri* in the Upper *Ethiopia*.

The **Agarens** or *Hagarens*, a People of *Arabia Felix*, descended from *Agar* and *Ismael*, who went to war with the Tribes of *Ruben*, *Gad*, and *Manasse*, in the time of *Saul*. Their capital City is called after their own Name *Agarena* or *Agranum*. When they revolted from the *Roman* Empire under *Trajan*, that Emperor attempted the Reduction of them without success: and since *Mabomet* was born amongst them, they have been of his Religion.

Agarus, *Sagarus*, a River of the European *Sarmatia*, which falls into the *Danube* in *Moldavia*, now call'd *Striver*, according to *Orelin*.

Agathysic, *Agathyrum*, *Agathyrna*, an antient City and Promontory in *Sicily*. The Promontory is the same with that they now call *Cape d'Orlando*.

Agathysics.

Agathyrses, an antient People of *Scythia*, applauded by Historians for their Hospitality to one another.

Agde, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, the Bishop of which is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Narbonne*: It is a fine and well built place; seated at the mouth of the River *Erand*, which there falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Agdus, a famous Rock upon the Frontiers of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*.

Agen, a City and Bishoprick in *Guienne* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, and the Capital of the County of *Agennois*, which gives the Title of an Earl. It stands upon the River *L'Egers*. It is large, beautiful, and one of the best Cities of *Aquitain*, being also the Birth-place of *Joseph Scaliger*; about 15 Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North-East.

Aggerhuts, a Province of *Norway*, so called from a Castle in it. It is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Sveden*, on the South with the *Sound*, on the West with the County of *Bergen*, and on the North with that of *Dronheim*, from which last it is separated by the Mountain *Sevone*. It reacheth in length from the North to the South 240 Miles. The chief Cities of it are *Angloa*, *Fredersstad*, *Saltzberg*, and *Tonsbog*: The whole of it is under the King of *Denmark*.

Agion D'ros, *Atos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, in the Province of *Famboli*, call'd by the *Italians* *il Monte Santo*, by the *Greeks* *Άγιον Όρος*, the *Holy Mount*. It runs into the *Aegean* Sea, like a Peninsula; it is joyned to the Continent by a Neck of Land, of an Italian Mile and half, which *Herodotus* saith, was cut through by *Xerxes*. It is 90 Miles in compass, called by the *Turks* *Scidag* and *Monastir*, by reason of the vast numbers of Monasteries in it, being about 24 Cloisters of *Caloirs*, or Greek Monks, the chief of which are *Garopedos*, and *Agias Laura*, in which two are 600 Monks, in all 5000. Most of these Monasteries are fortified to secure them from Pirates. From hence the Patriarch of *Constantinople* fetches most of the Bishops he needs for his Patriarchate, it being now the School or University of all Greece, the Monks are all of the Order of *S. Basil*. This Mountain lies between the Bay of *Strymon* on the North, and that of *Singo* to the South.

Agira, *Agurium*, *Argirium*, and *Agrina Urbs*, is a City in *Sicily* near Mount *Ætna*. The Birth-place of *Diodorus Siculus*, now called *San Philippo d'Argirone*.

Aglic, a celebrated Castle in the Province of *Canavos* in *Savoy*, which gives a Name to one of the most illustrious Houses in that Country.

Agmet, the *Emer* of *Protony*, an antient City in the Province of *Marocco*, sometime the Seat of that Empire, and very populous and strong, before *Marocco* was built.

Agmundesham, a Corporation seated upon a small River which falls into the *Issis*, a little above *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Bucks*. It sends two Burgesses to our Parliament, and is not otherwise remarkable to my knowledge. It stands 9 Miles from *Uxbridge* to the North-West, and about 8 from *Maidenhead* to the North-East.

Agnabet or *Agnetin*, one of the principal Towns of *Transylvania*, seated upon the River *Harbach*, which falls into the *Alta*. In this place *Q. Isabella* assembled a Diet for the preservation of her Son, which *Martinus* dissolved, and began a War upon his Matter, which ended in both their ruins.

Agno, *Clanix*, a River of *Campania* in *Italy*, call'd afterwards *Liris*: it riseth in Mount *Tiphate*, and flowing West between *Avella* and *Nola*, entereth

Terra di Lavoro, makes the Lake of *Linterna*, and at last ends in the Sea of *Tifany* between the Ruins of *Cuma* and the Mouth of the River *Volturno*.

Agnone, a Town in the Province of *Abruzzo* in *Italy*, understood by some to be the antient *Aquilonia*.

Agobel, a City in the Kingdom of *Tremessen* in *Barbary*, understood by some to be the *Victoria* of *Protony*. Also another in the Province of *Ilea* in the Kingdom of *Marocco*.

Agol, a City in the Upper *Æthiopia* towards the Mountain *Amara*.

Agost, *Agorum*, a small City upon the River *Cordevol* in the Dominions of the Republick of *Venice*.

Agouges or *D'Agouges*, a small River of *Auvergne* in *France*, which falls into the *Allier* a little above *San Porzain*.

Agouste, *Augusta*, a City in *Sicily*, built by *Frederick* the Emperor in 1229 upon a Peninsula, which in the last Age was turned into a little Isle with a Bridge to communicate betwixt it and the Continent. It has a very large Haven defended by 3 Cittadels to the Sea. Taken by the *French* in 1675. and abandon'd by them in 1678.

Agout, *Acutus*, a small River in *Languedoc* in *France*, washing the two Cities of *Castres* and *Lavaur*, it falls into the River *Tarne*.

Agra or *Agara*, a new City seated in a Province of the same Name in *India* beyond *Ganges*: It is the Capital of the *Moguls* Empire, and his residence: a rich and beautiful City, built by *Ekebar*, one of his Predecessors, in the last Age upon the River *Gomini*: It is of a vault circuit, and adorned with a stately Palace; on the other side of the River lies another City called *Serandra*, which is well built, and but a kind of Suburb to *Agra*.

Agragas. See *Gergenti*.

Agramont, *Agramontium*, a Town in *Catalonia*, in the Plain of *Urgel*, between *Solsona* and *Lerida*.

Agreable, an Island in the Kingdom of *Fez*, form'd by the River *Lisse*.

Agreda, a small City in the Kingdom of *Popayan* in the South *America*, belonging to the *Spaniards*. Also a Town in *Aragon* upon the River *Queiles*, which some understand to be the *Grachuris*, others the *Augustobriga* of the Antients.

Agri or *Aeri*, a River in the *Basilicata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It arises at the *Apennines*, and passes by *Marfico* to the Gulph of *Tarentum*.

Agria, called by the *Germans* *Erlaw*, is a little but very strong City of the Upper *Hungary*, upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Tybis* 12 Miles beneath it. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gran*. This Town was taken by the *Turks*, *An*, 1596. But after a long Blockade surrendered to the Christians in 1687. It is 17 Miles distant from *Buda* to the North-East, in the Confines of *Austria*.

Agrimonte, *Grumentum*, an antient City, and a Bishops See in the *Basilicata* in *Naples*. The latter has been since united to that of *Marfico*.

Agriophages, an antient People towards the West of *Æthiopia*, who lived, says *Solinus*, altogether upon the Flesh of Panthers and Lions.

Agropoli, *Acropolis*, a Town in the latter *Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Aguaiva, and *Agua de Moura*, two Rivers in *Portugal* which fall into the *Cadaon* in *Estremadura*.

Agueda, a Town in *Portugal*, built upon the Ruines of the antient *Eminium*. It takes this Name from a River which passes by it.

Aguer, a City at the foot of Mount *Atlas* in *Africa*. Taken by the *Portuguese* in 1536. and since retaken by an Army of 50000 Moors.

Agulla, a City in the Province of *Habat* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *D'Erguie*.

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Agtilard, Agilaria, a pretty considerable Town in old *Castile* about 14 Leagues from *Burgos*.

Agulha, Aeus, an Island in the *Aethiopian* Ocean, 300 Miles from *Madagascar* to the North.

Ahausen, Abuis, Ahusa, a small City in *Schonen* upon the *Baltick* Sea, to which it has a very commodious Port: four Leagues from *Christianstad*. Under the *Swedes*.

Aia, Allia, a small River in *Italy*, which falls into the *Tiber* near *Mouic Roundo* in the States of the Church. The *Gauls* under *Breimus* defeated the *Romans* upon the Banks of it.

Ajalunt, a City of *Caria* upon the Borders of *Lydia*.

Ajan, or the Coast of *Ayan*, a Country in *Aethiopia*, which lies along the Coast of the Sea of *Zanguebar*, from *Magadoxo* to the Cape *Guardafuy*. It contains the Kingdoms of *Adey*, *Adel*, &c.

Aias, a City of *Arabia Felix*; two days journey from *Admi*. *Thevet* calls it *Hegias*, and makes a Kingdom of it.

Ajazzo, Ajaccio, Adjacium, Urcinum, an Episcopal City of *Corfica*, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*; on the Western Shoar; it has a strong Castle and a large Haven, and is a neat and beautiful City, flourishing now under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genoa*; the greatest part of it is surrounded by the Sea, and it lies at the foot of the Mountains not above a Mile from the Old *Adjacium*.

Aichstadt, Aureatum, as appears by an old Inscription found there; a City upon the River *Altmul*, which falls into the *Danube* between *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*; it is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Regence*: It lies in the Confines of *Bavaria*, and the Dukedom of *Schwaben*, and is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its Bishop; two miles distant from *Neuburg* towards the North, eleven from *Ratisbon* to the West. There is some Controvercie amongst learned Men about the old Name of this City.

Aidruell, Carria, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*; it lies right over against *Rhodes*, and has had several fine Cities in it, but they are all ruined by the *Turks*, who have been a long time Masters of this poor Province.

Aidos, Abydos, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Bosphorus*; distant about a Mile and three quarters from *Sebe*, on the *Thracian* Shoar; heretofore a Suffragan See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*, from whence it is distant 21 Miles to the South; but now the Bishop of it is made a Metropolitan. It has a strong Castle, well fortified by *Mahomet II.* after he had taken *Constantinople*; and it is one of the *Dardaneli*, which has ever in it a good *Turkish* Garrison to defend the Passage, and secure *Constantinople*.

Aituali, A T L A S, the greatest Mountain in all *Africa*; it begins in *Mauritania*, near the *Atlantic* Ocean, to which it gives Name; by *Cap de Guer*, and by various windings, it extends it self Eastward as far as the Deserts of *Barca*; raising it self out of barren Sands, it hides its towering Head in the Clouds; and has variety of Names. The great height of it was the cause the *Antient* feign'd *Atlas*, (whom they make a King) bore the weight of Heaven on his Shoulders. There is another Mountain call'd *Atlas Minor*, now *Sirra*, which parts the Kingdom of *Fez* from that of *Morocco*.

Aiello, a Dutchy in the Province of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, belonging to the Prince of *Massa*.

Aigle, Aquila, a small City in *Normandy* upon the River *Rille*, which gives the Title of a Baron.

Aiguaperse, the capital City of the Dutchy of *Montpensier* in *France*, near whereunto the ancient Cattle of *Montpensier* Road, till it was demolished in 1634.

Aiguon Caldes, Aque Calida, a City with natural Baths in it, in *Gallicia* in *Spain*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostel*, upon the River *Ameno*.

Aiguon-Droites, a City in the lower *Languedoc*, upon an Arm of the *Rhone* and near the Sea. The Seat of the Excises upon Salt.

Aiguillon, or *Capo de Agulhas*, a Promontory of *Africa* to the Cape of Good Hope.

Aiguillon or *Eiguillon*, a City with the Title of a Dutchy in the County of *Agenois* in *France*, upon the Confluence of the *Le* and the *Garonne*, between *Agen* and *Nerac*. It once sustained a Siege of fourteen Months against *John Duke of Normandy*.

Ailesbury, a fair Market-Town, well peopled, and built upon the rising of a Hill, by the Bank of *Tame*, in the middle of the County of *Buckingham*. Taken by *Cuthwulf* the *Saxon*, from the *Britains*, Anno 572. Famous heretofore for *S. Edith* here born. The Honourable *Robert Bruce*, was created Earl of this place, on March 8. 1684. It is a Corporation, and sends Burgeesses to the Parliament.

Ailly, a Seigniori in *Picardy*, whence one of the noblest and antientest Families of that Province, the *D'Aillys*, receive their Name.

Ailzail, an Islet, or rather a Shelf upon the Coast of *Scotland* towards *Galloway*.

Ainaou, Ahinaou, an Island to the Southern Coast of *China*. Its capital City bears the same Name.

Ainze, once an Island 3 Leagues below *Nantes* in *Brittany*, at the falling of the *Loye* into the Sea. It had a Monastery in it built by *S. Hermeland*; but both that and the Island have since been swallowed up by the Waters.

Ains, Ens, Indus, Indis, Danus, and Idanus, a River of *France* which rises in the Valley of *Meige* in *Burgundy*, and passes to the *Rhone* by *Chateau-Vilain, Constances*, &c.

Ainsa, a small City in *Arrogon* upon the River *Cinga*, and the Capital of the Tract of *Sobarbe*, which has sometime born the Title of a Kingdom.

Ainzia, a Tract in the County of *Buchary* in *Scotland*.

Aire, Acurum, the chief Town of *Gascogne*, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*; it stands upon the River *Adour*, in the Borders of the County of *Armagnac*, four *Aquitaine* Leagues above *S. Sever*, and sixteen from *Bajonne*.

Aire, Aria, called by the *Flandrians, Arien*; in the *Spaniards, Ere*: it is a strong City in *Arrois*, seated in a Marsh upon the River *Leye*, which falls into the *Scheld* at *Gaunt*; taken by the *French* in 1641. and presently recovered by the *Spaniards*; but it was retaken by the *French* in 1676. and is now in their possession by the Treaty of *Nisneguen*. It is 12 Leagues from *Bologn* to the East.

Aire, Aeria, by the *Scotch, Ayr*, is a small City and Sheriffdom in *Scotland*, upon *Dunbritain-Frith*, on the West of that Kingdom: it stands 22 *Scotch* Miles from *Dunbritoun*, South-West.

Aire, a River of *Scotland*, which springs from the Mountains of *Mar*, and unites with the *Spei* in *Buchan*. The City *Aire* stands upon it.

Airey, Airiacum, a Village in *Burgundy* in *Auxerrois* near *Clamecy*. Here was a National Council held in 1020. under Pope *Benedict VIII.*

Aisance, a small River in *Normandy* which joyns the *Colson* below *d'Aurain*.

Aisne, Aisna, a River of *France*, riseth in the Dukedom of *Barois*; and flowing through the Provinces of *Champagne*, and the Territory of *Argonne*, and that of *Soissons*, cuts the City of *Soissons* in two parts; and at last ends in the River *Oise*, a little East of *Compiagne* in the Isle of *France*.

Aix, Aque Sextia, a City of *Provence* in *France*.

It was a Roman Colony, and is now an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province: a fair growing Town, seated in a large Plain, upon a small Rivolet, about 15 Leagues from Arles, and 13 from Avignon to the East.

Aix, in Savoy, an ancient City at the foot of the Mountains, between Chambery, Annecy, and Rumilly, giving the Title of a Marquess. It is famous for Mineral-Waters.

Aix la Chapelle, Aquisgranum, called by the Germans *Aach*, by the Dutch *Aken*, by the French *Aix*, by the Italians *Aquisgrana*; it is an Imperial free City of Germany, in the Circle of Westphalia, within the Borders of the Dukedom of Juliers, under which Prince it now is. Charles the Great of France died here Jan. 24. 814. and here he was buried; having been the Rector of this City after Astila the King of the Huns had ruin'd it. It was almost intirely ruin'd by Fire again in 1656. but is now rebuilding. In 1658. there was a famous Peace made here between the present Kings of France and Spain. Divers Councils have been held here. This City stands 8 German Miles from Cologne, 7 from Liege, in a low place, almost incircled with Hills.

Aizu, a Province of Japan, with a Town of the same Name, which is one of the best in the Country.

Akerhuys, a Sea-port Town in the County of Aggerhuys, not above 15 Miles from Christianstads in Norway.

Aberman, Alba, a City of Moldavia.

Akersfondt, an Island belonging to Norway, in the German Ocean, over against the Cape of Sagen.

Akerwee, a City in the Isle of Maragnan on the Coast of Brafil.

Akill, Achill, Achillia, a small Island on the Coast of Connaught in Ireland, over against the County of Mayo.

Akroczyn, a City in the Palatinate of Mazovia in Poland, fortified with a Castle.

Akreede, Akeseda, a small City upon the River Lun in the Dutchy of Bremen in Saxony, under the Swedes.

Alza, a River of Georgia, in Asia.

Al, a River of Prussia, believed by some to be the *Guttalus* of Piny.

Alahanda. See *Eblaba*.

Alaranes, Islands infested with Scorpions, in the New America, 20 Leagues from Tucuman.

Alabul, the Turkish Name of Armenia major.

Alagon, a River of Spain, in the Province of Estremadura, and Kingdom of Leon: it falls into the *Tago*, a little above *Alicantara*, as *Rodericus Sylva* saith.

Alaine, a small River in the Province of Nivermois in France.

Alais, Alesia, a City of Languedoc, upon the River *Guardon*, at the foot of the Mountain *Cevennes*, 10 Leagues from *S. Esprit* to the East.

Alalcomene, Alalcomenium, an ancient City of Bœotia, famous for a Statue of *Minerva*, and the Tomb of *Tivesias*. Afterwards call'd *Ithaca*, says *Plutarch*, and the Birth-place of *Ulysses*.

Alan, a small River in Cornwall in England; it falls into the Irish Sea at *Padstow*: at the Head of it is a small Village called *Camelford*, where King *Arthur* is reported to have been slain in Battel. *Padstow* lies about 17 Miles West from *Launceston*.

Aland, an Island of the Baltic Sea, at the entrance of the *Bornier* Sea, under the Dominion of the King of Sweden.

Alar, a River of Persia in Hyrcania, falling into the *Caspian* Sea.

Alarcato, Alarco, a Town in New Castile in Spain.

Alarce, an ancient People of Pannonia. Tacit.

Alascheytr, Hipsus, Upsa, an ancient City of Phrygia, and sometime the See of a Suffragan Bishop.

Alatt, Alarrum, Alarrinum, a City of Campania in Italy, and a Bishops See, dependent immediately on the Pope. Mentioned by the Antients.

Alava, a small Territory in Biscay in Spain.

Alba, or Albe, Alba Pompeia, a City of *Monferat*, upon the River *Tangro*; it is an Episcopal See, under the Archbishop of *Millan*; heretofore subject to the Duke of *Mantua*, but taken from him in 1631. by a Treaty of Peace, and ever since under the Duke of *Savoy*. This City of latter times having suffered great changes, is reduced into a consumptive State for want of Inhabitants. It is distant from *Aste* 12 Miles to the South.

Albana, a City of Albania in Asia, with a Port to the *Caspian* Sea.

Albanta, an ancient Province upon the *Caspian* Sea in Asia, Westward; now call'd *Zuiris*, under the Turks. § Also a Province of Turkey in Europe, which was antiently the Western part of *Macedonia*, and part of *Ilyrium*, upon the *Adriatique* Ocean; reduced under the Dominion of the Turks by *Mahomet 2.* Its chief Cities are *Croia, Durazzo, &c.* The Inhabitants for the most part are Christians of the Greek Church.

Albany, Albania, call'd in Scotland *Braid-Albin*, is a Dukedom in the highest part of Scotland, as the Name imports; the Seat of the Old Scots, upon the declining Western part of Mount *Grampus*, next *Lorn* and *Argyle*. Charles I. in his Infancy at two years of age, was created Duke of *Albany*. This Title was also conferred on the Lord *Darnly*, his Grandfather; and given by Charles I. to his Second Son, afterwards *James II.*

Albana, Alba Longa, the Mother of Rome, from which it lies about 12 Miles. It has been ruin'd many Ages. It stood betwixt a Lake and a Mountain of the same Name. There has been another *Albano* built near its Ruines, which is a Bishops See, a Principality, and the Title of a Cardinal. § Also a City with the Title of a Principality in the Kingdom of Naples.

Albanopolis, an ancient City of Macedonia in Greece.

Alba Julia. See *Weissenburg*.

Alba Regalis, called by the Inhabitants *Etekes Fesjarwar*; by the Germans *Stoel-Weissenburg*: is a City of the Lower Hungary, once the Capital of that Kingdom, famous for the Coronation and Burial of the Kings of Hungary. It stands in a Marsh upon the River *Sarwitz*. Taken by the Turks Anno 1543: retaken by the Christians in 1601. taken again by the Turks in 1602. surrendered again to the Imperialists upon Articles, May 9. in the beginning of the Campaign of the Year 1688. The Imperialists found 84 Pieces of Cannon in it, with almost an incredible quantity of Ammunition and small Arms. It is 45 Miles from *Buda West*, and 60 from *Comorra* South. Long. 41. 10. Lat. 47. 8.

S. Albans, [Verulamum] is the fairest and the best Town in the County of *Hertford*. It arose out of the Ruins of *Verulam*, a Town more strong and antient, seated on the opposite side of the River *Per*. This new Town took its Name from one *Alban* a Citizen of *Verulam*, who in the *Dioclesian* Persecution, suffered Death for the Christian Religion, and is esteemed the first of the British Martyrs. To whose memory the Britains built a fair Church, which being ruin'd in the Wars between them and the Saxons, *Offa* King of the Mercians built here a Monastery to his honor, An. Chr. 795. the Abbot of which obtained from Pope *Adrian*, the Precedency of all English Abbots, to which an end was put.

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Dec. 5. 1539. by the surrender of the said Abby to Hen. VIII. Near this place Richard Duke of York overthrew Henry VI. and took him Prisoner Anno Dom. 1455. who four Years after was restored to his Liberty again, by a Victory obtained here too. This Town had the Honor of an Earldom bestowed upon it by Charles II. April 27. 1660. in the person of Henry Ferrin, then Baron of S. Edmundsbury in Suffolke. Since raised to a Dukedom by the same King. This Town lies upon the River Ver, 10 Miles from Hertford to the South-West. The Old Town I shall speak of in it's proper place.

Albarazin, Albarazinum, a City, and a Bishops See in *Aragon* in *Spain*, under the Archbishop of *Saragossa*.

Albafesquia, a City of *Sarmatia* in *Asia*, supposed to be the *Amphusis* of *Ptolemy*.

Albegna, Albanna, Almana, a River in *Tuscany*, which falls into the Gulf of *Telamonia*.

Albemarck, called by the French *Amble*, is a Town in *Normandy* in *France*, near the Head of the River *Buffine*, in the Confines of *Picardy*. It is memorable for giving the Title of an Earl to the Noble Family *De foribus*: And of Duke to *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, after Duke of *York*. Given with the same Title to the Loyal, Wise, and Valiant *George Monk*, by Charles II. (July 7. 1660. who died Jan. 3. 1669.) It stands 14 Leagues from *Reven* East.

Alben, Alburn, a Mountain of *Carniola*, remarkable for Mines of *Quicksilver*. § Also a River (*Alpis*) in *Corinthia*, which runs into the *Save*.

Albenga, a City and Port in the Republick of *Genoia*, antient, large, handsome, but not very healthful. In 1175. it was burnt by those of *Pisa*. *Yuse Alexander* 3. made it a Bishops See in 1179. *Yrus Aluir Procius* the Emperor was a Native of it. § Over against it stands an Ilet of the same Name.

Alberg, a City and Bishops See in *Jutland*. It lies not far from the *Baltick* Sea, in 58. deg. of Lat.

Alberton, a Town and Port in *Barbary*.

Albigensis, a small Territory in *Languedoc* in *France*, with a City in it call'd *Alby*. This Province is divided by the River *Tarn*, and very much taken notice of in Church-History, for those great Oppositions, the *Albigenses*, its Inhabitants, made long since against the Church of *Rome*.

Albilla, Merce, an Island made by the Nile in *Aethiopia*, before it enters *Egypt*.

Alblon, the antient Name of *Great Britain*. New *Alblon*. See *New Abon*.

Albon, a Territory in the Province of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, giving the Title of a Count.

Albona, Abonea, a River in the Duchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, which passes by the Province of *Novara* to the *Po*.

Albozan, or Albozana, Errois Insula, a small Island with some Villages in it, and a Cattle, upon the Coasts of the Kingdom of *Fez*.

Albozg, Aburgum, a City, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lunden* in the Province of *Jutland* in *Denmark*, upon the Bay of *Limfort*.

Albozno, Alburnus, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Naples*, mentioned by *Virgil*: now call'd *Monte di Posiglione*, and *Montagna della Perina* by the *Italians*.

Albrct, a City, County, and Duchy in Gascony, the Original of the late Royal Family of *Novar*.

Albs, the same with *Savoie*, a River of *Italy*.

Albucera, Amencum Stagnum, a Lake in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

Albula, the antient Name of *Tiber*.

Albuquerque, a City and Duchy in the Province of *Estremadura* in *Portugal*.

Alby, Albia, Albiga, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Tarn*, the Capital of *Albigens*, of great Antiquity. § sometime an Episcopal See un-

der the Archbishop of *Bourges*, but by *P. Innocent* XI. at the instance of the present French King *Lewis* XIV. translated into an Archbishoprick. The famous *Albigenses* took their Name from hence. § Also a small City in the States of the Duke of *Savoie*, betwixt *Anney* and *Aix*, upon the declension of a Mountain.

Alcatro, Memphis, a famous City of *Egypt*, feat'd a little above the *Delta*, where the Nile is first divided; it is call'd in Scripture *Noph*, and *Migdol*. Now wholly desolate.

Alcala, Complutum, is a City of the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Henarez*. It was heretofore a Bishops See, but belongs now to the Archbishops of *Toledo*. One of which *Franciscus Ximerius Cisnerus* Archbishop of *Toledo*, and a Cardinal, in the year 1517. in the time of *Alphonfus Siferens*, opened here an University: it is 6 Leagues from *Madrid*, and 5 from *Toledo*. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 41. 00.

Alcantara, Nobis Casarea, Pons Trajani, Turabrica, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tago*. It is a small City, and of late years has been fortified to preserve it from the Incursions of the *Portuguese*, being but 3 Leagues distant from the Borders of that Kingdom. It is ennobled by a Bridge built over the River, of 670 foot in length, and 28. foot wide, which is generally attributed to *Trajan*; it stands upon 6 Pillars. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus VIII. Anno* 1013.

Alcay, a fertile Mountain, well inhabited, twelve Leagues from *Fez*.

Alcazar-Quibir, the capital City of the Province of *Algar*, upon the Coast of *Barbary*. Built by *Jacob Amanfor*, King of *Fez*. Taken by *Alphonfus V. K. of Portugal* in 1449.

Alcazar-Veguer, a Town in the Province of *Habit* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the *Streights*. Built by *Jacob Amanfor*, K. of *Fez*: Taken by *Alphonfus V. King of Portugal*, 1458. Abandoned by *Johu III. K. of Portugal* in 1510. yet now under the K. of *Portugal*.

Alcmaer, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*, besieged by the *Spaniards* in 1573. without success.

Alcozar d'Osai, Salacia, a small City of *Portugal* upon the River *Sadon*.

Alcyone, an antient City of *Thessalia*. § Also the Name of a deep Lake in the *Mores*, near *Corinth*; where there was in antient times a Temple dedicated to *Amphiaras*, which gave this Lake the Name of *Fons Amphiaras*.

Aldebourg, a Village in *Flanders*.

Aldeburgh, Isumm, a small Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, situated upon the Sea Shore, which sends two Burgettes to *Parliament*.

Aldego, Adegus, a River in the Province of *Verona* in *Italy*, which unites with the *Adige* in the States of *Venice*.

Aldeburg, Brannetia, a ruined City in *Holstein*, 8 Miles from *Lubeck*, which robb'd it of its Bishoprick in 970. This is by some call'd *Oldenborch*. It is but 2 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea; there is now nothing but a Cattle left.

Aldeburg, a Town of *Misnia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Pless*, which heretofore was a free Imperial City; but in 1308. was taken by *Frederick Marquis* of *Misnia*, and united to *Misnia*. In the Castle of this Town was the antient Residence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It is 6 German Miles distant from *Lipsick* to the South, and 8 from *Misnia* to the West. Some call it *Altenburg*.

Aldebernay, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*.

Alc, the Name of a Kingdom in *Africa*, belonging to the *Barbeci*.

Alcgranfa, a small Island with a convenient Haven and Cattle near the *Canaries*.

Alentrio, or *Entre Tejo Guadiana*, a Province in Portugal, South Ealk of *Eitremadura*, divided into 5 Counties; the chief City of which is *Evora*. A part of old *Lusitania* and *Baetica*.

Alençon, *Alenconum*, a large and well built City in *Normandy*, adorned with the Title of a Duchy; it stands upon the River *Sarthe*. This Title has been carried by Eight of the Royal Family of *Valois*, and has since been conferr'd, occasionally, on many of the younger Princes of the Royal Family of *France*. It is 42 Miles from *Paris*.

Aleppo, *Berrhæa*, *Beroa*, is a City of *Syria*, seated upon the River *Marisa*, which falls into *Euphrates*; at this day the greatest City of *Syria*, a Mart filled with innumerable Inhabitants, and European Merchants; being 6 Miles in compass, with 3 Suburbs, 10 Gates, and an oblong Castle, which is very strong. It is the Seat and Government of a *Bassa*, 23 Leagues distant from *Scanderon* towards the *Euphrates*, and 200 Miles Northward from *Damascus*; the *English*, *French*, and *Venetians*, have each of them a Consul here. Long. 38.20. Lat. 31.25.

Aléria, an ancient City, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Pisa* in the Island of *Corfica*; now ruin'd. § A River of the same Name runs thereby, which is supposed to be the *Rhotanus* of *Ptolemy*.

Alesa, an ancient City of *Sicily*, with a River by it of the same Name, now call'd *Piremeo*.

Alesham, or *Aylesham*, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *South-Erpingham*.

Alessio, *Lyllus*, a City of *Albania*, near the falling of the River *Drin* into the *Adriaticque*; also a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*: famous for the Sepulchre of the great *Scanderberg*, who died here in 1467.

Alessio, *Alex*, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*, which falls into the Bay of *Taronto*.

Alet, *Aletia*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; out of which Diocess it was taken by Pope *John XXII.* It is 5 Leagues from *Carcafone*, and stands at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills.

Alexandretta. See *Scanderone*.

Alexandria, a City of *Egypt*, call'd by the *Turks* *Scanderik*, a celebrated Mart, and the Seat of the second Patriarch; built by *Alexander the Great*, Anno *Mundi* 3618. that is, 330 years before *Christ*. It was considered much more than now, before the building of Grand *Cairo*. Heretofore the great Trade for Spices was driven here, which were brought by Camels from the Red Sea; but are now brought to us by Sea from the *East-Indies*. Yet this Town is still much frequented by the European Ships for the sake of the Harbour. It is inhabited by about 2000 Souls, which being too few for so vast a City, accordingly much of it is nothing but Ruins. The *Pharoal*, once an Isle, is now join'd to the City, and a Fort built upon it by the *Turks*, with a Garrison for the security of the Port. This City was taken from the Christians by *Anrus the Moor*, after a Siege of 13 Months; retaken from them in the times of the Holy War, Anno *Christi* 1167. but it fell soon after into their hands again. Long. 38.20. Lat. 31.25. § There is another City of this Name built by *Alexander M.* beyond the River *Tanais*. § A third, in the Palatinate of *Lufuc* in *Poland* upon the River *Horin*. § And a fourth in *Sufana* in *Asia*.

Alexandria, *Alexandrinum*, a small Town in the Palatinate of *Bra-law* in *Poland*.

Alexandria della Paglia, *Alexandria Starellionum*, a large and well fortified City in the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*; built upon the River *Tsmaro*, which divides it. It was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Alexander III.* Anno 1175.

from whom it had its Name. It is 52 Miles from *Milan* to the North-West, and 12 from *Casal* to the South. This City, in 1636. being besieged by the Prince of *Consi*, and the Duke of *Modena*, their Army was forced to rise for want of Money. *Briertus*. Long. 30.30. Lat. 43.54.

Alexie. See *Alize*.

Alifah, a Country in the Southern part of the Isle of *Madagascar*.

Alesford, a Market-Town in *Lincolnsire*, in the Division of *Lindsey* and Hundred of *Calceworth*.

Alfretton, a Market-Town in *Darbyshire*, in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*.

Algarria, a Northern Province of the Kingdom of *New Castile*, whose Bounds are not known; so that it is thought that both *Madrid* and *Toledo* are in this Province.

Algarve, a small part of *Spain*, which under *Alphonfus III.* was added to *Portugal*, with the Title of a Kingdom; *Tavira* is the chief place in it: it hath *Portugal* on the North, on the West and South it is washed by the Ocean, and on the East lies *Andaluxia*.

Algezire, a Town and Port upon the Straights of *Gibraltar* in *Spain*; supposed by some to be the *Carthæa* of the Antients. Taken from the Moors by *Alphonfus XI.* King of *Castile* in 1344. now ruin'd.

Algers, or *Argiers*, *Julia Casærea*, alias *Ruficurum*, *Rglucurum*, a City and Republik in *Africa*, upon the Confines of *Barbary*, on the Mediterranean Sea; famous for Piracies, and for the loss of a vast Fleet of Ships by a Tempest, belonging to *Cbarles V.* in 1541. when that Victorious Prince attempted the Conquest of this place. The *English* have had better success against them; twice entered their strong Harbours, and burnt their Ships. First under Admiral *Blake*, April 4. 1655. And afterwards (having been forced to a Peace in 1668. by Sir *Thomas Allen*, which they broke the year following), in 1670. Capt. *Beach* meeting 7 of their Men of War, forced them on float; two of which they burnt themselves, and the *English* the other five, releasing 250 Christian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* destroy'd 9 more of their Ships near the Castle of *Bugia*, which plaid upon him with their Cannon. This last Victory reduced those Pirats to beg a Peace, which, with the *English* they have kept the better since. The French Fleet commanded by *Marscal D'Estree*, discharged 10420 Bombs into the Town, in July 1688. whereby above two thirds of it were destroy'd; also 5 Ships in Port, belonging to the Government there, were sunk or burnt. The *Algerines* enraged thereat, shot off the French Consul at the Mouth of a Cannon, with several poor Captives; which was revenged by the French upon three *Algerine* Officers they had brought in custody with them, whom they shot to death, and put their Bodies upon a Huddle of Planks to be driven afloat, to warn their Countrymen of the effects of their Cruelty. This Town is seated 100 Miles from *Sally*, right over against *Minorea*. Long. 20.15. Lat. 32.45.

Algher, *Algharia*, *Corax*, a City of *Sardinia*, call'd by the *Spaniards* *Alghier*; it stands on the Western Shoar of that Isle, in the Northern part of it. This City is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sassari*, from whence it is dist. 16 Miles to the South. The Bishoppick was translated from *Orana* hither by *Julius II.* in 1504.

Algow, *Agovia*, a County of *Schwaben*, a Province of *Germany*. It is bounded on the North by the *Dauube*, and by the *Lech*, on the East by the Lake of *Constance*, by the Territory of *Hegow* to the West, and by the Earldom of *Tirol* to the South. In this County lie the Marquitate of *Burgon*, *Auburg*, and several other considerable Cities and Towns.

Alhama, *Arrigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, seated upon steep Hills, which was the place

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of delight to the *Moorish* Kings of *Granada*; it lies 4 Leagues from *Granada* North-West; called in the latter Maps *Alicata-real*.

Athlet, *Sin*, a Desert of *Arabia*.

Athabatch, an Island in the *Caspian* Sea, over against the Province of *Taristan* in *Persia*, under the King of *Persia*.

Alicant, *Aloas*, a Port: of the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, 10 Leagues from *Murcia* to the North-East, and from *New Carthage*, now *Valencia*, 14. The Bay that comes up to it is now called the Gulph of *Alicant*.

Alicante, a Town upon the Coast of *Sicily*.

Alicia, *Allipha*, a City and a Bishops See under the Archb. of *Benevento* in the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Naples*, upon the River *Volturno*. Almost ruin'd. *Fabius Maximus* gain'd a Victory over the *Sammites* here.

Aliola, a small Island between *Africa* and *Madagascar*, called in the Maps *Alion*.

Alize, or *Alife*, *Alexia*, a place in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, now ruinous; formerly famous for the Siege it endured against *Jul. Caesar*.

Aliculian, one of the Names by which *Africa* is called.

Alia, a River in the *Ducal Prussia* in *Poland*.

Alitatur, a Town in the Kingdom of *Cacan* in *Moscovy* upon the River *Cama*.

Alieburg, a small Town upon the River *Alla* in the *Ducal Prussia* in *Poland*.

Alleuliah, a remarkable Monastery in *Ethiopia*, so called from the continual singing of *Alleluiahs* in it.

Allematgn. See *Germany*.

Alendogf, a small Town in *Germany* under the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* upon the River *Werrz*, 5 Leagues from *Cassel*.

Alieze, *Allera*, a River in the Lower *Saxony*, which rises in the Dutchy of *Magdebourg*, and passes through that of *Lunebourg*; by *Zell* and *Perdin* to join the *Weser*.

Alievsberg, a small Market-Town on the West of the District of *Newmarck*, in the upper *Palatinat*: it belongs to the House of *Newburg*.

Alisa, a River of the Province of *Sabina* in *Italy*. See *Alia*.

Aliser, *Elaoer*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Guivaudan*, in the Village of *Condres*, at the foot of *Lesere*, the highest of the Mountains of *Cevennes*; then running to the North, it watereth and divides the County of *Avoygne*; as likewise that of *Bourbon*; where it slides by *Moulin*, and a little beneath *Nevers*, falls into the *Loire*.

Allobroges, an ancient People of the Province of *Narbona* in *Gallia Transalpina*, so called from the River *Labroya*, upon the Banks of which they had their Habitations at first, according to *Viterbius*: They assisted the *Carraginians* against the *Romans*. In the Year of *Rome* 532. the *Romans* overthrew them under *Cneus Domitius Enobarbus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, whence the latter obtained the Title of *Allobrogicus*.

Allyn, a great Lake in the County of *Roldare* in *Ireland*.

Almagra, a Village in the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, remarkable for being the Birth-place, and giving Name to *Diego Almagra*, *Pizarro's* Comrade in the discovery of *Peru* in 1525. These two perfidious base-born Villains taking up Arms afterwards against each other, *Almagra* became *Pizarro's* Prisoner, and was kill'd by *Pizarro's* Brother.

Almaguer, *Almagra*, a small Town 20 Leagues from *Popyan* in the Southern *America*.

Almedine, a Town sometime rich and populous, and the Capital of the Province of *Diguela* in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, but now ruin'd.

Almeria, a City and Port in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Granada*; seated upon the *Mediterranean*; having its Name from *Amalricus*, a *Gothish* King, who built it; it is distant about twenty Miles from *Granada*, South-East. § There is another Town of the same name in new *Spain* with a good Port, upon the Gulph of *Mexico*; called also *Villarica*, and by the *Indians* *Nautalon* from a River of that name.

Almitna, *Abyla*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, near the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, or the entrance of the *Mediterranean*, supposed to be one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

Almissa, *Almisum*, *Dalmatum*, by the *Sclavians* called *Omisi*, is a City in *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriaticque*, under the *Turks*. It was sometime a Bishops See before it was united to the Archbishoprick of *Spalatro*.

Almo, a Rivulet in *Campagna di Roma*, which falls into the *Tibur* at *Rome*. The Priests of the Goddess *Cybele* used to wash the Victims that they Sacrificed to her in these streams.

Almondbury, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, in the West-Riding, seated upon the River *Calder*, about 7 miles from *Halifax* to the South-East; which was once a famous *Roman* and *Saxon* City, now a Village.

Almoravides, a People near Mount *Atlas* in *Africa*, who Possessed themselves of the Kingdom of *Fez* in the year 1052.

Almouchiquois, Savages of *New France*, towards the River *Covacours* and the Isle of *Buacbus*.

Almanequar, a Town in the Kingdom of *Granada*.

Alnewick, a Market-Town in *Northumberland* on the River *Aine* (*Alaunus*), which gives name to it, and soon after falls into the *German Ocean*. *William* the *Lyon*, King of *Scots*, fought a Battle here with the *English* in the Reign of *Henry II.* and was taken Prisoner.

Alney Isle, a small Island near *Glocester* made by the *Severn*. Here *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, one of the *Saxon* Kings of *England*, fought a single Combat with *Canutus the Dane*, an Invader, in the view of both their Armies: After which they agreed to reign in Conjunction, each in his part, dividing the Kingdom betwixt them.

Alnod, one of the Names of *Nilus*.

Alnopeck, a People of *Attica* near *Athens*, amongst whom, according to *Diogenes Laertius*, *Socrates* had his Nativity.

Allost, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Dender*. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1657; but restored to the *Spaniards* again, who now have it. It lies in the middle between *Brussels* and *Gant*, one mile from *Dendrimonde*. There was an Earldom belonging to this place; which had Earls of its own till 1165. when it fell to *Philip E. of Flanders*, by Inheritance, and was by him united for ever to *Flanders*.

Alpes, called by the *Germans* *Alpen*, is a long Ridg of Mountains, which divide *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*. It begins at *Port Monaco*, a Town belonging to the States of *Genoia*, upon the *Mediterranean*, but in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641. And ends at the Gulph of *Carnaro*, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, South of *Isiria*, a Province belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. It is divided into divers parts, and each of them has its proper Name, besides the General. From the Port of *Monaco* to the Fountains of the River *Var*, they are called the *Maritim Alpes*. From thence to *Susa* the *Cottian Alpes*, from *Susa* to *S. Bernard* the *lts*, they are called the *Greek Alpes*: from thence to *S. Gothard* the *Penine Alpes*: next to these follow the *Grison Alpes*, to the Fountain of the River *Piave*; that part of them which lie near the City of

Trent, are called by its Name. Those that follow as far as *Dolac*, are called the *Norician Alps*; from the Fountains of *Tajamento* to those of the *Drave*, they are called the *Carinthian Alps*; the last are the *Julian* or *Pannonian Alps*. Yet some extend them as far as *Dalmatia*, and others carry them to *Thrace*, and the *Euxine Sea*; but it is the most received opinion, that they end at the Fountains of the River *di Kulpje* in *Liburnia*. Thus far *Cluivirius*.

Tropeus. See *Orfea*.

Tropon, *Vecchio*, *Alpinus*, a River in the Territories of *Verona*, which falls into the *Adige*; a River which belongs to the *States of Venice*.

Troparatus, *Alpuxara*, a considerable body of Mountains in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; they were once well peopled, but are almost desolate now; the *Moors* that inhabited them, having been banished by *Philip III*.

Tre, *Alera*, a River in *Saxony* in *Germany*. See *Allere*.

Tritsch, or *Frick*, *Aliens*, a River in *Tivedale* in *Scotland*, which falls into the *Tweed*.

Tro, or *Alfite*, *Alfentia*, a River of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* in the *Low-Countries*; which washeth the Walls of the principal City; and then with the *Saar*, another River of the same Dukedom, falls into the *Moselle* above *Troves*.

Troffeln, called by the *German* *Elfsaß*, by the *French* *Alsace*, is a Province of *Germany* in the upper Circle of the *Rhein*: lying between *Schwaben* on the East, *Lorain* on the West; the lower *Palatinate*, the Territory of *Spire*, the Dukedom of *Bipont*, towards the North; and upon the *Switzers* toward the South. It is divided into three parts. *Alfasia*, (properly so called) and into the lower and upper *Alfasia*: which two last parts, with the Bishoprick of *Basil*, *Spire*, and *Philisburgh*, submitted to *Lewis XIII*. in 1634. and were yielded to the *French*, by the Peace of *Munster* in the Year 1648. The Territories of the Bishop and Chapter of *Straßburg*, which lie on this side the *Rhine*, belong to the lower *Alfasia*.

Troffen, *Alfa*, or *Alfia*, is an Island of *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Eastern-Shoar of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, from which it is parted by a small Channel. At the South end of it stands a magnificent Castle called *Sunderburgh*, which belongs to a branch of the House of *Holfatia*, with the Title of Duke; and at the North end there is another Castle called *Nordoburg*, possessed by another Ducal Family. The whole Island is under the Dominion of the D. of *Sunderburgh*, and is a part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*.

Trofford, a Market-Town in *Hants*.

Troster, a River in the Dutchy of *Holfstein* in *Germany*, falling into the *Elb* above *Hamburg*.

Trofford, one of the antientest Towns in *Haffia*. The Burghers of this Town were the first that embraced *Luthers* Reformation.

Tro, *Alta*, a small River in *Lancashire*, falling into the *Irish* Sea at *Almouch*. § Another in *Transylvania*. See *Orl*.

Trofford, *Alteimum*, an antient Town in the Country of the *Grisons*.

Trofford, a Mountain, the same with *Belgon*.

Trofford, the Upper and Lower, is the Name of two famous Monastries on the *Danow*, in the upper *Palatinate*. They have their Names from *Altaba Altabum*, or *Altabum*, two great old Oaks.

Trofford, or *Altabilla*, *Alus Murus*, a Principality and City in the Province of *Bari* in *Naples*.

Trofford, *vide Aldenburg*.

Trofford, the Name also of a Town in *Transylvania*, and of another in the Lower *Hungary*, by the *Hungarians* call'd *Owar*. § Of another in *Bavaria* up-

on the *Danube*; as likewise of a Ruinated Castle of the Province of *Argov* in *Switzerland*, giving the Title of a Count.

Trofford, and *Altenbotten*, a River and Branch of the *Norwegian* Ocean, in the Province of *Werdalsh*.

Trofford, *Altinum*, an antient City and Episcopal See within the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Sile*, betwixt *Padona* and *Concordia*. Ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*. The Bishoprick is Transferred to *Torcello*.

Trofford, a Market-Town in *Hampshire*.

Trofford, *Aorifium*, the Capital City of the Canton of *Uri*, upon the River *Ruis* in *Switzerland*, at the Foot of the *Alps*. § Also a City and University in *Franconia*, upon the River *Schwarzach*. The University was Founded by the Magistrates of *Nuremberg* in 1579. and received its Privileges from the Emperour *Rodolph II*. in 1581. There is a Castle to it. § A small, but antient Town, within 2 miles of *Ravenburg*, in the upper *Schwaben* in *Germany*; the *Guelphian* Family were usually Buried here. This Town belongs to the House of *Austria*, and is the Residence of the high Commissioners of *Suevia*.

Trofford, *Birringham*, a Market-Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Buclo*.

Trofford, a rich and pleasant (tho small) City in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, betwixt two Arms of the River *Jucar*, over which it has two Bridges; about 5 Leagues from *Valencia*.

Trofford, a famous City in *Armenia*, computed to have 10000 Houses, and 1000 Churches. Taken by the *Tartars* in 1219.

Trofford, *Amacari*, an American People in *Brasil*, towards *St. Sebastian*.

Trofford, *Amacusa*, an Island and Province under *Japan* in the *East-Indies*, having its Capital City of the same Name.

Trofford, or *Armadabar*, a Populous City, of great Trade in the Kingdom of *Guzurats* in the *East Indies*, which finds out of its own Revenue, for the Service of the Great *Mogul*, 12000 Horse, and 50 Elephants. The *Chan* or Governour, assumes the quality of a Prince. It is 18 Leagues from *Cambaya*, near the River *Indus*, adorned with a Mosque of extraordinary magnificence, where lie the Sepulchres of many of their antient Kings, being heretofore an Idol Temple of the Heathens, till the *Turks* got the Possession of it.

Trofford, one of the finest and most considerable Cities in *Persia*, about 9 days Journey from *Hispahan*, at the Foot of a Mountain.

Trofford, or *Amac*, *Amagria*, a Fruitful Island in the *Baltick* Ocean over against *Copenhagen*, under the Crown of *Denmark*.

Trofford, *Amaguans*, one of the *Luccaye* Islands in *America*, near *St. Domingo*.

Trofford, *Amalpin*, an Archiepiscopal City, and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples*; but notwithstanding these great Honours, it is little, and ill built. It stands upon the Bay of *Salerno*, the West part of which is called *La Costa d'Amalfi*. It is said the Body of *S. Andrew* is kept here. And in this place *Flavio Gioia* found out the use of the Compass in the Year 1300. It is 11 miles distant from *Salerno*, and 23 from *Naples*, to the North-East.

Trofford, another of the *Luccaye* Islands.

Trofford, *Amantia*, a City and Bishop's-See, under the Archbishop of *Regio* in *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Mediterranean*. There is a Castle to it, which, with the adjacent Country, depends upon the Prince of *Bisignano*.

Trofford, *Amanus*, or *Amana*, a Mountain mentioned *Cantic. 4. 8.* dividing *Cilicia* from *Syria*. *Alexander III*. overthrew *Darius* the first time at this passage into *Syria*, called by the antients *Amance Porca*.

Amapaia.

Amalá, a Province of new *Andalusia* in *America*, near the River *Orenoque*.

Amara, an high Mountain with a City of the same Name built upon it, which gives Name to a Kingdom, in the very midle of *Ethiopia*; we are told the Children and Relations of the Royal Family are here kept in Custody, and that upon the death of their Prince, they fetch another from hence. But others pretend they are kept in *Ovolms* in the Province of *Oimaday*. It lies under the Line, in 65 degrees of Longitude.

Amatantes, an antient People of *Cubus* in *Asia Minor*, dwelling upon a Mountain of the same Name, whence arises the River *Ibafus*.

Amasia, a City of *Cappadocia*, in *Asia* the Less, upon the River *Cajalmach* (*Iris*), which falls into the *Euxine* Sea. This City is called by the *Turks* *Amnasan*; it was an Archbishoprick, with four Suffragans. The *Turks* have been possessed of it three Ages; it is large, the Capital of those Countries, and the Seat of the Beglerbeg of *Cappadocia*, now called by the *Turks* *Ticac*. *Strabo*, the antient Geographer, who was born here, gives a very particular Account of this place. It now gives the Title of Archbishop to Signior *D'Alda*, the late Nuncio in *England* from *P. Innocent XI.* who promoted him to a Cardinalate amongst Ten others, Feb. 13. 1689. It lies in Long. 65. 52. Latit. 44. 25.

Amath, *Epiphania*, a Town in *Palestine*. Built by *Amath*, the Son of *Chanaan*; and mentioned by *Josephus* as extant in his time. *Pliny* speaks of another in the *East-Indies*.

Amathonte, *Amarbusa*, an antient City of *Cyprus*, in which *Venus* had formerly a Temple consecrated to her of great Fame; Since a Bilhops See, under the Archbishop of *Nicosia*.

Amatic, or *S. Thomas*, a Town of North *America* in *New-Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*, 18 Leagues distant from the North Sea; which was Built Anno 1597. There is a River in the same Province called *Amaticus*.

Amato. See *Lameto*.

Amazie, an antient City of *Troas* in *Asia Minor*, where *Apollo* had a Temple in his Honour. § Another of *Cilicia*, given by *Marc Anthony* to *Cleopatra*.

Amazobien, an antient People of *Sarmacia*.

The River of *Amazons* is one of the biggest Rivers in the World: it belongs to the South *America*, and riseth near *Quicum*, a City of *Peru*, out of two Marshes which lie within two Leagues of each other at the foot of the Mountains of *Cordillera*; then running to the East, and being augmented by the Streams of *Coca*, *Napo*, and others, it passeth the Provinces of *Camela* and *Pacamor*, where it receives the River *Xuxu* or *Murano*; so passing many other Provinces after a Course of 1200 Leagues, it falls into the North Ocean between *Brasile* and *Guisana*. The mouth of it is very large, and full of Islands: it was first found in 1541. by *Joannes Ovellano* a *Spaniard*, and therefore some have called it the River of *Ovellan*. *Pater Texeira*, a *Spaniard*, has made a very exact Description of it, having spent 10 Months in surveying it, in 1639.

Ambadar, a Town upon the *Nile*, in the Kingdom of *Bagametri* in *Abyssinia*.

Ambar-Gethen, a Mountain almost impregnable in the Confines of *Ambara*, prodigiously high (in the form of a Castle, built of Free-Stone. It is half a *Portugal* League broad at the top, and at the bottom half a days Journey about.

Ambarri, an antient People amongst the *Gauls*, mentioned by *Cesar*.

Amber, *Ambrus*, a River of *Bavaria* in *Germany*. It arises towards *Trial*, and falls into the *Sfer* near *Landshut*.

Amberg, a City of *Germany*, in the Province of

Northgou, upon the River *Wils*: it belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*; but both it, and the Country about it, did belong to the Elector *Palatine*. It is 7 *German* Miles from *Ratisbon*, and 8 from *Noremberg*.

Ambram, a Kingdom of the Higher *Ethiopia*, between the Kingdoms of *Bagrid* and *Amara*. It takes its Name from the head City of it.

Ambrancatba, a City and Kingdom of *Ethiopia* the Higher, which has the *Nile* on the East, and the Lake of *Amasen* on the West.

Ambarri, an antient People amongst the *Gauls*, mentioned by *Cesar*, and supposed to be those of the Diocese (now) of *Auranches* in *Normandy*.

Amble, or *Hamble*, a Town in *Normandy*, thought to retain its Name from the *Ambarri*.

Amboina, is an Island of the *East-Indies*, the whole Circuit whereof is 16 Leagues; but yet it is of great Consideration, by reason of the plenty of Spice which it affords. It was discovered by the *Portuguese* in 1515. In 1605, the *Dutch* drove out the *Portugal* Forces, and possessed themselves of *Amboina*, the principal Town, by one *Stephen van Hagan*; but that which makes this Island most infamous, was the Cruelties of the *Dutch* executed upon the *English* in 1618. It lies not far from the *Molucces*, and is reckon'd among the *Selebes*. This Island lies West of *Banda* 24 Leagues, and very near the Line.

Amboise, *Ambacia*, is a Town and Castle in *Touraine* in *France*, near the *Loir*, over which it has a Bridge. The Kings of *France* have often retir'd hither for their Privacy and Pleasure. *Charles VIII.* was born here 1470. and died here April 7. 1498. But most memorable is this place for the Surprise intended against *Francis II.* by the *Hugonots* in 1560, which gave Birth to a lasting War in *France*. This Town lies 6 Leagues from *Tours*, and 10 from *Blais*.

Amboule, a fruitful Valley in the Southern part of the Isle of *Madagascar*.

Ambracta, a considerable Episcopal City of *Epirus*, upon a Bay of the same Name, in which the Battle of *Actium* was fought by the Fleets of *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*. This was the Regal City of the famous *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*; distant from *Provesa*, (*Nicopolis*) 25 Miles.

Ambrusbury, *Ambresburia*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, about 5 Miles West of *Salisbury*, and 2 Miles North of *Stone-henge*, seated upon the River *Avon*; which takes its Name from *Ambrosius*, the first King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forsook them, who is here supposed to have been slain and buried. *Camden*.

Ambrisi, *Ambrisius*, a River in the remotest *Ethiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Congo*; it riseth in the Mountains near the City of *Tunda*, and falls into the *Ethiopic* Ocean between *Lelunda* and the *Lofo*, about 5 deg. from the Line South.

Ambrusic, a small Town at the entrance into *Piedmont*, upon the River *Doria*. Near to it stands the celebrated Abby of *L'Esuse*, that they say was built by the hands of *Angels*; belonging to the *Beneditines*, and one of the four chief Houses in *Europ* of that Order.

Ambroni, an antient People of *Switzerland*, or according to some, of *Dauphiné* in *France* on the side of *Ambrune*. *Marius* gave them a bloody Overthrow near the little River *Arce* in *Provence*, between *Aix* and *S. Maximin*, in the year of *Rome* 652. The Marks of this Victory being yet extant upon the Relics of a Pyramid there.

Ambrune, a City in the *Dauphinat* of *France*, call'd in Latin *Ebrodunum*: It is an Archbishop's See, small but strong; seated upon the River *Durance*, which falls into the *Rhône*, one League beneath *Avignon*: it lies 23 Leagues North-East of *Grenoble*, and 37 from *Lions*.

Amel

Amel, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, between the Outlets of the River *Niger*, and on the Western side of it.

Amelant, an Island belonging to the *Dutch* in the *German* Ocean, on the Shoars of *Frisland*.

Amelia, a City of *S. Peter's* Patrimony in *Italy*, said to be built 964 years before *Perseus*: It is an independent Bishops See, about 6 Miles from *Narni*. The *Ameria* of the *Antients*, and the birth-place of that *Rofcius* whose Cause is defended by *Cicero*.

AMERICA, the Fourth Part of the World, and greater than the other Three. Wholly unknown to us till 1499. when *Christopher Columbus*, or *Colono*, a *Genoaese*, first discovered it; at the Charges of *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, King and Queen of *Spain*. *Americus Vesputius*, a *Florentine*, seven years after being sent by *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, went further, and discovered the Continent, and from him it has its Name; but it is no less frequently call'd the *West-Indies*. It lies in length, from North to South, under the shape of two vast Peninsulas, knit together by the Straights of *Panama*, where the Land is not above 17 Leagues from Sea to Sea. On the Western side it has the *Pacifick* Ocean; on the East the *Atlantick*; on the South the Straights of *Magellan* or *Le-Maire*; but as to the North, the Bounds of it are not discovered, by reason of the great Cold, and nearness to the Northern Pole. Great part of it is under the *Spaniards*, viz. *Peru*, *New Spain*, *Terra firma*, *Paragua*, *Chili*, and many of the Northern and Southern Islands; yet divers of the Maritime parts are under the *Portugals*, *English*, *French*, and *Hollanders*. Particularly the *English*, either by being first Occupants, or else by Conquest have made themselves Masters of the large Northern Continents adjoining to *Hudson's Bay*, *New England*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *Carolina*, and of many adjacent Islands; and in the more Southern Parts they are possessed of the wealthy Islands of *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Mevis*, &c. Those Natives that live in these parts with the *Europeans* are much civilized; but those that inhabit the Inland Countries retain their ancient barbarous Customs. This vast Continent is divided into the Southern and Northern *America*, by the Bay of *Mexico* and the Straights of *Panama*. The Islands which lie about it in both the Oceans, are too numerous to be here recounted.

Amersfoed, a small Town in the State of *Vtrecht* in *Holland*, upon the River *Em*, under the Dominion of the United States, tho' once an Imperial City: In 1624, it was taken by the *Spaniards*; but soon after retaken by the *Dutch*; and in 1672, it fell into the hands of the *French*, who deserted it two years after. It lies about 3 Leagues East of *Vtrecht*.

Amersham, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamshire*. See *Agmundesham*.

Amhara: See *Amara*.

Amida: See *Caramis*.

Amiens, *Samarobriga*, *Samarobriga*, the chief City of *Picardy*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*; it stands upon the River *Somme*, mid-way in the Road between *Calais* and *Paris*, about 25 *French* Miles from each. It was a long time the Frontier Town of *France*, surprized by the *Spaniards* in 1597, but soon after retaken by that Victorious Prince *Henry IV*. Built by *Antonius Pius* the Emperor, and was call'd at first *Samarobriga*, that is, the Bridge upon *Samara*. In the Cathedral Church of *Nostre Dame* they preserve the Head of *S. John Baptist*, which they say was found by a Gentleman of *Picardy* at the taking of *Constantinople* in 1204, as a most extraordinary Relique. There is an Historical Treatise of this Head, written by the *Seur du Cange*. The Country *Amiennois* takes its Name from *Amiens*.

Amiso, *Anuluis*, a River in *Mauritania* mention'd by *Pliny*.

Amiterno, an ancient City in the Province of *Abruzzo* in *Italy*, and sometime an Episcopal See, which has been translated to *Aquila*. It was the Birth-place of the Historian *Salust*. The Ruins of a Theatre, a Church, and a great Tower are yet to be seen.

Amittan, or *Amusat*, a Lake in *New Spain* in *America*.

Amiroceava, an *American* People of *Brasil*.

Ammerze, *Ammer*, a great Lake or Marsh in *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

The *Ammonites*, an antient People of *Palestine*, descended from *Ammon* the Son of *Lor*; in the History of the Old Testament, famous for their Wars with *Israel*, who gave them several great Defeats under *Jepheba*, *Saul*, *Joab*, *Joatham*, and *Judas Macchabeus*. § Also another antient People of *Libya* in *Africa*, who lived toward the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*.

Amond, *Almon*, a River in the County of *Lothain* in *Scotland*. It falls into *Ederburg Fyrst*.

Amone, or *Lamone*, a River arising at the foot of the *Apennines* in *Italy*, and passing by *Fuenza* to fall into the *Po* near *Revenna*.

Amorbach, *Amorbachium*, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Mulder*, under the Elector of *Menz*.

Amozium, an antient City of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, and sometime an Archbishopal See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. Taken and burnt by the *Saracens* in 840.

The *Amozites*, an antient People of *Palestine*, descended from *Canaan*: who, with their two Kings *Sehon* and *Og*, were vanquish'd by the *Israelites*, and their Country distributed amongst the Tribes of *Ruben*, *Gad*, and *Manasseh*.

Ampatres, an *Indian* People in the Island of *Madagascar*.

Ampeleusa, *Ampelos*, a Cape upon the Straights of *Gibraltar* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, now call'd Cape *Espario*. § Also a Town and Cape in *Macedonia*, call'd now *Capo Canistro*. § And a Cape in *Crete*, now call'd *Capo Sagro*.

Amphax, a small Town upon the Gulph of *Compassa* in *Macedonia*. It did antiently give Name to the Country *Amphaxies*.

Amphipolis. See *Emboli*.

Amphisse, a River in *Thessalia*. § Another in *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, and a Town in *Plocis*.

Amptill, a Market-Town in *Bedfordshire*. The Earl of *Alesbury* has a noble Seat here.

Ampurdan, a Country of *Catalonia*; its capital City was the antient *Emporie* (*Ampurias*) upon the *Mediterranean*, 6 Leagues from *Girona*; sometime divided betwixt 3 Nations, *Spaniards*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*. *Caro* obtain'd a signal Victory over the *Spaniards* here, in the year of *Rome* 558. It was afterwards the Seat of a Bishop; but being ruin'd in the Wars with the *Moors*, the See was translated to *Girona*.

Amrom, or *Amrod*, an Island towards the Dutch of *Sleswick* in *Denmark*.

Amsterdam, *Amstelodamium*, is the chief Town of the Province of *Holland*, seated upon the River *Yam*. It is a new City, first Fortified in 1492, but within this last hundred Years it has received its greatest growth, and is now one of the greatest Ports in *Europe*. It takes its Name from the River *Amstel*, which glides by it: and has a large, convenient, and a well-traded-haven. The Riches, number of Ships, and Merchants belonging to it, are equal to those of most Cities in *Christendom*. It was taken by the *Hol-*

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landest under Prince *William of Nassau*, from the *Spaniard*, in 1578. having been heretofore one of the Imperial Cities: it stands about two Leagues from the *Zuider Sea*, and four from *Utrecht*. § The *Hollanders* have given the Name of *Amsterdam* to an Island in the *Frojen Sea*, toward *Greenland*. To a Town and Port of theirs in their Colonies in the Northern *America*. To an Island in the *Indian Ocean*, betwixt *Madagascar* and new *Holland*. And lastly, to another Island by them discover'd towards *Japan*.

Amus, or *Amus*, a Lake in the Country of *Urbech* in *Tartary*.

Amudes, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*.

Amurgoes, or *Murges*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, with a City that has sometime been the Seat of a Bishop. *Simonides* the antient Poet was born here.

Amylea, an antient City in the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Italy*; whose surprisal and destruction by the Enemy, occasioned that known Proverb, *Amyleas perdidit silentium*.

Amyleus. See *Scala Marmorea*. § The Name also of an antient City in the *Morea*, where *Apollo* had his Temple.

Amypoon, an antient City of *Macedonia*, upon the River *Axius*.

Amyrus, a River of *Theffalia*.

Amypzon. See *Mexo*.

Ana, a Town of *Arabia Deserta*, upon the River *Euphrates*.

Anabagatha a City and an Archiepiscopal See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch* in *Asia*.

Anacartians, *Indians* in the Isle of *Madagascar*.

Anachinouthi other *Indians* in the same.

Anactore, an antient City of *Epirus* upon the Bay of *Ambraeia*: the *Anactorium* of the Antients. And another in *Ionia*.

Anacules, *Indians* of *Brazil*.

Anaf, or *Ansa*, a Town, sometime the Capital of the Province of *Temesen*, in the Kingdom of *Feg* upon the *Atlantick Ocean*. Burnt by *Alphonfus* King of *Portugal* in 1468.

Anaghtome, a final Town in the County of *Down* in *Ulster* in *Ireland* upon the River *Bun*.

Anagut, or *Agnani*, a City and Bishops See in the States of the Church in *Italy*. Rich and powerful in the time of the old *Romans*; now almost ruin'd and little inhabited.

Anagyzius, a Tract in *Achaia*; so call'd from the growth of *Bean-Cod Trees* there.

Anandale, is a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon the River *Solway*, which parts *Scotland* from *England*: It takes its Name from the River *Anan*, as doth also the principal Town in it, which (saith *Camden*) lost all the *Glory and Beauty* it had by the *English War* in the Reign of *Edward VI*.

Anapantomens, a Fountain of *Epirus* mention'd by *Pliny*.

Anaph, an Island in the *Archipelago*, now call'd *Nanfio*.

Anaplyste, an antient Maritim Town in *Greece* near *Athens*.

Anapo, *Anapus*, a River of *Sicily*. § Also another of *Epirus*.

Anapula, a Province of *Venezuela* in the South *America*.

Anaquito, a Country in the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*; where the two Parties of *Almagra* and *Pizarro* (joynt-discovers of *Peru*) engag'd each other in *Battel* in 1546. See *Almagra*.

Anatolia, *Asia Minor*, call'd by the *Turks*, *Nasolie*, is a considerable part of *Asia*, extending it self Westward to the Shoars of *Greece*. It is bounded on the North with the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*; on the East it

is separated from *Syria* and *Armenia Major* by the *Euphrates*; on the South it has the *Mediterranean*; and on the North it is severed from *Greece* and *Thrace* by the *Bosphorus* and many other Seas. It is all of it in miserable Slavery under the *Turks*, who have strangely depopulated, impoverish'd, and ruin'd this once most rich and powerful Country.

Anatoleo, A Village of the Province of *Despotato* (or the antient *Ætolia*) in *Greece*: built in a Marsh like *Venice*.

Anazarbe, See *Aexar*.

Anazzo, *Gnazzi*, or *Torre d'Anazzo*; a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; supposed to be the ruinated *Egnatia*, whose Episcopal See is transferr'd to *Monopoli*.

Aneam, *Ancamia*, an Island on the Coast of *Cbina* to the Province of *Canton*.

Aneamares or *Anomares*, *Indians* in the South *America*, along the River *Madera*.

Ancaiter, the antient *Crocolana* or *Crorolana*; a Town upon *Lincoln Heath*, within 12 Miles of *Lincoln*.

Anceus, *Ancenshem*, a City in *Britany* in *France* upon the *Loyre*. The Castle that it had is ruin'd.

Anchale, the same with *Kenkiz*. § Also a City of *Cilicia* in *Asia*, remarkable for the Tomb and Statue of the Etfeminate *Sardanapalus*.

Anchisa, a part of the Mountain *Atlas*.

Anchopa, *Afne*, an antient small City in the *Morea* near *Modon*.

Anclam, *Anclamm*, a very strong Town in *Pomerania*, under the Government of the King of *Sweden*, upon the River *Pene*. It was taken from the *Suedes* by the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1576. and restor'd to them in 1679. It lies 3 German Miles South-East from *Stetin*.

Ancona, the principal City of *Marca Anconitana*; which Territory takes its name from this City: it stands upon the *Adriatick Sea*, near the Promontory of *S. Crisaco*. Built by the *Syracusans*, who fled hither to avoid the fury of their Tyrant. The Haven was built by *Trajan* the Emperor, and is one of the fairest in the World, but not so safe as capacious in 1532. Pope *Clement* the VII. built here a very strong Castle, upon pretence of securing the City against the *Turks*, but in reality to bring it into a greater subjection to the Popedom, in whose Dominions it is; tho' formerly a kind of a Republick: it has a Bishop who is not under any Archbishop. It is distant from *Rome* 110 Miles to the North-East, and from *Urbino* 53 Miles to the South-East.

Ancoza, See *Engury*

Anczakzieh, *Anczacrieus*, a River of *Ukraine* in *Poland*, which falls into the *Black Sea*, within one Polish Mile of *Oczakow*, which is now in the Possession of the *Turcks*, and stands near the Mouth of the *Nestler*, [*Borysthenes*.]

Andaguallas, *Indians* of *Peru* in *America*, between the Rivers *Abanca* and *Xauxa*.

Andaluzia, *Vandalusia*, a Kingdom in the South of *Spain*: bounded on the North with the Province of *Eftremadura* and *New Castile*; on the East with the Kingdom of *Granada*; on the South with the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, and on the West with the *Atlantick Ocean* and *Algarve* in *Portugal*: This is the most rich and fertile Country in all *Spain*. The *Moors* erected in it two Kingdoms, that of *Corduba*, and that of *Sevil* (*Hispalm*), which were both re-conquered and added to *Castile* by *Ferdinand* II. in 1248. It is divided into two parts by the River *Guadalquivir* (*Betis*) and the chief City is *Sevil*.

New Andalusia, a Province of the *Terra-firma* in *America*, between *Venezuela* and *Gutana*. The chief City of it is *new Corduba*. They used to fish for Pearl upon those Coasts.

Andanagar.

Andanagar, a City in the Kingdom of *Decan* in the *East-Indies*, almost ruin'd.

Andance, *Andancia*, a small Town in *Vivarets* in *Languedoc* in *France*; where the River *Dome* falls into the *Rhône*.

Andarge, a River arising in the Valleys of *Onflan* in *France*, which falls into the *Arrou* near *Verncuill*.

Andaye, a Town in *France* upon the frontiers of *Spain*, two Leagues from *S. Jean de Luz*.

Andell, *Andellum*, *Andellacum*, a Town in *Normandy* upon the *Seine*. *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre* and Father to *Henry IV.* dyed here of the Wounds he received at the Siege of *Rouen*.

Andelle, a River of *France*, arising had by *la Ferte*, which falls into the *Seine* at *F. Voche*.

Andelot, a Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Rougon*, of extraordinary Privileges.

Andemaon, the name of half a dozen Islands in the Gulf of *Ganges*, near the Kingdom of *Pegu*, in the *East-Indies*.

Andera, a City of *Phygia* in *Asia Minor*.

Andernat, *Andenacum*, a Town upon the *Rhine*, in the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*.

Andersbaw or *Anderskioiv*, a great Monastery heretofore, now a strong Cattle in the Island of *Seeland* in *Denmark*; delicately built. Here *Frederick II.* dyed, in 1548.

Andes, called by some the *Corallera's*, is one of the vastest and highest Ridges of Mountains in the World: they begin in the North part of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and are continued from thence, without any Interruption, to the Straights of *Magellan* by the space of 1000 Spanish Leagues: much of the same height, and seldom above 20, 30 or 40 Leagues from the *Pacifick Ocean*: many of them burn perpetually towards *Chili*.

Andiatotoque, a Lake of *New France* in *America*.

Anduze, a fruitful Valley of the *Pyranees* in *Catalunia*.

Andover, is a Corporation in the North-west part of the County of *Hampshire*, which sends Burgesses to Parliament, and gives the Title of a Viscount to the Honorable Earls of *Berkshire*, now in the Possession of *Tho. Howard*: it is seated about 18 Miles from *Southampton* to the North-west.

Andra or *Adra*, a River upon the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Andragiri or *Gudaviri*, a City and Kingdom in the Island of *Sumatra* in *Asia*, almost under the Equinoctial.

Andres, *Androsia*, a City of *Galatia* near *Enguri*, mention'd by *Ptolemy*.

S. Andrews, [*Andreapol's*,] a City of *Fife* in the South of *Scotland*, North of the Frith of *Edenburgh*, upon the *German Ocean*, into which it hath a fair Prospect, and upon which it hath a large Haven. The ancient name of this place was *Reginmund*: it hath an University, erected by *James I. An. Dom.* 1426. It is also an Archbishoprick See, erected by *Pope Sixtus IV. An. 1471.* instead of *Aberneath*. The Archbishops of all *Scotland* were heretofore under the Archbishop of *Tork*, till *James III.* of *Scotland* representing to the Pope that there were frequent Wars between *England* and *Scotland*, obtain'd from the said Pope, That the Archbishop of *S. Andrew* should be independent Primate of *Scotland*, in the twelfth year of his Reign: yet *Innocentius VIII.* who immediately succeeded him, oblig'd this Primate and his Successors to observe the laudable Customs of the famous Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*. This City in 1651. not surrendering upon the first Summons, to our *English* victorious Rebels was tind Five hundred Pounds; but had it remitted upon shewing they were poor Scholars. It is 38 Miles

from *Edenburgh*, to the North-east, and 23 from *Aberneath* to the East: it lies in Lon. 17. 28. Lat. 57. 46.

Andro, *Androt*, *Andria*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, with a City of the same name, which is an Episcopal See under *Athens*, inhabited by *Greeks*, *Latins* and *Turks*. The Antients call this Island, *Cawros*, *Lyssa*, *Nonagria*, and by several other names.

Androgynus, an antient People of *Africa*, composed they say of both Sexes; their right Breast a Mans, the left a Womans. *Pliny* and *Aristotle*.

Androsen or *Ardrosen*, *Androfa*, a small Town in the County of *Cunningham* in *Scotland*, upon the *Weltershear*.

Anduze, *Andusa ad Gardovem*, a Town in *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Gardon*; heretofore fortified; demolished by *Lewis XIII.*

Andenas or *Andenus*, an Island upon the Coast of *Norway*, Southward.

Anct, a Town in the *Iste of France* upon the River *Eure*, adom'd with a Cattle of extraordinary Magnificence, which was built in the Reign of *Henry II.* It gives the Title of a Principality to the Duke of *Vendosme*.

Angamaja, a City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the River *Aicor*, as likewise a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Goa*, till *Pope Paul V.* in 1609. changed it into the Archbishoprick See of *Cranganor*, and constituted that as Metropolitan of the Christians of *S. Thomas*.

Angediva, a small Island under the *Portuguese*, in the Kingdom of *Decan* in the *East-Indies*.

Angelas, *Angelepolis*, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a City in a Province of the same name, (otherwise called *Tlafcala* by the *Indians*) in *New Spain* in *America*; built in 1531. by the *Spaniards*, who have established an Episcopal See in it under the Archbishop of *Mexico*.

Angermund, *vid. Tingermund*.

Angers, *Fuldenagus*, in *Cesar Andes*, is the Head of the Dukedom of *Anjou*, a large well built City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It is seated on the River *Savre*, in a very good Air; and is also an University, founded by *Lewis II. Duke of Anjou*, the Son of King *John of France*, Anno 1258. This City is 26 Leagues from *Tours* towards the West, and within 1 League of the *Loire*.

In 1685. *Lewis XIV.* established by his Letters Patents an Academy here of Thirty ingenious Persons, who are all to be born in the Province of *Anjou*, under the Title of the *Royal Academy of Angers*. The famous *Berengarius* was Arch-deacon here.

Angitia, the antient name of *Selva d'Albi*, a Forest between the City of *Albi* in *Languedoc*, and the Lake *Fucinus*.

Anglesey, *Mona*, called by the *Welch*, *Mon* or *Tir-mon*, and *Anglesey* from the *Englishs* after they conquered it: it is compassed on all sides with the *Irish Sea*, which separates it from the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales*, by so narrow a Channel, that in some places it may be forded at low Water: it is in compass sixty Miles, making one of the Counties of *Wales*, and the most fruitful. This Island was the Seat of the *Brittish Druides*, subdued for the *Romans* by *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the Reign of *Nero*; but he not being able to perfect the Conquest, *Julius Agricola* his Successor, did it effectually. *Edward I.* brought it in Subjection to the Crown of *England* in 1282, till which time it was under the Kings of *North-Wales*. The Right Honorable *Arthur Annesly*, a great lover of Learning and Books, was lately Earl of this County.

Angola, a Kingdom in *Africa*, upon the South of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

Angote, a City and Kingdom in the Upper *Æthiopia*.

Angouleme,

Angouleme, Engolisma, is an Episcopal City in *Aquitaine* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*; it stands upon the River *Charme*, which falls into the Ocean right over against the Island of *Orleron*. There is belonging to it also a Dukedom which is bounded upon the North with *Poitou*, upon the East with *Limoza*, upon the South with *Pericore*, and upon the West with *Xantouy*. This Dukedom is call'd by the name of *Angoumois*.

Angra, the chief City of the Island of *Tercer*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lisbon*.

Anguien, Enguier, Angia, a small City in *Hainault*, between *Mons* and *Brussels*. It has the Honor to give the Title of a Baron to the Princes of the House of *Bourbon*.

Anguilla, is one of the *Caribby* Islands planted by the *English*: it lies in 18 deg. 21 min. Nor. Lat. and 330 of Longit. in length about 10 Leagues, in breadth 3 formerly call'd *Snake Island*, from its shape. The Tobacco of this Island is well esteem'd.

Anguillara, a Town and Lake in the *Padonan* in the States of *Venice*. § Also a Town in the States of the *Church*, upon the Lake of *Bracciano*.

Anhalt, a City almost ruin'd, and a Principality, but little considerable, in the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*, watered by the River *Sala*. The House of *Anhalt* has possess'd the Electorates of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony* for several Ages.

Anian, a Streight, supposed to be between *Asia* and *America*, but could never yet be discovered where or whether there be any such Passage or no: It is thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to disjoin the Eastern part of *Asia* from the Western part of *America*.

Anianfu, a City in the Province of *Chuquami* in *China*.

Aniaba, Aniva, a Promontory discovered by the *Hollanders* in the *Terra de Jesjo* to the North of *Japan*.

Anigre, Anigrus, a River of the *Mores*.

Animacha, a River arising in the Kingdom of *Calicut* in the *East-Indies*, which falls into the Ocean six Leagues off *Craugor*, giving its Name to a Town in its way.

Anion, Andegavia, is one of the noblest Dukedoms of *France*: bounded on the East with *La Braille*, on the West with *Brittain* and part of *Poitou*, on the South, in part by *Berry*, and in part by *Peritou*, in which Circumference are included *Anjou*, *Tourenn*, and *Maine*. This Country is for the most part very fruitful and pleasant, especially in *Tourenn*, and along the *Loire*. *Anjou*, properly so call'd, is seated between *Tourenn* and *Maine*, and was so call'd from the *Andegavi*, the old Inhabitants of it. *Henry II.* King of *England*, was Earl of *Anjou* by Inheritance from his Father, as he was K. of *England* by *Maud* his Mother, Daughter to *Henry I.* King *Tobu*, his Son, lost it; and ever since it has been annex'd to the Crown of *France*, or given to the younger Sons of that Royal Family.

Antia. See *Ana*. The Name also of a Town upon the River *Asian* in *Arabia deserta*.

Annaberg, a City of *Misnia* in *Germany* upon the River *Schop*, near *Marienber*.

Annacious, Annacuegi, a People of *Brasil* in *America* towards *Porto Seguro*.

Annagh, a Town in the County of *Cavan* in *Tissey* in *Ireland*. § Another in the County of *Down*.

Antec, Annecium, a neat City in *Savoie*, with a Castle. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, seated upon a Lake of the same name; where the River *Troud* issueth out of the Lake at the foot of the Mountain *Saymenoz*: heretofore greater, but now it is little, and not well inhabited, tho the See of the Bishops of *Geneva* has been translated thither above 100 years. In this place resteth the Body of *S. Francis de Sales*, who was Bishop and Prince of

Geneva, near the time of the Reformation of *Calvin*. This City is 6 Leagues from *Geneva*, South.

Antibi, a Lake of North *Tartary* in *Asia*, where there are Mountains of the same name.

Annobon, an Island upon the Coast of *Guinea*, 10 Leagues in circuit towards the Isle of *S. Thomas*. The *Portuguese* gave it that name, because they discovered it upon a New-Years Day.

Annonay, Annonenn, Annoniacum a City with the Title of a Marquisate in the Province of *Livarais* in *France*, upon the River *Deume*.

Anout, Anonium, or Roque de Non, a Town in the *Milanese* in *Italy* upon the River *Tanaro*, almost ruin'd.

Anossi, Carcanossi, Androbrizaba, a Province of the Ile of *Madagascar*. There are some Colonies of *French* in it.

Anot, a small City of *Provence* in *France*.

Anoth, one of the *Scilly* Islands.

Anpadoze, Cataractus, a River of *Candia*.

Ansa, a River in the Province of *Friuli* in *Italy*. It passeth by *Aquelia* to the *Adriatique* Ocean.

Anst, a small City in the Province of *Lyemois* in *France*. 4 Leagues from *Lyon*. Made a *Roman* Garrison in the time of *Augustus*, who gave it the name of *Antium*.

Antene, Angria, a small City in *Egypt*, 20 Leagues from *Cairo*, near the *Nile*.

Antiananes, a People of the Western part of the Ile of *Madagascar*.

Antiquatins, Antiscani, a People of *Abyssinia*, commended for their Fidelity and Honesty.

Antlo, or Opflo, Anstoa, a City of the Province of *Aggerhuys* in *Norway*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Dronheim*, seated upon a Bay of the same name, 35 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, Northward: it has a Castle near it call'd *Aggerhuysto*. This City was miserably ruin'd by Fire, in the Reign of *Christian IV.* who rebuilt it in *Anno* 1614. and call'd it *Christianstad* from his own Name. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials of *Jamcs I.* King of *England*, with the Lady *Anni*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, *Novemb.* 23. 1589. It stands 56 German Miles from *Stockholme*, West. It stands See *Onspach*.

Antabares, a People on the South part of the Ile of *Madagascar*. The *French* had settled themselves amongst them, and were afterwards Massacred by them.

Ante, Ansa, a River in *Normandy* which washeth the Town of *Failaise*, and 3 Leagues lower falls into the *Dive*, which fall falls into the *Brittish* Sea, 4 Leagues East of *Caen*.

Ante, Ansa, a small Town and Port in *Guinea* in *Africa*, 3 Leagues from the Cape of *Three Heads* East.

Antego, one of the *Caribby* Islands plac'd in 16 d. 11. m. of Northern Lat. and 339 of Long. inhabited by the *English* for some years, and is about 6 or 7 Leagues in length and breadth; difficult of Access, and not much stor'd with Springs, which the Inhabitants supply by Ponds and Cisterns.

Antequera, a small ill built City of *New Spain* in *America*, 80 Leagues from *Mexico*, which in 1535. was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, by Pope *Paul III.* § Also a small Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Old Spain*.

Antessa, Antissa, an antient City in the Island of *Leibos*, which was heretofore a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mitylene*. *Ovid* speaks of it, as also the antient Geographers, under the notion of its being it self an Island in their times: whence some believe, that the Canal betwixt *Leibos* and it, has, by degrees, filled up and united with the Island of *Leibos*.

Antibes, a Town and Port in *Provence* in *France*, which was heretofore a Bishops See under the Arch-

bishop of *Ambrun*; but the See is since transferred to *la Grace*. There is a Castle to it.

Anticyra, an Island of *Theſſalia*, famous for its *Hellebore*.

Antifello, *Antipellus*, an ancient City of *Lycia* in *Asia* upon the *Mediterranean*, and sometime the See of a Bishop.

Antigonis, the capital City of the Province of *Chaonia* in *Epirus*: Heretofore considerable. § Another of *Macedonia*. § Also an Island discovered by the *Portuguese* near the Island of *S. Thomas*.

Antilaban, an inhabited Mountain in *Syria* over against Mount *Libanus*.

Antilles, the same with the *Caribby* Islands.

Antinoe, *Antios*, *Antinopolis*, a City of *Egypt*, 6 Leagues from the *Nile*, and heretofore a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Thebes*. It had Twelve Religious Houses in it for Women in the time of *Paladius*. Now utterly ruin'd.

Antioch, *Antiochia*, call'd by the *Turks* *Antachia*, by the *Arabians* *Antakia*. It was built by *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, and call'd after his Fathers Name. This City was, during the times the *Greeks* and *Romans* were possess'd of it, the Capital of *Syria*, or rather of the *East*; here the Disciples and Followers of our Saviour *Jesus Christ* were first call'd *Christians*; and accordingly, the Bishop of this City was accounted the Third Patriarch of the World, *Rome* being the First, and *Alexandria* the Second: others count it the Second Patriarchate. As it had these great Honors, so it was excellently built, strongly fortified both by Art and Nature, and very Populous, till it fell into the hands of the *Arabians*, *Mamelucks* and *Turks*, who have made it desolate, and suffer'd all its stately, and most of its common Buildings, to fall into decay. *June* 3. 1098. it was recovered by the *Christians*, but in 1188. it was again betrayed into the hands of the *Mamelucks*, who have been the Masters of it ever since: it is incampass'd with a double Wall, one of Stone and the other of Brick, with 460 Towers within the Walls: the greatest part of these Walls remain with a most impregnable Castle at the East-end of the City, but almost all the Houses are falling down; so that the Patriarch has remov'd his Dwelling to *Damascus*. This City is built on both sides of the River *Orontes* over which there was a Bridge. It stands about 12 Miles from the *Mediterranean*, the River *Pharpar* passing on the South side of it. This place is call'd in the *Prophets*, *Riblah*, and was memorable in those times for the Tragedies of *Jecobus* and *Zedechias*, Kings of *Judab*. It stands about 20 Miles from *Scanderone*, South, and 22 from *Aleppo*: in 68. d. 10. m. Long. and 36. 20. Lat.

Antiochia Cilicia, was a City of *Asia* the Less in *Cilicia*, a Bishops See, seated upon the River *Pyramus*; but what it is now is not known.

Antiochia Meandri, See *Tachali*.

Antiochia Comagene, was a City and a Bishops See at the foot of Mount *Taurus* in *Syria*, between *Anazarbe* and *Antioch* upon the *Euphrates*. Some say it still retains its name.

Antioch upon the Euphrates. This City is mentioned by *Pliny*, and upon the reverse of a Medal of the Emperor *Severus*. Perhaps the same with that which the *Syrians* call *Arados* in *Stephanus* who recounts 10 others of this name, of less importance: the places of Situation are now unknown.

Antiochia in America, a small City in the Kingdom of *Papayan* in the South *America*, 15 Leagues from *S. Foy*.

Antiochia Paphlagonia, mention'd *Acts* 13. 14. was afterwards an Archbishop's See; but it is now a mean

Village, and call'd by the *Turks* *Verfacageli*, or as others say *Antachio*: it is distant from *Iconium* 60 Miles North-West, from *Ephesus* 160 East.

Antipatride, *Antipatris*, a City of *Palestine*, built by *Hercul* the Great, and so call'd in Honor of *Antipater* his Father. *Baldun* I. King of *Jerusalem* took it in 1101, and erected the Church into an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*: in 1265. the *Saracens* took it again and have quite ruin'd it. It stood 6 Leagues from *Joppa*.

Antiscotti, or the Isle of *Assumption*, an Isle in the Gulph of *S. Lawrence* in *New France* in *America*, where the *French* have establish'd some Colonies.

Antium, *Anio Romanum*, an ancient City of *Italy*, the Capital of the *Volsca*; famous in the *Roman* times for a Temple consecrated to *Fortune*: Sometime also a Bishops See, but since ruin'd by the *Saracens*.

Antivari, *Antivarum*, a Metropolitan City of *Dalmatia*, seated upon a Mount upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. The Archbishop of this City had 9 suffragan Bishops under him: it is distant from *Budoa* West, and *Dolcingo* East, 10. Miles; from *Scutari* South, 18 Miles.

Antongil, a Bay and Country in the Northern part of the Isle of *Madagascar*.

Antrim, the most Northern County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; divided into 9 Baronies, which are bounded on the East by *S. Georges* Channel, on the West by the River *Banne*, that parts it from *London-Derry*, on the North the *Discalidonian* Ocean, on the South the County of *Down*. The chief Town is *Carrickfergus*.

Antron, an ancient Town of *Theſſalia*. The *Asses* of this Country were said to be prodigiously great, whence the Proverb *Asinus Antonus*, for a very ignorant Person.

Antros, a small Island at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, on the Coast of *Guisene* in *France*, where stands the celebrated *Tour de Cordovan*, to light the Vessels that go to *Bordeaux*.

Antwerp, *Anversa*, call'd by the *French*, *Anvers*; by the *Germans*, *Ansof*, is a City of the *Low Countries* in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Scheld*. It is a large and beautiful City, and was about 100 years since, the most populous and best traded City in all those Provinces; and in 1559. was made a Bishops See, by *Paul IV.* In 1569. the Duke de *Alva* built here a strong Castle. In 1576. the *Hollanders* plunder'd it. In 1585. the Duke of *Parma* reduc'd it under the Dominion of the *Spaniards* again, in whose hands it now is: but all these Mutitions, and the building of Forts upon the River by the *Hollanders*, has reduced much of its ancient Glory, and it is now decaying. *Abraham Ortelius*, a learned Geographer, who was born here, has described this City at large, as also *Levon Gutecardin*, in his Description of the *Low Countries*. It stands 10 Miles from *Ghent*, and as many from *Brussels*.

Anzerma, or *S. Anna d' Anzerma*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Papayan* in *America*.

Aoze, a River of *Abissinia*; *Africa*; it riseth in the Borders of the Provinces of *Xao* and *Oggo*, and being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, it runs Eastward through the Kingdom of *Adel*; the Capital of which, *Avca Guvela*, being watered by it, it falls into the Gulph of *Arabis*.

Bozia, a mountainous County of *Bœotia* in *Greece* with a River of the same Name:

Bozna, *Bornus*, a City of *Bæotia* and a very strong rocky Castle in the *Indies*, both taken heretofore by *Alexander* the Great. § Also a River of *Arctida*, and a certain contagious Lake of *Epirus*, and a Lake in *Irax*, mention'd by *Virgil*.

Boutte.

Aouste, Augusta praetoria, a City and Dukedom of *Piedmont*: It is an Episcopical See under the Archbishop of *Tarantaise*, and a part of the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoie*: it stands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil; at the foot of the *Grecian Alpes*, upon the River *Doria*, where it receives the River *Baueggio*, which do both fall into the *Po*. This City was a Roman Colony, call'd by *Pliny*, *Italiae Limes*, the Frontier of *Italy*. It is 50 Miles from *Turin*, East-S. *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born here.

Apalachtes, *Apalachites*, Indians of *Florida*, dwelling in several distinct Provinces near the Mountains of *Apalatai*. Their capital City is *Melitor* in the Province of *Bernavin*. Their King resides there, who acts the Sovereign over all the Chiefs of the other Provinces.

Apaches, a numerous People of *New Mexico* in *America*, divided by the *Spaniards* into four sorts of Nations, the Country is so vast where they live, and Fortified with Castles upon the Mountains.

Apamea, See *Hanen*.

Apamea Celsae, a City and an Archbishops See in *Phrygia*, of good Antiquity; now little inhabited, and almost ruin'd. The *Turks* call it *Miarlea*. § Also two other Cities in *Mesopotamia*; one upon *Tigris*, and one upon the *Euphrates*.

Apantum, a Province of the *Terra firma* in *America*.

Aparia, a Province of *Peru* in *America*, near the River of *Amazons*.

Apennino, *Apenninus*, a known and very great Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* into two parts: it is 700 Miles long, and begins at the Maritim *Alpes*, and extends itself to the utmost bounds of *Calabria*; where one Branch of them ends at *Capo dell' Arme*, 12 Miles East of *Reggio*; and the other Branch at *Capo di Santa Maria* in *Apulia*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*. In all this long Course there is only the River *Ofanto* (*Ausidius*) that crosseth it near the City *Conza*. It has divers names given it in several places.

Apennade, *Apennora*, a little City of South *Zuland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near the *Baltick* Sea; it belongs to that Duke with the adjacent Territory, and is distant from *Hader Sleven*, South, 3 Danish Miles. It has a large Haven, secured from the South-East Wind by the Island of *Alfen*.

Apetous, *Apetube*, a People of *Brazil* in *America*.

Aphace, a place in *Palestine*, Dedicated sometime to the Worship of *Venus* in all manner of Luxury.

Aphetes, an ancient City of the Province of *Magnesia* in *Theffaly*, upon the Gulph now called *del Valio*.

Aphrodissium, a Cape now call'd *Cap de Creux*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near *Rosari* in *Catalogna*.

Aphytis, an ancient City of *Thrace*, heretofore famous for a Temple of *Apollo*.

Apina, an ancient City of *Puglia* in *Italy*, long since ruin'd.

Apia, an ancient City of *Italy*. Taken by *Tarquin*.

Apodisa, *Apodisias*, a City of *Curia* in *Asia Minor*; heretofore a Bishops-See, under the Archbishop of *Stramopolis*. And the Birth-place of *Alexander Aphrodisiensis*; now almost Ruin'd.

Appenzel, *Abbaszellia*, a very rich Burrough in *Switzerland*, and the Head of the lait of the *Cantons*, it not joining with them till 1513. It has its Name from this Town, and was once a part of the Jurisdiction of the Abby of *S. Gall*. It is seated at the Rife of the River *Suura*; distant from *Curia* 12 French Leagues, from *Zurich* 6 German Miles Eastward. The Inhabitants of this Canton are mix'd, of the Protestant and Romish Religion.

Appleby, *Aballans*, the County Town of *Westmorland*, almost encompassed with the River *Eden*; an ancient Roman Town, and the Station of the *Aurelian Moors*. It has a pleasant Situation, being built

upon the easie Ascent of a rising Hill; with only one Street, and that not mightily inhabited: yet for this great Antiquity of it, the Assizes and Sessions are kept here; and it has the right of sending two Burgeses to the Parliament. *William*, King of *Scotland*, surpriz'd this Town, but King *John* soon after recovered it again.

Appleboze, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in the Hundred of *Scray* Lath, upon the River *Rother*.

Apollonia Pygdonia. See *Serres*.

Apollonia in Politium. See *Pollina*.

Apollonia Magna, *Anebium*, now call'd *Sissopolis*, is a City in a small Island in the *Euxine* Sea, near *Thrace*. Heretofore a Colony of the *Milesians*, and had a Temple to *Apollo* in it. § The same Name was born by a City upon *Mount Athos* in *Macedonia*, and now call'd *Eristus*; by two others in the Island of *Crete*; by four in *Asia Minor*; by one in *Palestine*, near *Joppe*; one in *Syria*, near *Haman*; one in *Calestria*; one in *Egypt*; besides others, of which we have nothing extant.

Aplo, *Apros*, *Apri*, a City of *Thrace*, and sometime an Archiepiscopal See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; so beloved by the Emperor *Theodosius*, that it was also call'd *Theodosiopolis* from him.

Apte, *Apra*, *Julia*, a City and Bishoprick in *Provence* upon the River *Calavone*, at the foot of the Mountains. This Bishop is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Aix*: it is a small place, distant from *Avignon* 9 Miles to the East.

Aptera, *Apreton*, *Atina*, a City in the Island of *Crete*.

Apules, *Apui*, Indians of *Brazil* in *America*.

Apulia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, bounded with *Abruzzo* on the East, with *Terra di Otranto*, and the *Adriatick* Sea on the North; and on the South with *Calabria*. The *Italians* do call this commonly *Puglia*, as the *French* call it *Pouille*.

Apulia Daunica, is that part of *Puglia* which lieth next to *Abruzzo*, from which it is parted by the River *Fortore*; and so extendeth Eastward as far as the River *Lofanto*, where it meets with *Peucezia*.

Apulia Peucezia, extendeth from the Banks of *Lofanto* to the Land of *Otranto*, East.

Apurima, a River of *Peru* in *America*, arising at the foot of the *Andes*, from whence it passeth to *Chico* and falls into the *Amazon*, after a course of 60 Leagues.

Apurobaca, *Cayra Vaca*, or *Piraguay*, a great River in *Gulana* in *America*.

Aqua Dolce, *Glecinero*, *Athiras*, a River of *Thrace* falling into the *Propontis* by *Selivrea*.

Aquanapendente. See *Acquanapendente*.

Aqua-sparta, a small City in the Dukedom of *Spoleto* in *Italy*, upon a Hill, giving the Title of a Dutchy to a noble Family.

Aqua Vitae, and *Aqua Via*, a Town in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; giving its Name to an illustrious Family in that Kingdom.

Aqui, and *Aquira*, a City and Province in the Island of *Nipbonsa*, belonging to *Japan*.

Aquigres, *Aquigra*, Indians of *Brazil* in *America*, towards the Prefecture of *S. Espirit*.

Aquila, the chief City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is a Bishops See, once under the Archbishop of *Chiersi*, but now exempted from his Jurisdiction: seated on a Hill, and has a strong Castle in it; the River *Pescara* flows near it: it is 60 Miles distant from *Rome*, to the South-East.

Aquileia, is call'd by the *French* *Aquilee*, by the *Germans* *Aglar*, and *Aglareu*: a Patriarchal City of *Italy*; in ancient times very great, and one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, the Residence of some Emperours. In 452. *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, took and destroy'd it, after a Siege of 3 Years: after this, being rebuilt by *Narsetes*, it was again Burnt and Ruin'd by the *Lombards* in 590. and was after this rebuilt by *Popone*, Patriarch of it. In ancient times it was under the terri-

poral Jurisdiction of these Patriarchs; but being afterwards taken by the Dukes of *Austria*, it remains to this day in their hands. It is now almost desolate, by reason of its bad Air, troublefom Rubbish and Ruins, and the Vicinity of *Venice*, which draws all Trade from it. This City lies between the River *Fonzo* to the East, and *Ause* to the West; and is not above 9 Miles distant from the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea* on the North. It lies in 36. 10. Long, and 45. 43. Lat.

Aquino, *Aquinum*, a very ancient City in the *Terra di I. avoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: see a Bishops-See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, and heretofore a Roman Colony. Almost Ruin'd, and little considerable now, but for its being the Birth-place of *S. Thomas Aquinas*; as formerly of the Poet *Juvenal*.

Aquigrana, *Aquilgranum*. See *Aix la Chapelle*.

Aquitaine, *Aquasania*, a third Part of the ancient *Gaul*, supposed to be so call'd from the abundance of its Waters. The Emperor *Augustus* divided it into *Prima* and *Secunda*, including within both, *Bordeaux*, *Ague*, *Angouleme*, *Xaintes*, *Poitiers*, *Perriguenx*, *Bourges*, *Clermont*, *Rodes*, *Albi*, *Cabors*, *Limoges*, *Mende*, and *Puy*. Whereunto the Emperor *Adrian* added a third Province, by the Name of *Novempopulonia*. See *Gascoigne*. This Country continued in Obedience to the Roman Empire, till *Honorius* about the Year 412. yielded part thereof to *Arhaulic*, King of the *Goths*, whose Successors took occasion thereupon to usurp the whole. About the Year 630. it came into the Possession of the Crown of *France* entirely: The *Gascoigners* soon revolted, giving to *Etudes* their Leader, the Title of Duke of *Aquitain*; which brought on a War that was not ended till the powerful Reign of *Charles the Great*. In 778. *Charles the Great* erected *Aquitaine* into a Kingdom, in the Person of *Lewis the Debonnaire* his Son. It continued a Kingdom about 100 Years, and then broke into particular Fiefs and Hereditaments. In 1152. it came to the Crown of England, as Dukes of *Aquitaine*, in the right of *Eleanor* Wife to *Henry II.* For its fortunes since, see *Gascoigne*.

Arabia, is a very large Country in *Asia*: having on the North *Syria* and *Diarwebia*; upon the East the *Persian Gulph*, and the Streights of *Babur*, by which it is separated from *Persia*; on the South it has the *Arabian Sea*, and on the West the *Red Sea*, which cuts it off in great part from *Africa*. The Southern and Eastern parts, which are the greatest, are well cultivated; but the Northern is for the most part barren and sandy, having but few Inhabitants or Cities, by reason of the vast Desarts, barren Mountains, and want of Water. It is all under Princes of its own, except a small part of *Arabia Petraea*, in which the *Turks* have some few Forts. This vast Country is divided into three Parts, viz. The *Desart*, *The Happy*, and *The Stony*.

Arabia Deserta, (*the Desart*) is the least part of all the three, and lies most North: call'd by the *Asiaicks* *Beris Arabistan*; bounded on the South by the Mountains of *Arabia the Happy*, on the East by the Province of *Iraca*, heretofore *Chaldea*; upon the North by *Diarvechia*, from which it is separated by the River *Euphrates*; upon the West by *Syria*, the Holy Land, and *Arabia the Stony*.

Arabia Fœlix, (*the Happy*) is the greatest of all the three parts, and lies extended to the South and East: it is call'd by the Inhabitants *Jemen*, and is encompass'd on all sides by the Sea, except towards the North, where it bounds upon the other two *Arabia's*. There are in this part many Kingdoms and great Cities, the Soil being fruitful, and the Country not easie to be invaded by the neighbour Nations, by reason of its Situation.

Arabia Petraea, (*the Stony*) lies more West, and is call'd by the *Turks* *Djê-lîk Arabistan*, or as others say, *Barab Arabistan* by the Natives: it is bounded on the North by the Holy Land, and part of *Syria*;

on the East by *Arabia Deserta* in part, and by *Arabia Fœlix* in part, as also on the South; and on the West it has the *Red Sea* and *Egypte*. Two things have made these Countries known to all the World, The wandering of the Children of *Israel* 40 Years, in the first; and the Birth of that great Deceiver *Mahomet*, in the latter of these three Parts.

Aracung, a People of *Chili*, which are the most Warlike of all the *Americans*.

Arach, *Parthia* a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*. **Arach**, *Petra*, the chief City of *Arabia Petraea*, once the capital City of *Moab*, and then call'd *Rabarb*; afterwards an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken from the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; it was also once call'd *Cyrusopolis*, and *Mons Regalis*; by some now, *Krachs*: it stands upon the Continues of *Palestine*, near the Brook *Zareth*, and lies in 66. 45. Long, and 30. 20. Lat.

Arad, *Caucasus*, is a Mountain of *Asia*, which the Fable of *Prometheus* has made very well known. It is that part of Mount *Taurus*, which lies betwixt the *Euxine* or *Black Sea* on the West, and the *Caspian Sea* on the East; including the *Mengrelians* (*Coraxicos*) *Caitachians* (*Hemoshos*) and the *Achæans* (*Acheos*). It is continued also amongst the *Asiatick Tartars*, as far as to the *Commerian Bosphorus*, now commonly call'd *Coca*. This Mountain is very high, and always covered with Snow. It is call'd by *Hayton*, the *Armenian Cochias*; by others *Albor*; by *Niger*, *Adazer*; by *Circassians*, *Saiates*; and by the *French*, *le mons de Circassie*.

Aradus, an Island and City of *Phœnicia* in the *Syrian Ocean* over against *Tortosa*: sometime the Seat of a Bishop, till it fell under the Tyranny of the *Turks*.

Ararat, a Mountain within a League or two of *Mecca* in *Arabia*. On the top of it there is a Mosque, whither the Mahometan Pilgrims repair to finish their Devotions, after their performance of the Ceremonies of *Mecca*. It is the fame, they say, that *Abraham* would have Sacrificed his Son *Isaac* upon: in Commemoration whereof, before they part, they kill some Sheep in the Valley of *Mina* below; and what they present not amongst their Friends, they distribute to the Poor, by the name of *Corban*, that is, their *Oblation*;

Aragon. See *Arragon*.

Aras, *Araxes*. See *Achlar*.

Araki-Uanc, a Celebrated Village and Monastery at the foot of *Ararat* in *Armenia*, in great esteem amongst the People there; who believe it to be the place where *Noah*, after the Deluge, retired to offer his Sacrifices of Thanksgiving to God for his miraculous Preservation.

Aras, *Arania*, is a very fruitful Vale in *Aquitain* in *France*, which lies between the *Pyrenean Hills* and the County de *Bigorre*, of which it was a part till 1192. when *Alphonfus*, King of *Arragon*, seized on it (as *Pezer de Marca* saith) and annexed it to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, to which it lies on the *French* side of the *Pyrenei*. In this Vale riseth the River *Garonne*, one of the greatest in *France*; and there are in it 33 Castles or Villages, of which *Viella* is the chief.

Arantow, *Aranus*, a River of *Transjovania* arising near *Clausenberg*, and afterwards falling into the *Ma-jor*.

Ararat, *Aras*, by the *Armenians* call'd *Mesefousar*, or the Mountain of the *Ark*, by the *Persians* *Agri*; is a part of the *Caspian Mountains* near *Erivan* in *Armenia*, and the most renowned of all others, for sustaining the *Ark* of *Noah*, after the Universal Deluge. It exceeds in height *Caucasus* and *Taurus*, carrying its head into the temperate Region, whilst some of the lower part of it is covered with continual Snow. Every 5 Leagues upwards the Christians have built a little Hermitage, where the curious Traveller may be refresh'd. They will tell you there is a Cell, and ordinarily

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nially a Hermit in it, upon the highest Top, who lives as a Recluse for his Life. But the Story of *Noah's Ark* remaining uncorrupted and entire to this day, by reason of the temperature of the Air, which the said Hermit shews you, I suppose is grounded upon as good an Authority.

Arach, a Town and Port in the Province of *Algar* in the Kingdom of *Portugal*: fortified with a strong Wall and a Castle.

Arauco, a City, River, and Valley, in the Kingdom of *Chili* in *America*. The Natives had maintain'd a War against the *Spaniards* above 100 Years, before a Peace was made in 1650.

Araucari, *Araucari*, a River of *Brazil* in *America*, which falls into the *Mogongombe* in the Province of *Paira*.

Araucari. See *Achlar*.

Arba, or *Arbee*, a Town in *Palestine*, call'd in Scripture *Hebron* and *Mamre*, being the Sepulture of the Patriarchs. § Also an Island and City, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Zara*, in the *Adriaticque* Ocean, upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*.

Arbela, an ancient City of *Syria*. The People thereof were stupid to a proverb.

Arbellus, a Town in *Affrica* upon the River *Lycus*; where *Alexander M.* entirely defeated *Darius* the Third time, in the 423 Year of *Rome*, and 331 before the coming of our Saviour.

Arbogen, or *Arbo*, a Town upon the River of the same name, in the Province of *Westmania* in *Sweden*.

Arbon, *Arbonfalex*, a City of *Switzerland* under the Bishop of *Constance*.

Arboites, the ancient People of the Province of *Zeland* in *Holland*.

Arbols, a Town in the *Franche* County, famous for the good Wines it yields.

Arce, or *L'Arce*, a little River of *Provence* in *France*, which passes by *Aix* to the *Berre*.

Arcadia, *Pelassia*, an ancient Province of *Peloponnesus*, (or the *Morea*) now call'd by the *Turks* *Traconia*, with a City of the same name. In the Year of *Rome* 386, the *Lacedaemonians* gave the People of this Country a bloody Overthrow; by reason their Sacrilege in Pillaging the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius* had contracted upon them the hatred of all *Greece*. § Also the Name of a City heretofore famous in the Island of *Crete*, with a Suffragan Bishop's See thereto. The Gulph of *Arcadia* is the same with *Cyparissus Simus* of the ancients.

Arcani, *Aparus*, a River of the *Mengrelians*, which rises from the Mountains of *Chelder* in *Armenia Major*; and running Northward, falls into the *Euxine* Sea at *Arcani*, a Town of *Mengrelia*, seated upon the Sea between *Trapezium*, (from which it is distant 150 Miles), and *Phazzeeb* a City of *Mengrelia*.

Arcas, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*. Heretofore a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; but united to that of *Cuenca*, by *P. Lucas III.* at the request of *Alphonstus IX.* King of *Castile*.

Arcce. The same with *Petra* in *Arabia Deserta*.

Archangel, is a very famous Sea-Port in the North of *Muscovy*, in the Province of *Duina*, upon the River *Duin*; which near this place is divided into two Branches, making the Island of *Podesineske*, and then falling into the *White-Sea*, 6 German Miles beneath this City. The passage by Sea to this City was first found out by one *Richard Chandler*, an English-man, in the Year 1554, or near that time, before which the *Muscovites* had no Communication with these parts of the World, excepting by the *Baltick* Sea, by *Narva*, and *Poland*: accordingly, the *English* were at first treated with great Kindness by the Princes of *Muscovy*, and in the Year 1569, obtain'd from *Basilovits*, the Emperour of *Muscovy*, that none but the *English* should Trade here; but since that, the *Dutch*, *Danes*,

and *Swedes*, have had their Share; and *Archangel*, which when it was discover'd was a Village, is now become a rich and populous City. This City lies in 64d. of Lat.

Archidona, a Town in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*: § Also a small City of *Peru* in *America*.

Archipelago, *Archipelagus*, mare *Aegaeum*, is a part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which lies between *Greece*, the *Lesser Asia*, and the *Isle of Crete*: this Sea is stor'd with an innumerable Shoal of small Islands; and by Allusion, late Writers have for that reason given the same names to divers other Seas in the *East* and *West-Indies*; as *Archipel de S. Lazare*, *des Maldives*, *du Chiloé*, *de Mexico*, &c.

Arctilla, *Arctisso*, the Lake of *Van*. See *Van*.

Ardflow, is a small Town, with a County belonging to it, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*: seated upon the *Irish* Sea, 31 Miles South of *Dublin*; and deserves the rather to be mentioned, because it belongs to the Noble and Loyal Family of the Dukes of *Ormond*, who are Barons of it.

Arduvil, a spruce Village within a League of *Paris*. its proper Name is *Arct-Julien*, which was given it by *Julian the Apostate*, in Commemoration of the *Aqueducts* he made here, whilst he secur'd at *Paris*, in the Years 357, and 360.

Ardashat, *Artaxata*, a City of *Armenia*, upon the Confines of the Territory of *Erivan*: where are to be seen the rests of the magnificent Palace of *Tyridates*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Tact-terdat*, or the Throne of *Tyridate*.

Ardayh. There are Four Towns in *Ireland* of this Name; the 1st. in the County of *Leitrim*; 2d. in the County of *East-Meath*; 3d. in the County of *Longford*; and the 4th. in the County of *Cork*.

Ardayacan, a small Town in the County of *East-Meath* in *Munster* in *Ireland*.

Ardea, a City heretofore of *Italy*, the capital of *Rutibij*, and antienter than *Rome*: Now a Village of small consideration.

Ardevil, *Ardevila*, a Town in the Province of *Serwan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, about 20 Leagues from the *Caspian* Sea. It is a large City, but not Wall'd; remarkable for its being able to shew the Sepulchres of many of the Kings of *Persia*; and in the Year 1618, the *Turks* and *Persians* fought near this place a dreadful Battle; the *Persians* getting the Victory with a vast loss, which ended in a speedy Peace, offer'd by the Victors, and accepted by the *Turks*. *Briestus*.

Ardee, *Ardea*, a River of *Normandy*, which falls into the *British* Sea at *Auranches*, near the Limits of the Dukedom of *Britann*.

Arder, or *Atherdee*, a small Market-Town in the County of *Louth* in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. King *James II.* lay encamped upon the Plains here, with an Army of 20000 Men, whilst the Duke of *Schomberg* and his Forces were so strongly entrench'd at *Dundalk*: who not accepting of a Battle, when it was presented by King *James*; both the Armies retired soon after, without fighting, into their Winter Quarters, November 1689.

Ardenbourg, or *Rodenbourg*, *Ardenburgum*, a Town in *Flanders*. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1604. One League from *Sluis*.

Ardenness, *Ardenia Sylva*, call'd by the *Germans* *Ardenner-waldt*, and *Luitticher-waldt*, is the greatest Forest in all the *Low-Countries*; it reacheth above 100 Miles in length; as this day extending itself through the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the South part of *Henall*, and to the Borders of *Champaign*; it is taken notice of by *Cesar* and *Tacitus*.

Ardes, a Tract in the County of *Down* in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, upon the Lake of *Coin*, in the form almost of a Peninsula.

Ardesche, a River of the Province of *Vivarens* in *France*. It passes by *Aubenas* to the *Rhone*, into which

which it discharges itself near *S. Esprit*, and separates *Languedoc* from *Picardess*.

Ardfert, a Town in the County of *Kerry* in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*.

Ardis, a River of *Spain*, which riseth in *Andaluzia*, and dischargeth itself into the *Guadiana*, below the City of *Olivanza* in *Portugal*.

Ardronack, is a Territory in the County of *Rosse* in *Scotland*, belonging to the Royal Family of *Scotland*. *Charles I.* as second Son to King *James I.* had the Title of Baron of *Armonack*, given him at two year of Age.

Ardrach, a Town in the County of *Longford* in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*.

Ardras, *Ardra*, is a little, but well fortified, Town in the County of *Guicme* in *Picardy* in *France*: it stands in the Marshes, in the Borders of *Artois*, three Leagues from *Calis* toward the South, and a little more from *Gravelin*. *Francis I.* and *Henry VIII.* King of *England*, had an interview with each other near this Town, in 1520. Both Courts appearing so magnificent, that they call'd the place, a *Field of Cloth of Gold*. In 1596 Cardinal *Albret* took it for the *Spaniards*, who did not keep it long. § Also the Name of a Kingdom and City in *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Ardrat, *Ardrathen*, or *Ardrat*, *Ardatum*, a City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*.

Arus, *Arus*, a River of *Yorkshire*. It arises upon the Borders of *Lincolnshire*, and falls into the *Ouse* below *York*.

Arumbourg, *Arburium*, a Town of the lower *Germany*, lately adorn'd with the Title of a Principality: it lies between *Coleu* to the North, and *Treves* to the South, upon the River *Aer*. 7 German Miles from *Juliers*, to the South, and 4 from the *Rhine*, West.

Arupa, one of the most considerable Cities of *Peru* in *America*, upon the River *Chila*, 7 Leagues from the South Sea; 70 from *Cusco*. And a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*, with a commodious Port. It is made rich by the Silver Mines of the *Andes*, that are found within 14 Leagues of it. In 1582. an Earthquake (as the Country here is very subject to them) almost shook it to pieces. In 1600, the *Volcano* which stands by it, broke out into terrible Flames. They did use to bring the Treasure of *Potosi* hither; but the difficulty of the Road has driven them to *Arica*.

Aruckings, *Liba*, an Island in the *Indian Ocean*, towards the Provinces of *Kherman* and *Dulcinea*, in *Persia*.

Arthusa, a City of *Syria*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Apamea*. § Another in *Macedonia*, by some call'd *Taino* and *Renina*, upon the Bay of *Contessa*. § Also a Lake in *Armenia Major*, near the source of the River *Tigris*.

Arrezzo, *Aresium*, a City, and a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, in *Tuscany* in *Italy*. Famous in the time of the old *Romans*.

Arg, *Argus*, a River of *Swabia* in *Germany*. Passing by *Wangen*, it afterwards falls into the Lake of *Constance*.

Argan, a Town in *New Castile* in *Spain*. A Court here held in 1473, enjoys every Bishop to say Mass thrice, and simple Priests four times at least a year; and that none be preferred to Ecclesiastical Dignities, who understand not Latin. It seems the Learning and Devotion of that age went *toutes par la main*.

Argens, *Argentus*, a River of *Provence* in *France*. It arises from three several Sources; then falls into the Ocean near *Frejus*.

Argentan, *Argentomum*, *Argentomagus*, a City of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the *Orne*.

Argenten, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, upon the *Creuse*.

Argentois, a River in the Province of *Angoumois* in *France*, falling into the *Charente* at *Porfaca*.

Argentretou, *Argentolium*, a small Town three Leagues from *Paris*. There is a Priory in it, dependent of the Abbey of *S. Denis*.

Argile, *Argathelia*, a very large County in the Western parts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, upon the West of *Dunbritaine Frish*. This was the first Country the *Scots* who came out of *Ireland* possess'd themselves of, as is shewn by *Camden* out of *Bede*. First also made a County or Earldom by *James II.* King of *Scotland*, who invested *Colin*, Lord *Campbell*, with the Title of Earl of *Argile*, in regard of his own, and of the worth of his Family, which is deriv'd from the ancient Princes of this Country. They have also, (saith *Camden*) been made Lords of *Lorn*, and for a good while General Justices of *Scotland*: but the two last Earls were unfortunate.

Arginuseis, an Island of *Greece*, where the *Atbenians* under *Comon*, obtained a great Victory over the *Lacedemonians*, in the Year of *Rome* 347.

Argipens, an ancient People of *Sarmatia*. They never would go to War with their Neighbours.

Argles, is a small Town in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, with a Haven belonging to it. The Lord *Cromwel* of *Oakham* is Earl of this place.

Argonne, a Territory, part in *Champagne*, and part upon the Borders of *Lorraine* in *France*. *Beaumont* and *Clermont* stand in it.

Argos, the ancient capital City of a Kingdom of the same name in the *Morea*, now call'd the Province of *Romania*. This Kingdom was Founded by *Inachus* contemporary with *Moses*, or 346 years before him, in *Eusebius's* Calculation. It continued 346 Years; then changed into a Republick, which maintain'd several Wars with the *Grecians*. The City has been first an Episcopal, and next an Archiepiscopal See. In 1383, the *Venesians* bought it. In 1463, the *Turks* took it. In 1686, General *Morosini* reduced it under the *Venesians* again.

Argos, *Amphilogium*, was a City of *Epirus*, ruin'd long ago. § There was another of the Name in *Theffalia* in *Macedonia*, call'd now *Armiro*.

Argow, one of the four parts of *Switzerland*, taking its name from the River *Arg*, upon the Borders of *Constance*.

Arguin, [*Arguinum*] a small Island, with a Fort upon it, belonging to the *Hollanders*, upon the Coast of *Nigritia*. This Fort was built by the *Portugals* in 1455. Taken from them by the *Hollanders* in 1633.

Taken from the *Hollanders* by the *Englisb*, of late Years; and it was again taken and ruin'd by the *French* in 1678; and is now again under the *Hollander*. It lies in the *Atlantic* Ocean, upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Gualata*, about, or in 20 d. of Northern Latitude.

Arhou, *Asopus*, a River of the *Morca*, falling into the Gulph of *Corinth*.

Arhusen, *Arhusia*, a City of *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Juland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, seated upon the River *Gude*; 10 Miles South of *Alburg*, 2 West from the Island of *Fusnen*, and about 26 North of *Lubeck*. This City was taken, and severely treated by the *Swedes* in 1644. but is since that in the Possession of the *Danes* again.

Aria, an ancient Province and City of *Persia*. The one is now call'd *Chorasán*, the other *Herat* or *Serat*.

Ariano, *Arianum*, a City in the further Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, giving the Title of a Duke.

Ariano, upon the *Po*, is a small City in the *Ferrarez* in *Italy*, and Capital of a Territory call'd *Polesino di Ariano*, upon the Borders of the States of *Venice*.

Arica,

Arica, Province of *Peru*, brought forth a capricious Lake, called *Plaza* South, 8000 fathoms deep. **Arctice**, a Town in *Scythia*, a Lake of which it has since been the Duke of *Arctice*, falls into the *Arctic* in *Asia*, v. **Arman**, a Territory of *Armenia*, and the Capital of the *Armanians*.

Arman, a Territory of *Armenia*, in 1618, Schouten.

Arica, a Province of *Peru*, the Capital of which was *Arica*, and *Arica* the Great, in 1714, the Council of *India* held in *London* made of its own accord the *Arctic* by the left side of *Timber* in *West*. The grand *Arctic* ought not to be *Arctic*.

Arisingto, a place of *India*, it was by *Columbus* in 1492, the 14th of *April* in *hold* to *Arisingto* in the *Arisingto* great *Arisingto*.

Arica, a Province of *Peru*, the Capital of which was *Arica*, in 1714, the 14th of *April* in *hold* to *Arisingto* in the *Arisingto* great *Arisingto*.

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Arica, a Port in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the Province of *los Charcas*, where they ship the Silver brought from *Potosi*. It is a small Town, but has a capacious Haven, and a strong Castle, distant from *La Plaza* to the South-East, and from *Cusco* to the South, 80 Leagues.

Arictia, or *la Riccia*, was heretofore a considerable Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, upon a Lake of the name, now called *Iago di Nemi*. It has since become a small Village, yet gives the Title of a Duke.

Artel, a River of the *Precopseian* *Tartars*, which falls into the *Nieper*, (*Borsibeneis*) below *Turki*.

Arteni, an antient People of *Germany*. Another in *Asia*, whom the *Gauls* reduced.

Aruta, a Town and Port of *Japan*, in the Kingdom of *Nimo* or *Saleek*. The *Infidels* have extirpated the *Christians* thence.

Arumapsi, an antient People of *Scythia* *Europea*.

Arumum. See *Rimini*.

Arutua, an Island discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1618. near *New Guiney*, betwixt *Moa* and *Schouten*.

Arles, *Arelas*, a City and Archbishoprick in *Provence* of *France*, upon the *Rhone*. In this place there was celebrated a great Council of the *Western* and *African* Bishops, by the Order of *Constantine* the Great, in the Year 312. or as *Cassiodorus* saith, in 314. that is, about 16 years before the General Council of *Nice*; and there has been several others held in attestments in the same Place. This City was once made the Head of a Kingdom, which had Kings of its own from the Year 879. to 1032. sometimes call'd the Kingdom of *Arles*, and sometimes of *Burgundy* beyond the *Jour*. (*Jura*) It is seated on the left side the River *Rhone*, over which there is a Timber Bridge, 12 Leagues from *Marsilles* to the West. The *Academy* established here in 1669. and the grand *Obelisk* of *Roman* work erected in 1677. ought not to be forgotten.

Arlington, a little Village in *Middlesex*, between *Harington* and *Sliepsden*; which being the Birth-place of the Right Honorable *Henry Bennet*, he was by *Charles II.* created Baron of *Arlington*, the 14th. of *March* 1664. and Earl of the same the 22d. of *April* 1672. sworn Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King *Charles II.* Sept. 11. 1674. and died in the first Year of the Reign of King *James II.* in great Honor and Esteem.

Arion. *Arion*, *Arionum*, *Oroluntum*, a Town in the Duchy of *Luxembourg*, in the *Low Countries*, which has given the Title of a Marquis from the Year 1193. It stands 4 Leagues from *Luxembourg*, 6 from *Mosmid*.

Aruta, a Province and City in the Kingdom of *Papuan* in *America*, 25 Leagues from *St. Troy*.

Armadabat. See *Anadabat*.

Armagh, *Armacha*, a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, inclosed with the River *Newry* on the East, with the Country of *Louth*, on the South, and with the *Blackwater* North. This is one of the most fruitful Counties in all *Ireland*. Upon the River *Kesh*, which falleth into the *Blackwater*, (a River so called) stands *Armagh*, a poor decayed City, (tho' an Archbishopricall See, and the Primate of the whole Kingdom). This Primate was subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* till 1142. when it was exempted by one *John Papsyria*, a Papal Legate, as *Camden* saith. The City was taken by *Cromwel*, in 1650.

Armaniac, *Arminiacensis*, *Comitatus*, a County of *Aquitan*, or the upper *Gascony* in *France*, bounded on the North by the Counties of *Agerois* and *Comminge*, on the East by *Lauguedoc*, on the West by

Gascony, properly so called, *Bearn* and *Bigorre*, and on the South by the County of *Cominge*. The Earls of this County are much celebrated in the antient *French* History.

Armanoth. See *Ardmonack*.

Armanthou, *Armenio*, a River of *France* in *Burgundy*. It rises by *Semur*, receives the *Breme*, passeth by *Tonnerre*, and falls into the *Lionne* nigh *Auxerre*.

Armentia major, called by the Inhabitants *Curdistan*, by the *Georgians* *Armeniotha*; a very large and well known Country of *Asia*; being divided from the *Georgians*, *Mengrelians* and *Miscocotes*, by the Mountains; on the South by *Mount Taurus* from *Mesopotamia*, and by *Mount Niphate* from *Assyria*, on the West it has the *Euphrates*, by which it is divided from *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia the Less*: The greatest part of it is under the *Turky*, but a small part towards the East is under the *Persian*. In this Country both *Euphrates* and *Tigris* have their Fountains.

Armentia minor, called now by some *Alsdul*, by others *Ac-coionlu*, is a part of *Asia* the *Less*, and was heretofore a part of *Capadocia*: bounded on the North by the *Mengrelians* and the *Pontus*, or *Euxine* Sea, on the South by *Cilicia* and *Syria*, on the East by *Armenia major*, and on the West by *Cappadocia*. This whole Country is now under the Dominion of the *Turky*.

Armentiers, *Armentaria*, a Town of *Flanders* upon the River *Ley* (*Legia*) which falls into the *Schelde* at *Ghent*. This Town was the Theatre of great Actions during the former Wars, and was left to the *French* by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, who have had it ever since the Year 1668. It is a fair Town distant from *Ghent* 40 Miles, and something less from *Cambray*.

Arnes, a Seigniori in the Province of *Nivernois* in *France*, giving its name to a Noble Family there.

Armozica. See *Bretagne*.

Armoyn, or *Earmoy*, a Barony in the County of *Cork* and Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*.

Arnautes, an errant vagabond People of *Albania*.

Arnay le Duc, *Arnaudum Ducium*, a small Town in *Burgundy* in *France*; 5 Leagues from *Auxun*, very agreeable.

Arnembourg, a Town in the antient Marquisate of *Brandenbourg* upon the *Eib*; ruined in the *German* Wars.

Arnetta, a City and Port upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, in *Peru* in *America*.

The Land of *Arnheim*, is a part of the *Terra Australis*, discovered by the *Hollanders*, to the South of *New Guiney*.

Arnheim, *Arenacum*, one of the principal Cities of *Guelderland*, and one of the States of *Holland*; seated upon the *Rhine*, which a little above it is divided into 2 Branches, the *Ysel* to the East and the *Rhine* to the West: it is a neat Town, and has belonged to the United Provinces ever since the Year 1585. It lies 2 Leagues from *Nimeghen*, (the chief Town of *Guelderland*) and 7 from *Utrecht*. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deserted 2 years after; the Fortifications of it being first demolished by them.

Arno, *Arnus*, a River of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, which springeth from the *Appennine*, not far from the Head of *Tiber*; and running West, it obliquely passeth between *Florence* and *Pisa*. From the Sea, as far as *Florence*, it is Navigable.

Arnon, a River arising from the Mountains of *Arabia*, which traverses all the Desert, then falls into the Lake *Asphaltites*, and divides the antient Seats of the *Moabites* from the *Amorites*; God *Almagby* rendered the passage over it miraculously easie to the People of *Israel*, *Numb.* 21. 13, 14.

Arnembourg

Arnsbourg, the Capital City of the Island of *Oesel* in the *Baltick* Sea, with a Castle, under the *Swedes*.

Arce, *Arven*, *Aria*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea under the King of *Denmark*, dependent of the Dutchy of *Sleswick*.

Armatia, a Province of *New Andaluza* in *America*, near the mouth of the River *Orenoque*.

Arona, a Town and Cattle in the *Milanese* in *Italy*, upon a Lake, belonging to the Family of the *Borromeos*. The famous *S. Charles* Cardinal *Borromeo* Archbishop of *Milan* was born here *Octob.* 2. 1538.

Arool, a Town in *Muscovy* 40 Leagues from *Moscow*.

Arosen, *Arosia*, a City and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Upsal* in *Sweden*. It is the Capital of the Province of *Westmania*, with a Fortrefs upon the Lake *Meler*. Here *Gustavus I.* defeated *Christiern II.* about the year 1521. And in 1540. the States here assembled declared the Crown of *Sweden* Hereditary.

Aron, *Aaron*, a frank Town in the Canton of *Bern* in *Switzerland*, upon the River *Aar*, from whence it takes its name. The Protestant Cantons are used to hold their Dyets here.

Arpata, *Caudium*, a City heretofore, now a Village, in the further Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Near to it, there is a very narrow defile for two Persons to pass, betwixt two Mountains, called *Stretto d'Arpato*, and formerly *Furca Caudina*; where the *Samites* having obliged the *Roman* Army under *T. Veturius* and *Sp. Posthumius*, Confuls, to render themselves upon discretion, put them to the disgrace of passing under a Traverse of Pikes, with Hands tyed, disarmed and bare headed.

Arpason, an ancient Barony in the Province of *Rouergue* in *France*, erected into a Dutchy in 1651.

Arpentras, a City heretofore upon the Lake *Lemane* in *Switzerland*, now a Village they call *Vid*, built out of the Ruins thereof. Great numbers of antient Medals are found here.

Arpino, *Arpinum*, a Town and Castle in the *Terra di lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Caius Marius* (Seven times Consul) was born here. *Cicero* is surnamed *Arpinas* from hence, it being but 3 Miles from the place of his Nativity.

Arques, a Town in the Dutchy of *Bar* in *France* near the *Meuse*, supposed to be the Birth-place of *Joane of Arc*, the Maid of *Orleans*, famous in the Reign of *Charles VII.*

Arques, *Arca*, a Village in *Normandy* in the *païs de Caux*, upon the River *Arques*, 2 Miles South from *Diepe*. This place was made illustrious by a great Victory *Henry IV.* obtain'd there in the Year 1589.

Arva, a Barony in the County of *Tipperary* in *Minster* in *Ireland*.

Arreacan, *Arracaon*, *Arracabamim*, a considerable Kingdom and a City upon the River *Martaban*, beyond the *Ganges* in the *East Indies*.

Arragon, *Aragonia*, a very large, and indeed one of the three principal Kingdoms in *Spain*; bounded on the North by *Navarre* and *France*, from which last it is divided by the *Pyrenees*, on the East it hath *Catalenia*, on the West *New and Old Castile*, and on the South it hath the Kingdom of *Valentia*. This Kingdom was united to *Castile* in the Year 1479.

Arran, a Barony made up of four Islands, upon the Coast of the County of *Dumgal* in the Province of *Ulster*. And made an Earldom in 1661. in favor of *Richard*, the Second Son of *James* Duke of *Ormond*. These Islands lie in the Western Ocean.

Arran, *Arana*, *Glatta*, an Island on the West

of *Scotland* in *Dunbriain* Frith near *Argile*, which was anciently an Earldom.

Aras, *Atrebatum*, *Nemetocerna*, called by the *Dutch* *Atrecht*, a great Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*; the Head City of the Earldom of *Arctis*, and stands upon the River *Scarpe*, which flows also by *Downy*. It is considerably well fortified, and has a strong Castle; it came into the hands of the *French* in 1640, and when the *Spaniards* 1554. attempted by force to retake it, their Army was defeated the 25th of *August* of that Year, since which time the *French* have peaceably enjoyed it. This was one of the greatest Actions of Cardinal *Mazarine*, and won him much Honor in *France*. It is 15 Leagues from *Tournay*, and 5 from *Downy*.

Arren. See *Aroo*.

Arroux, *Arrosus*, a River of *Burgundy* in *France*: it rises by *Amay le Duc*, passes by *Aulun*, and joins the *Loire* by *Bourbon-Lancy*.

Arta, *Artia*, a River of *Istria* which divides *Italy* from *Illyrium*. It falls into the *Adriatique* near *Pola*.

Artinoce, a City of *Cilicia* in *Asia Minor*, betwixt *Antioch* and *Seleucia*.

Artinoce in *Aegypt*. See *Suez*.

Artinoce, between *Berenice* and *Ptolemais* in *Asia*, is a City and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cyrene*; some say now called *Trochbara*. The Antients give us three more of this name in the Island of *Cyprus*, whereof we have no farther account.

Arta, or *Larta*, a City of *Epirus* in *Greece* upon the River *Acheron*, 15 Miles from the Sea, and a days Journey from *Ambiracia*. Adorned with a Metropolitan See and a noble Church.

Artois, *Artesia*, bounded on the North with the Country of *Flanders*, on the West and South with *Picardy*, and on the East in part by *Flanders*, in part by *Hainalt* and *Cambray*. It lies in length from North to South 26 Leagues. It was once the East part of *Flanders*, but became a separate Earldom to 1198, and continued so till 1382. when it returned to the Earls of *Flanders*, but at the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. and that of *Nimeguen* in 1678. it was intirely yielded to the *French*. This was the Country of the antient *Atrebrates*. The Capital City of it is *Arras*.

Arta, a City and Kingdom in the Ile of *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*. § Allo an Island of *Asia*, between the *Moluccaes* and *New Guiney*.

Arta, called by the *Germans* *Oroua*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, near the Confines of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains upon the River *Vag* (*Vagus*) six Miles from *Bistritz*, North, which Town gives Name to a County.

Arta, a rapid River of *Savoy*. It springs out of the high Mountains of *Fossigni*, and passing by *Bonne Ville*, falls into the *Rhodie* at the Gates of *Geneva*. Gold is found amongst its Sands.

Arundale, *Arundina Vallis*, a Corporation in *Sussex*, upon the River *Arun*; in which there is a Castle, a Itately place, strong by Art and Nature. The Name *State and Dignity of Earl* belongs to whoever is possessed of this Manor and Cattle, without any other Consideration or Creation to be an Earl, as Mr *Camden* acquaints us out of the Parliament Rolls of the 11. H. VI. This Castle stands 9 Miles East of *Chichester*, and the Fee is in the Hands of the most Noble *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England* by Inheritance; granted by *Charles II.* in 1672. to the Father of this present Duke; who is the Eldest Duke, Earl and Baron in *England*, and the first Protestant of this Noble and Illustrious Branch. The *marmora Arundeliana* have made this name universally known amongst the Ingenious of all parts, The Corporation sends Two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Azila, Zilia, Azella, a maritime Town in the Province of *Albata* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the *Atlantic* Ocean; well fortified. *Alphonus V.* King of *Portugal*, furnished *Africanus*, took it in 1471. The King of *Fez* besieged it in 1503. without Victory. Afterwards the *Portuguese* abandon'd it.

Azeron, Aziris, a City of *Armenia* upon the *Euphrates*; the *Turkish* Viceroy of which has under him 17 subordinate Governors.

Azafi, a Town in the Kingdom of *Marocco*.

Azaph, Eima, Afaphopolis, a Town and Bishops See in *Flintshire* in *Wales*: this Bishoprick was created by *Kenigern* Bishop of *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, in the year 560. He returning afterwards into *Scotland* made *Azaph*, a holy Man, Bishop of this place, from whom it has its Name. There is in this Diocese 123 Parishes. The Town is mean as well as the Church, and it stands upon the River *Chyd*, about three Miles from the Sea, and sixteen from *Chester*. Lat. 53. 22. Long. 3 17.

Azboin, a Market Town in *Darbyshire*, in the Hundred of *Wirksworth*.

Azalon, was heretofore a City of *Judea* in the Tribe of *Dan* upon the Sea Coast, and one of the strongest holds of the *Phisistines*. *Haldan* I. King of *Jerusalem* took it from the *Saracens* about the year 1153. It was made a Bishops See, but so destroyed since, that not above 50 Families now dwell in it, who are *Moor*s and *Turks*.

Azanta, an ancient Town in the Principality of *Anhalt* in *Germany*, betwixt *Magdebourg* and *Nordhausen*: it gives the Title of a Count.

Azschaffenbourg, Aschburgum, a City in *Germany* in the Diocese of *Menx*, but in the Limits of *Frasconia*, and therefore by some ascribed to that Province. Heretofore an Imperial or Hans-Town, but afterwards exempted; it is divided into two parts by the River *Mayn*, which falls into *Rhine* at *Menx*. There is in it a stately Palace, built of square Stone, called *Johansburg*, where the Elector of *Menx* often resides: This Town is distant from *Frankford* 6 Miles Eastward.

Azchen, a Castle in *Bavaria*.

Azcherleben, Ascania, an old Town in the Diocese of *Halberstadt* in the Principality of *Anhalt* in *Germany*: whence the House of *Anhalt* receives the Name of *principes Ascanii*: almost ruined.

Azcherne, Aschenen, Askaria, a Town in the County of *Limerick* in *Munster* in *Ireland*, upon a River of the Name.

Azcoli di Sarrano, (Asculum Apulum) a small decaying City, an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County called the *Principate*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 35 Miles East from *Benevento*. This City is built on a Hill; a former which stood near it having been ruin'd in the year 1399. by a dreadful Earthquake: this was built in the year 1410. by the Inhabitants of the other.

Azcoli upon the River *Tronto*, a City in the *Marche Anconitana* in *Italy*, with an Episcopal See immediately under the Pope. The Birthplace of Pope *Nicholas IV.* as formerly of *Berurus Barrus* an Orator mentioned by *Cicero*. In 1557. the *French* and *Spaniards* had a Battle near this place. The ancient Inhabitants were the first that confederated against the *Romans* in the *Marick* War. Sometime after that it was almost ruined; but rebuilt, and fell to be one of the first Temporal Demains of the Pope.

Azcot, a Manor in the County of *Buckingham*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, and Viscounts of *Afcor*; who were advanced to this Honor Aug. 2. 1628. by *Charles I.* for whom *Robert*, the first Earl, died

fighting in the Battle of *Newberry*, in 1643.

Azbin, Nisvusi. See *Nisbin*.

Azgar, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, to the West, between the Provinces of *Fez* and *Habae*. Its principal Towns are, *Azschand* and *Alcafar-Quour*.

Azby de la Touch, a Market-Town and Birony in *Leicestershire*, which, saith *Camden*, is now in the Earls of *Huntington*; one of which Family, *Sir William Hallings*, procured the Town the Privilege of a Fair in the Reign of *Henry VI.* It stands in the North-West Corner of the County, about eleven Miles North-East from *Eaton*.

Az-burtun, a Corporation seated upon the River *Dart* in *Devonshire*, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: it stands about 17 Miles from *Exeter*, to the South-West, and 5 Miles from *Newton*.

Azdale, a Place in *Scotland*, of which the late Duke of *Monmouth* was Baron.

Azod, Azorus, a City in the Holy Land, which was one of the Principalities of the *Philistines*: in *S. Jerom's* time it was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*; now a Village, called *Azere* by the *Turks*. See *Azorus*.

Azsofd, a Market-Town in *Ken*, upon the River *Stover* in *Seray-Lath*.

Azstrig, a Market-Town in *Yorkshire* in the *North-riding*, and the Hundred of *Hang West*.

A Z Z, the first of the Four parts of the World; the Mother, and for a long time the Nurse and Mistress of Mankind; for here in this, Man was created; and after the Deluge, it was the Place God chose to give Mankind a second Beginning in: the 2 first of the General Monarchies, (*viz* the *Assyrian* and *Persian*) were in this part; and to it chiefly was the Church confined till our blessed Saviour came. It is washed on three sides by the vast Ocean, which on the East is called the *Eastern* or *Pacific* Ocean; on the North the *Tartarian* Ocean or *Mar del Norre*, on the West the *Ethiopian* Ocean and the *Red Sea*; and it is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* and *Black Sea*, with the Rivers of *Tanais* (*Don* or *Tana*) *Rha* and *Obb*. It is only parted from *Europe* by the space of 300 *German* Miles, more or less, by these Rivers: connected to *Africa* by a Neck of Land of about 30 Miles; and whether the North-East part of it is not united with the North-West part of *America*, could never yet be discovered; tho' probably there is a streight or narrow Sea between them; so that lying in the midst of the other three, it was the fittest place to be made the Cradle of Mankind, from whence the other were all to be peopled. It lies in length from the *Hellepoint* to *Malacca*, the utmost Eastern Mart, 1300 *German* Miles: its breadth through the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the supposed Streights of *Anan*, is 1220 Miles: now divided into five principal Parts, 1 *Tartary*, 2 *China*, 3 *India*, 4 *Persia*, 5 and the *Turkish* Empire.

Azha Minor. See *Nacolia*.

Azine, the same with *Anchora*.

Azoph, Tanau, called *Azack* or *Azeck* by the Inhabitants, *la Tana* by the *Italians*, is a City of the *Precoopersian Tartars*, at the Mouth of the River *Tanau*, which cuts the City into two parts, and then immediately falls into the Lake of *Mzur*. It has a large Haven, and a strong Castle which stands by the River: taken by the *Moscovites*, anno 1628. which upon false Acculation, cost *Cyrillus Lucaru*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, his Life; but it was re-taken by the *Turks*, who are now Masters of it: the Town is square, and built at the foot of a Hill in 67 d. of Long. and 54. 30. of Lat.

Azopus, the name of 3 Rivers, one in *Armenia*, now called *Arbon*, the second in the *Morea*, and the third in *Asia minor* near *Laudicea*.

Astr, a Valley of the Canton of *Beam* in *Switzerland*: watered by the *Gave de Oieron*. Its principal Town is *Accour*.

Athalittes, or the Dead Sea, by the *Arabians* sometimes called *Bar Loui*, (that is the Sea of *Lot*, in Memory of his Deliverance,) is a Lake of *Judaea* in the same place where formerly the Cities of *Sodem* and *Gomorrab* were conflagrated. The Rivers *Jordan*, *Arnon* and others fall into it: 530 Furlongs long, and 150 broad, according to *Josephus*. They say no Fish can live in it, for the Bituminousness of its Water, and that nothing ever grows upon its Banks.

Athasians, a People formerly inhabiting about 12 Towns in *Phoenicia* near *Tyre*, under a King of their own Electing. Whilst they paid a Tribute to the *Templers*, they offered to turn *Christians*, to be discharged of the same; but the *Templers* refused it; which, says *William of Tyre*, has been the cause of the ruine of Religion in the East. In 1238 *Lewis of Bavaria* was assassinated by these People. In 1257 the *Tartars* came upon them and killed their *Antient* (or King) and took their Towns: and we have had no further account of them ever since.

Atharnarus, a River of *Sicily*. See *Falconara*.

Athshire, *Athias*, a County in the North-western part of *Scotland*: it has *Srathnavern* on the North, the Mountains of *Marble* and *Alabaster* on the East, *Kesse* on the South, and the *Irish Sea* on the West. This is properly a part of the County of *Resso* and therefore little is said of it.

Ath, Aethium, Assium, a City of *Umbria* in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*: it is a Bishops See, built on a Hill, 5 Miles from the River *Asio*.

Athampton, Assumpio, a small new City in the Southern *America*, near the River of *Plate* in *Paragua*: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

Athya, the first of all the Empires and Kingdoms in the World. It subsisted for 1200 years under 37 Kings, or according to the computation of others, for 1484 years under 41 Kings, that is from *Nimrod* and *Ninus* (the first of which reigned at *Babylon* in the year of the World 379, the other at *Ninive*) down to *Sardanapalus*; who burnt himself in 3178. 876 years before the coming of our *Saviour*. Now it is a Province of *Asia*, called otherwise *Musul* and *Arzerum*, between *Dianbeck* and *Persia*, under the *Grand Seigneur*. See *Musul*.

Ath, a City and *Roman Colony*, lying between *Predmont* and *Monserrat*: it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, well fortified, with a strong new Castle belonging to it: once a Commonwealth, then it became a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and was under the *Viscounts*; being disjoyned from that Dukedom, in the year 1531. after various changes it fell into the hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, who is still Master of it. It is 15 Miles distant from *Casal*, to the South. There is another City of the same name in *Andalusia*, and another in the *East-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Decan*.

Athabat, a City of *Armenia* upon the Frontiers of *Persia*, within a League of the River *Aras*: not great, but very beautiful, and enriched with excellent Wine.

Athares, the antient name of a River in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, in *Asia Minor*.

Athathar, Athacara, a City of *Persia* upon the River *Bendimir*, near the Ruins of *Persepolis*; which was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Persia*, but is now decaying.

Atharac, or Estharac, Atharacensis tractus, a little County 7 or 8 Leagues long in the Province of *Guzcoigne* in *France*.

Athcrabath, or Strabath, Athcrabathia, a City

and Province of *Persia* towards the *Caspian Sea*. Far City stands 20 Leagues from *Gorgan*.

Athelan, a Province of the new Kingdom of *Mexico* in *America*, upon the Coast of the *Virginian* Ocean.

Athosa, Athra Augusta, a City and Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, 9 Miles from *Leon*, (the Archbishop See) to the South. This City is also called *Astorga*.

Athracan, Athracanum, the Capital City of a *Tartarian* Kingdom in *Asia*, near the Mouth of the River *Rha*, or rather *Volga*, where it falls into the *Caspian Sea*: it is built in an Island made by that River about 25 *German Miles* from the Sea-shore; and has been in the Hands of the *Mongoles* ever since the Year 1554. before which time it had Rugs of its own. The Kingdom of *Athracan* is a considerable part of the *Czar's* Dominion: it lies in *Tartaria Deserta*, from the Head of the River *Rha* to the *Caspian Sea*; and extends West to the River *Tanus*, which parts it from the *Precopensian Tartars*. It was conquered by *Johannes Basilvans*, Emperor of *Muscovy*.

Athurta, was once a Kingdom, but is now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: it hath in length from *Biscay* to *Gulestia*. The eldest Son of the King of *Castile* is still Prince of the *Asturias* (it being divided into two parts), as the *English* Prince is of *Wales*, of which this is an Imitation; as also the *Delphinate* in *France*.

Athacama, a Desert in the Province of *los Charcas* in the Kingdom of *Peru* in *America*, along the Coast of the *Pacifick Ocean*.

Athad, Caucaus, a Mountain in *Asia*, much celebrated by the antient Poets. See also a Country beyond *Jordan* in the *Holy Land*, where the obsequies of the Patriarch *Jacob* were performed by his Children. Gen. 50. 10.

Athabillos, a People of *Peru*.

Athya, a River of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which falls in the *Danube*, a little above *Ingolstadt*.

Athamania, a Country of *Epirus*, between *Acarmania*, *Aeolia* and *Thestalia*: free, and under Princes of its own, till it submitted to *Philip King* of *Macedon*.

Athamas, a River of *Aeolia* in *Greece*, with a Mountain of the same name, from whence it springs.

Athys, Athum, a small, but strong Town in the Province of *Hennat*, upon the River *Douler*, (*Teuera*) which falls into the *Scheldt*: 2 Leagues distant from the Confines of *Flanders*, 5 East from *Tournay*. Taken in 1667. by the *French*; and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, this and the Territory belonging to it was yielded to them; but by the Treaty of *Nimwegen*, in 1679. it returned under the *Spanish* Dominion. In this place in 1357. there was a League concluded between *Venceslaus* Duke of *Brabant*, and *Leuin* Earl of *Flanders*.

Athens, Athene, one of the most antient and most noble Cities of *Greece*, the Capital of *Attica*. Built by *Cecrops* an *Aegyptian*. A. M. 2350. according to *Helvicus* in 1390. the last of which Accounts precedes the going up of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, 64 years. It was governed by Kings to the Death of *Coirus*, A. M. 2382. under Arcions for Life, till 3190. after which it had Arcions for ten years, till the year of the World 3268. when it became a perfect Republick, and had never more any rest or peace till it fell into the hands of the Kings of *Macedonia* first, and afterwards of the *Romans*. About 3430. *Xerxes* invading *Greece*, the *Athenians* burnt their own City, and sent their Wives and Children into the Islands of the *Mediterranean*: prevailing afterwards against that great Prince, they built the City

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City much more gloriously than before. The Re-putation they gain'd in this War made them great at home amongst their Neighbors; till growing proud and injurious, their Neighbors became their Enemies, so that they fell into the Hands of the *Lacedemonians*, who ruin'd their Walls, *A. M. 3346*. They recovered their Liberty, but not their Reputation; and in 1613, they fell into the hands of *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* the Great; who, by being made the General of a *Holy War*, became the Sovereign of all *Greece*. The *Romans* conquering *Perseus*, the last King of *Macedonia*, *A. M. 3782*, they became in some sort the Subjects of that Empire; yet under the *Romans* they had a shadow of Liberty, till the *Mithridatick War*, when being over-persuaded by *Ariston*, an *Epicurean* Philosopher, they incens'd the *Roman* Powers against them; and *Sylla*, in the year of the World 3863, 86 years before the Birth of our Saviour, by a Siege reduced them to the necessity of eating Man's Flesh, and took the City by Storm in the Night. This was the Evening of all their Dominion, Glory and Liberty. But in this Interval, between their becoming a free and a subject People, they rais'd themselves to a greater degree of Glory by Learning, than ever they could have acquired by Arms, without it. *Solon*, who lived a little before the *Babylonian Captivity*, and became the *Athenian* Legislator about the 3359th year of the World, laid the Foundations of this, which *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*, *Demosthenes*, *Isocrates*, and the rest that followed, rais'd to such an height, that *Athens* was truly more the Miltre's of the World on the account of Arts, than ever *Rome* was on the score of her Arms; and tho both their times are past, yet *Athens*, being Dead, speaketh still in her *Philosophers*, *Orators*; and *Historians*. To pursue her Fate, she rose out of her Ashes after the *Syllian* Ruin by the favour of the *Romans*; and flourish'd, till *Alarcus* the Goth, laid her in the Dust, under the Reign of *Valens*, about the year of Christ 378. She recovered again under *Theodosius*, *Arcadius* and *Inflinian*; *Eudocia* the Queen of *Theodosius II.* being an *Athenian* by Birth, as *Irene* the Lady of *Leo IV.* also was. About 1435, *Antonius Comnenus Acciabus* was Duke of *Athens*; about 20 years after she fell the second time into the hands of the *Turks*, being taken by *Mahomet II.* since which last Captivity, not only her Flesh but her Skin is walled, and she is become a Skeliton. An. 1687, the *Venetians* having taken *Napoli di Romania* in the *Morca*, arriv'd at *Port Leone*, (that is, the Harbor of this Town, formerly call'd *Pyræus*) September 21. with the Fleet, commanded by General *Morofini*: the *Greeks* immediately sent their Deputies with the Tenders of their Submission to him. The *Turkish* Garrison, being about 600 Men, retir'd to the Cattle, to make some resistance; but were forced to surrender in two or three days after the *Bethegers* began to play their Batteries, tho the Cattle was strong, seated upon the old *Aeropolis* with Precipices on three sides of it, a Wall on the other, and 20 Pieces of Canon within. About 300 Souls embrac'd the Christian Religion, with the Christian Government. The famous Temple of *Minerva* being made a Magazine for Ammunition, was set on fire by a Bomb, that fell among the Stores in the Attack. Some Remains of *Lycurgus's* Tower, of *Phidas* and *Praxiteles's* curious Works are yet to be seen. And the *Athenians* excelling all others throughout those Countries, in Merchandize and Crafts, may be thought to retain some Seeds of their former Politeness still. To this City, *St. Paul* Preach'd the Gospel of *Christ* and the *Resurrection* as we read *Act. 17. Publius* and *Quaratus* were Bishops of it under the Emperor *Adrian*: the former suffer'd Martyrdom in

the Year 123, and animated great numbers of *Athenians* by his death, to embrace the like with courage and joy. The latter, together with *Aristides*, presented that Emperor at his coming hither in the Year 126, with an excellent Apology for Christianity. Since advanced to an Archbishoprick. They reckon about 10000 Inhabitants, most Christians, in it; who have 100 Churches, and divers other Chappels, according to the Rites and Customs of the *Grecians*. No w call'd *Sereno*, lying in Long. 52. 12. Lat. 38. 51.

Athenry, or *Atberic*, a City and Barony in the County of *Galloway*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*: More rich and more considerable formerly, than now.

Atherston, a Market-Town in *Harrowickshire*, near the River *Anker*, in the Hundred of *Hemmingford*.

Athlone, *Athlona*, *Atlona*, is a small Town in the County of *Refoemen*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; in the Confines of *Lougher*; seated upon the River *Shannon*, where it comes out of the Lake of *Lough Ree*, 16 Irish Miles from *Loughford*, *Scuth*. This Place was the Refuge of the Rebels in the Irish Rebellion, who fled thither from *Kilkeny* in 1650, being press'd upon by other Rebels; where they had not much rest, the Town being taken by *Henson* in 1651. The Strength of it lies in the Cattle: whither, when *Douglas* with 10 Regiments of Foot and 4 of Horse of the Forces of *King William*, arriv'd, in order to a Siege, about the middle of *July*, 1690, the *Irish* retir'd, burning the Town, and breaking the Bridge. And at the last he was forced to leave it in their possession. But it could not withstand the Army of General *Ginckle* the year after.

Athol, *Atholta*, is a small County or Earldom in the heart of *Scotland*; between the Mountain *Grampus* on the West, and the Sherifdom of *Pertb* on the East; in which riseth the River *Tau*, the greatest River in all *Scotland*. This County is remarkable for nothing but its Earls, which have been great men both in *England* and *Scotland*.

Athos. See *Agios Oros*.

Atlantides, an ancient name given to the People that dwelt about Mount *Atlas* in *Africa*.

Atlas. See *Adual*.

Attri, *Attria*, *Adria*, and *Hadria*, a City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where *Hadrian* the Emperor was born. This is an independent Bishoprick, subject to no Archbishop, instituted by *Innocent IV.* Anno Chr. 1252. The City is built upon a high Hill, within 4 Miles of the *Adriatick* Sea; and tho it has few Inhabitants, yet it has the Honor of giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of the *Aquaviva's*. It stands 10 Leagues from *Panna* to the North, and 15 from *Theare*, East: it lies in 38. 18. Long. 42. 51. Lat. 5 There is another Town belonging to the *Venturians* of the same Name, but almost swallowed up by the Sea.

Attica, *Cecropia*, a Province of the ancient *Achaia* in *Greece*, upon the *Aegean* Sea; now call'd the *Duchy of Athens* from its Capital City. It was divided in those times first into 10, then into 13 Tribes. Each Tribe assum'd its denomination from some or other Hero of the Country, and was made to contain a certain number of Towns and Villages, amounting in the whole to 174; being then as populous a Region as *Holland* now. It extended its Dominion almost over all the Isles of the Archipelago; had Mines of Silver within its Mountains; and each Tribe furnish'd 50 Persons a peice, to be the Judges of the Politie at *Athens*.

Attigny, *Attinicum*, a Town in the Province of *Champagne*, in the Dukedom of *Reims*, upon the River *Aisne* (*Axona*) 11 Miles from *Reims* to the

South-East. In which *Chilperic*, King of France, died, *Ann. Christ.* 721. *Lewis* the Debonaire, King of France and Emperor, did Penance and made a publick Confession of his Crimes before a Council here Assembled in 822.

Etteborough a Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Shropham*.

Eba, or *Eba*, a Kingdom, City, and River, in the *Terra-firma* of the *Indies*, between the States of *Siam* and *Arachan*. § Also a Province and Town of the Isle of *Nioco*, belonging to *Japan*.

Evaille, *Avallensis Comitatus*, a Territory in *Aquitaine*, in the Province of *Limezin* in France.

Evaton, *Aballo*, a Town in *Burgundy* in France, upon the River *Cousin*, betwixt *Auserre* and *Alunus*, with a good Castle.

Evaton, *Avallonia*, *Aveland*, is an Island in *Somerfetshire*, in which *Glastbury* stands: It gives the Title of a Viscount to the Family of the *Mordants*, *Evanches*. See *Wistuborg*.

Evarts, a Barbarian People of *Scythia*, who took part with the *Huns*, and Ravaged the Empire on either side the *Danube*, in the sixth Century.

Evays, a County in *Champagne* in France, in the Neighbourhood of *Rheims*, giving its Title to the House of *Memes*. *Charlemaigne* defeated the *Normans* here in 832.

Evbanne, *Aubanca*, *Albinia*, a Town and Barony in *Provence* in France.

Evbe, *Alba*, a River of France, which riseth in the Borders of *Burgundy*; and flowing through the Province of *Champagne*, watereth *Bar*; after which being encreased with some additional Rivers, it falls into the *Seine*, (*Seguana*) at *Pont sur Seine*.

Evbenas, *Albenacum*, a Town in the Province of *Vivarets* in France, upon the River *Ardeche*.

Evbyrac, a famous Rich Hospital, in the Diocese of *Rodes*, in *Aquitain* in France.

Evburne, a Market-Town in *Wiltshire*, in the Hundred of *Rambury*.

Evbuison, a Town in the Province of *Auvergne* in France. The Ruins of the Castle here shew the Grandeur of the Family of this Name, who are the Lords of the place.

Evde, *Atax*, a River of *Languedoc* in France. It takes its source from the *Pyrennes* in the County of *Rosillon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* near *Narbonne*.

Evdrin, *Avenion*, a Village in *Luxembourg*; made famous by a great Victory obtained by the French against the *Spaniards*, anno 1635. It is scarce 2 Leagues distant from *S. Huberts*, to the North.

Evdeira, *Lavara*, a Town in *Portugal* near the Mouth of the River *Vouga*, in the Province of *Beira*.

Evetro, *Averonius*, a River in the Province of *Rovergue* in France. It rises in the Territory of *Sovarrac*; passes to *Rhodesz*, *St. Anthonin*, *Baurniques*, *Negrepelisse*; and having entertain'd the streams of several Rivers in the way, delivers itself into the *Taru* at *Pointe d'Avesrou*.

Evella, a Town and Marquisate in the *Terra de Lavoro* in *Italy*, 4 Miles from *Nola*, and 15 from *Naples*: not considerable.

Evellino, *Abellinum*, a City with the Title of a Principality, in the further Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it's a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*.

Evemay, *Avenacum*, a small Town in *Champagne* in France, 4 Leagues from *Rheims*, near the River *Marno*.

Evemoge, *Dabroua*, the Broad Water, a River in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*: it arises near the Earldom of *Down*, and running East, it takes in several other Rivers; and having waithed the Town of *Lismore*, &c falls into the Ocean at *Toughal*, where it maketh a Haven, about 20 Miles West of *Wqterford* Haven.

Evverno, *Averunt*, *Aerunt*, a deep Lake, surrounded with Mountains and a Wood, in the *Terra de Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to *Boja* and *Cuma*. The Vapours it sends forth are very corrupt and noxious; which made the Poets represent it as one of the Mouths of Hell. *Nero* attempted to make a Navigable Canal from hence to the Disembogue of the *Tiber*; but the Mountains and Soil render'd it impracticable. To the West of it there is a Cave struck out of a Mountain, where they chiefly consulted an Oracle; and its supposed the same Cave was the Grotto of the *Sibylla Cumana*.

Evversa, a City and a Bishops See, in the *Terra de Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Built in the Eleventh Century upon the Foundations, as some believe, of the antient *Atella*; and Fortifi'd with a noble Castle. It carries the Title of an Earldom too; together with this Episcopal See, they have united that of *Atella* and *Cuma*.

Evvesnes, *Avenne*, a Town of *Hainaut*; little, but famous, and well Fortifi'd; standing upon a small River which falls into the *Sambre*. This Town stands 4 Miles South of *Maubeuge*, 8 from *Mons*. It was yielded to the French by the *Pyrenean* Treaty Anno 1659.

Evvesnes le Comte, a small French Town in the Province of *Artois*, in the Borders of *Picardy*.

Evvagaras, *Inhaus* of *Brazil* in *America*, in the Province of *Puerto Seguro*.

Evvage, a County in *Normandy*.

Evvगतow, *Augustavia*, a New Town in *Poland*, upon the River *Berebetz*, on the Borders of *Lithuania*, betwixt *Bielko* and *Grado*.

Evvigitano, *Avisiana*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Ducia*, 20 Miles from *Turin* to the West. (This River is call'd *Grana* in the late Maps) It stands on a Hill, and has a ruin'd Castle.

Evvignon, *Avenio*, a City of *Provence* in France, upon the *Rhone*: it is an Archbishopric See, a large well built Place, and very much famed for having been the usual Residence of the Popes from 1206. (by the Grant of *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement V.*) to 1378. In which time died here, *John II.* in 1334. *Benedict XII.* in 1341. *Clement VI.* in 1352. *Innocent VI.* in 1361. and *Urbanus V.* in 1370. This City is an University, and had once a Stone Bridge, which is now decayed. The Archbishoprick was erected here by *Sixtus IV.* in 1475. During the Difference betwixt the King of France and Pope *Innocent XI.* about the Franchises, the former took this City into his own Possession. It lies about 7 Leagues from *Arles*, on the Borders of the Principality of *Aurange*.

Evvila, *Albula*, a City of old *Castile* in Spain, famous for the Birth of *S. Teresa*. It is wholly built upon a Hill, well fenced with Walls, seated amongst many Rocks, and neighbouring Mountains, yet has a pleasant Situation near the River *Adaja*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostelle*: it stands in the midst between *Salamanca* and *Madrid*. 16 Leagues from either. § There is another Town of the same Name in *Portu*, upon the River *Napo*.

Evvillis, *Aulide*, an antient Town and Port in *Beotia*, upon the Gulph of *Negropont*.

Evvilla, *Avilles*, a Town in *Asturia* in Spain, towards the Mouth of the River *Nalon*, and the Bay of *Biscay*.

Evvvin, *Avo*, *Avenna*, is a small River in the County of *Louthiane*, which falls into the *Frith* at *Blackness*, near *Lithgon*.

Evviquitina, an Island in the *Pacifick* Ocean, upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Chili*.

Evviva, *Avisun*, a small, but Fortifi'd Town in *Portugal*; to which there belongs an Order of Knights of the same Name. It is 9 Miles from *Ebora* North, and as many from *Port Alacer* West.

Evkland,

Durham, a Market-Town in *Durham*, in the Hundred of *W. Darlington*. It has a Bridge over the River *Ware*, and is pleasantly seated in a good Air upon the side of a Hill. The Bishops of *Durham* have a noble Castle here.

Dulapau, a Lake in *Pern*, also called the Lake of *Paris*.

Dulchester, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Burlich-way*, upon the Confluence of the *Aine* and the *Arion*.

Dulreges, *Auleris*, a People of the antient *Gaul*, of three Divisions: called *Auleris Cenomani*, *Dialblantes*, and *Eboracis*: being those of (the now) *Mars*, *Perche*, and the Diocese of *Eureux*.

Dumale. See *Albermarle*.

Dumau, a small Town in the Province of *la Beausse* in *France*, 14 Leagues from *Paris*: memorable for the defeat of the *German*, *Swiss* and others, by the Duke of *Guse*, in 1537.

Dunio, *Ainensis Tractus*, a small Territory of which *Roche* is the Head. It is taken out of *Saurogne*, and bound on the West with the Ocean, on the East and South with *Saurogne*, and on the North with *Poitou*.

Dugasia, a Province of *Asia*, betwixt *Georgia*, *Comana*, and the *Black Sea*. The chief Towns in it are *S. Sophia*, *Ajaxco*, *Cista*. This and *Mingrelia* answer to the *Colchis* of the Antients.

Dvon, *Alamius*, a River that separates part of *Wiltshire*, and all *Gloucestershire*, from *Somersetshire*; and then passing under the Walls of *Bristol*, falls into the Mouth of the *Severn*.

Dvon the *Leis*, a River of *Northamptonshire*; one Head of which riseth in *Clewiston*, in the North part of that County, and the other out of *Aton* Well by *Naesby*. § Also another small River of that name, in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*, which falleth by *Dolgehe* to the *Irish Sea*. This Word in the *British* signifieth a River, as Mr. *Camden* acquaints us.

Dups, *Alpis*, *Urbs* & *Castrum* de *Alpibus*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*; so called, because the *Alps* begin to elevate themselves near it.

Durach, *Auracum* or *Cracum*, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, upon the River *Rens*, *Rennus*, which 2 Miles lower falls into the *Neckher*, (*Necrum*) It is built at the foot of the Mountains, 4 Miles from *Tubingen*, to the East, and 7 Miles from *Ulm*. Lately strengthened with a strong Castle, and is the Residence of the Younger Dukes of *Warrenburgh*.

Dvanchen, *Abrince*, *Avenchea*, a City of *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Bretagne*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Roan*: it stands upon the River *See*, 10 Leagues from *Couance* South, and as many from *S. Malo* North: near the Sea. In 1175. the Cardinals *Albert* and *Theodinus*, Legates from Pope *Alexander III.* by his Order assembled a Council here, to examine into the Murder of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Dvazay, *Auracium*, a Town and Port in *Bretagne* upon the Bay of *Morbihan*, 3 Leagues North of *Vannes*, twenty three North of *Nantes*, and within 2 Leagues of the Sea. This place is famous at present for a Chappel called *S. Anus*, from the Mother of the Virgin *Mary*; and much frequented and adorned with Presents, & the Votaries of Mother and Daughter: likewise in former times for a Battle here fought between *John de Monfort*, and *Charles* Earl of *Blosis*, Sept. 29. 1364. where the Title of *Bretagne* was determined by the Sword; the *English*, who sided with the former, prevailing.

Dvure, a River of *Normandy* in *France*. It rises near *Caumont*, and passes to the *Drome*, by *Vaux* and *Bajeux*.

Dvure or *Eure*, a River of *France*, rising in the Dukedom of *Berry*; and passing to the *Arnon* and *Aureste* by *Bourges*.

Dvure, in *La persie*. See *Eure*.

Dvurick, *Auricum*, a Town in East *Friseland*, with a Castle, in which the Count of *Embleu*, the most part resides. It is seated in a barren Country, a Plain, scarce 3 German Miles from *Embleu* to the East: the Country about it is called from the Town *Aurickerland*.

Dvurige or *Laurige*, *Avrillac*, *Avrigeria*, a River of *France*; first appearing in the County of *Foix*; then it salutes *Foix*; *Pamiers*, *Saverdun*, &c. admits the *Lers*, the *Arget*, and the *Leze* into its Channel, & throws itself into the *Garonne* 2 Leagues from *Tholose*.

Dvurillac or *Orillac*, *Aureliacum*, a very fine Town, well built, in high *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Jordane*. It suffered severely in 1522. by the Wars.

Dvuron, *Eura*, a River of *Bordeaux* in *Aquitaine*.

Dvurzburg, *Augusta Vindelorum*, *Drusumagus*, *Damasia*. This City is called by the Inhabitants, *Augusta*, by the French, *Auzburg*, by the Italians, *Augusta*. It is a famed City of *Germany*, a place of great Trade, and the Capital City of the Province of *Schwaben*. It stands near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, upon the River *Lech*, (*Lycus*) near that place where the River *Werdach* falls into the *Lech*: about 6 Miles from the *Danube*, to the South; 9 Miles from *Ratisbone*, and 10 from *Constance*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and the City is an *Hans Town*, and has been honored with many *German* *Diets*; but is especially remarkable for that held there in 1530. when the *Lutherin* Princes and States did deliver in to *Charles V.* the Contestion of their Faith, which from this place is called the *Augustane* Contestion. This City first obtained their Charter of Liberty from *Frederick I.* An. 1162. and afterwards in 1255. they purchased their Freedom from the Duke of *Schwaben*. Jan. 24. 1689. *Joseph* King of *Hungary* was here Elected, Sworn, and Proclaimed the King of the *Romans*, and Crowned on the 25.

Dvuse, a River of *Auvergne* in *France*, joyning with the *Allice*.

Dvusen, an antient People of *Africa* mentioned by *Herodotus*.

Dvustel, a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Pondar*. It returns two *Burgesies* to the Parliament.

Dvustertits. See *Slawken*.

Dvustrasie, *Austrasie*, which the *German*s called the *Westrich*; was a considerable part of *France* during the first Race of Kings; and had the Title of a Kingdom, which was afterwards called the Kingdom of *Metz*, because that City was the Capital of it. Under the second Race of Kings it was called the Kingdom of *Lothaire*. The bounds of it were very various, sometimes bigger, and at others less.

Dvustria, called by the Inhabitants *Osterrich*, by the French, *Austriche*; by the *Turks*, *Bevistan* or *Wetzistan*; by the *Poles*, *Rakusy*; is a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the North by *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, on the East with *Hungary*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Serria*, and on the West with *Bavaria* and *Salsburgh*: it is divided almost into two equal parts by the *Danube*. This Province was first under *Marquesses* from 923. In 1136. they had the Title of Duke given them; and *Frederick*, who was after Elected Emperor, had the Title of Arch-Duke conferred on him; which is the only Title of Arch-Duke in the World. From this Country it is that the House of *Austria* takes its Name, of which Family

nly the Emperors of Germany have been ever since 1438, and the Kings of Spain since 1515. It is a very fertile Country, amply supplied with Mines and Rivers. *Vienna*, the Capital. The Archduke has a particular power of creating Counts and Barons over all the Empire by ancient Concession, with this privilege besides, that he cannot be deprived of his Lands and Principalities by the Emperor himself.

Justite, *Attilia*, a River of *Picardy* in France. It arises near a Castle of the same name in *Artois*; glides by *Douleus* and *Auxis*; then falls into the Sea at a place call'd *Pas d'Aubie*.

Tutun, *Angustodunum*, *Hedua*, is a very ancient City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lions*; seated upon the River *Arnonx*, *Aratium*, (which falls into the *Loire*;) 25 Miles West of *Chalon*, and about the same distance South-West from *Dijon*.

Tuba, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*.

Tubagdonne, or *Abad*, *Abadia*, a City in the County of *Galloway* in *Connaught* in *Ireland*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Tuam*.

Tuvergne, *Alvernia*, is a large Province almost in the midit of France; it has the Dukedom of *Bourborne* on the North, the Earldom of *Forez* on the East, the *Marche* and *Limosin* on the West, and on the South *Roergue*. The Southern part is mountainous, the Northern is very well watered and fruitful. The chief Town is *Clermont*. It had Earls which govern'd it till 1024. when *Philip* the *August* put an end to this Earldom upon the Rebellion of *Guido*, the last Earl, and annexed it to the Crown of France. In this Province there are thirteen Towns, which send their Deputies to the Assembly of the States in France.

Tux, *Auscis*, an Archbishoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in France. This City stands upon the River *Sers*, which runs not far before it falls into the *Garonne*. It is distant from *Toulouse* almost 20 Miles to the North-West, and the Archbishoprick is esteemed one of the richest in France.

Tuxerre *Avisiodorum*, is a City and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Sens*, upon the River *Tonne*, (*Icauna*;) which falls into the *Seine*, (*Sequana*;) This City is large and beautiful, seated in a fruitful Plain, about 12 Leagues from *Sens*.

Tuxerrots, a small Territory in France, adjacent to *Auxerre*.

Tuxois, *Alexiensis tractus*, a Bailiwick in *Burgundy* in France.

Tuxone, *Aussona*, a small but very strong City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Sone*, from whence it has its name. It is five Leagues from *Dijon*, East, and four from *Dole*.

Tuzone, *Auzonium*, a small City of *Auvergne* in France, in a mountainous Country, near the River *Allier* (*Elaver*) which falls into the *Loire*. It has an old Castle, and is distant from *Clermont* ten Leagues North.

Tuzidge, a Market-Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Winterstoke*, upon the River *Axe*.

Tzel, *Axella*, a small, but strong Town in *Flanders*, under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*, whose surprisal was the first exploit of Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, Captain General of the United Provinces, after his entrance upon that Employment in 1587. It stands 4 Leagues from *Gans*, and about 6 from *Antwerp*, West.

Tzholm, an Island made by the Rivers *Trent* and *Dun* in *Lincolnshire*: About 10 miles in breadth and 5 in length. The middle part, which is the more rising ground, is very fruitful; and particularly of *Flax*. *Alabaster* is found in it.

Tzmittes, a Market Town in *Devonshire* upon

the River *Axe*: the Capital of its hundred.

Tzum, *Auxuma*, a City, and heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of *Tigre*, in the Province of *Sire* in *Ethiopia*.

Tyr, a small Town upon *Dumbrinain* Frith, in the South part of *Scotland*, with a River of the same name in the Territory of *Kyle*; in which *Oliver Cromwell* built a strong Citadel or Fort, to keep the *Scottish* Nation in awe.

Tyr, *Arola*, a small River in France, which riseth in the Dukedom of *Barrois*; and running north, watereth *Clermont* and *Varenne*; and at last falls into the *Aisne*.

Tza, a Town in *Cappadocia* upon the Borders of *Armenia* betwixt *Trebizonde* and *Neo-Cesarea*.

Tzath, *Tanais*, See *Asoph*.

Tzamos, a Town in the Province of *Duquela* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, at the mouth of the River *Ommurabi*. The *Portuguese* took it in 1508 and in 1540 they abandoned it. The Moors afterwards re-peopled it; but being all kill'd or taken in a night by a surprize of the *Portuguese*, it has continued desart ever since.

Tzootan, *Azot*, the vast Desarts of *Libya* in *Africa*.

Tzeca, an ancient Town of the *Amerites* in *Chanaan*, where God Almighty rai'd down *Hailstones* upon them from Heaven. *Josh. 10. 11. Rehoboam* repair'd it. 2. *Chron. 11. 9.* It was afterwards ruined in the Wars by the King of *Babylon*. *Jerem. 34. 7.*

Tzem, a Kingdom in the *Terra firma* of the *Indies*, beyond *Ganges*, in one of the most plentiful Countries of all *Asia*, for all things necessary to human life. The Capital of it, is *Kemmerool*, 21 days journey distant from the Town *Azem*. The People live altogether at their ease. They esteem the flesh of dogs particularly above other meats, selling great quantities thereof in their Markets.

Tzotes, commonly call'd by *Englishmen* the *Canary* Islands, are 7 Islands in the *Atlantic* Ocean, not unknown to the Antients; and by *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others, mentioned under the name of the *Fortunate Islands*; and tho they differ as to the number, yet all agree, *Canaria* was one of them; but which is most wonderful, the knowledge of them was perfectly lost till 1330. when a Ship being distressed by Weather, discovered them; and it is not agreed whether it was an *English*, *French*, or *Dutch* Ship. In 1334 the *Portuguese* attempted to conquer these Islands, and were beaten off. In 1417 *Henry* King of *Castile* granted these Isles to one *John Becancour*, upon condition he should hold them under the Crown of *Castile*; and he accordingly subdued four of them. *Ferdinando* conquered the rest in 1483. and under *Spain* they are at this day. They had this name given them from the great number of Hawks the first Adventurers found in them. See *Canary* Isles.

Tzotus, an ancient City of *Palestine*. Taken heretofore by *Joskua* about the year of the World 2586. Then it became one of the five Governments of the *Philistines*, who detain'd the Ark in it. Since Christianity, it was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*. *Baldwin* I. took it from the *Saracens* in 1101. It had a Church built in it, and an Episcopal Houle in the particular place (they say) where *St. Philip* left the *Eunuch* he baptized, when he was rapt away by the Spirit. Sometimes call'd *Azotus Paralia*, to distinguish it from *Azotus Ippini*, which was another Episcopal See heretofore in *Palestine*. See *Ashdod*.

Tzin-court, or *Agincourt*, a small Town in *Artois* in the Earldom of *S. Paul*, from which it is distant somewhat above 3 Leagues to the West, as it is also from *Hesdin* to the North. In 1415. *Henry* V. of

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of England beat *D'Aubert*, Constable of France, who came against him with a French Army consisting of 80000 Men, near this small Town; which has given it a name amongst the most considerable Places of the World. See *Triffel's Life and Reign of Hen. V.*

B *Barbary*, a poor People of *Barbary* and *Nimidia* in *Africa* upon the Coasts and Mountains. They wear a Cross engraven upon their face or hands to distinguish them from other *Africans*. A Custom first introduced amongst them in token of their being Christians, according to a Law made when the Gothic and Christian Princes reign'd in *Barbary*, that whereas all such Infidels would embrace the Gospel were excused Tribute, therefore those who became Christians in reality should make themselves known to the publick Officers of the revenue by a Cross of that nature. They persevered in their Conversions till the *Caliphs* came in: And tho they wear the Cross still, yet it serves them with other Figures more for a pretended Ornament, than a token of Religion.

B A B.

B *Bathafar*, mention'd 2 *Sam.* 13. 23. A place beside *Ephraim* in *Judaea*, where *Alfishon* commanded his Servants to kill *Amnon* for forcing his Sister *Thamar*.

B *Bar*, *Vargines*, a County in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, near the Fountains of the *Danube*, in the Possession of the Prince of *Furstenberg*. The *Bar* are also the Mountains of *Schwaben*, call'd *Abnabi* by the *Romans*.

B *Barz*, or the Isle de *Barz*, is an Island on the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

B *Babetmandel*, *Diodore's Isula*, is a small Island in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Aethiopia*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Arrian*, and others: but the later Geographers are not agreed whether this be it, or *Primenra*, which lies near it. It lies in the very entrance of the *Red Sea*, or *Arabick Gulph*, and gives name to that passage.

B *Babylon*, one of the most famous Cities of the ancient World, celebrated both in Sacred and Profane Story. It is seated upon the *Euphrates*, and was the Capital of *Chaldea*, about 42 Miles from *Bagdet* to the South East, in 79. d. of Long. and 35 of Nor. Lat. Generally believed to have been built by *Nimrod*, the Grand-child of *Noah*, soon after the *Deluge*; and to have been a continuation of *Babel*, so called, because the Lord did there confound the Language of all the Earth, *Gen.* 11. 9. This City was antiently incompass'd with Walls of Brick, which made a Circuit of 385 Stadia, or 48 English Miles. They were so broad at the top, that two Chariots might meet, and pass, without any hindrance; and they are said to be 100 Cubits high; so that this was one of the seven Wonders that amazed the old World. This City was the Capital of the *Assyrian* Empire; and tho *Nabonassar* ruin'd that Empire, yet he took it not; but his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* very much increased and enlarged it, as appears *Dan.* 4. 30. After this, it was taken by *Cyrus the Persian*. Anno Mund. 3516. before the Birth of our Saviour 537 years; and tho it changed its Master, yet it kept much of its antient Greatness under the *Persian* Empire: *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, (who dyed here.) building *Seleucia* upon the *Tigris*, at about 40 Miles distance from it, as *Serabon* relates, it became thereby deprived of its Wealth, its Honour, and Inhabitants; whence *Pausanias* could

say, that it had nothing in his time but its Wall: as the days of *S. Jerom* it was only a Park, and in antient times became an Habitation for Scorpions and Serpents: that no Man could safely pass through it. See *Geogr. Sacr.* lib. 4. c. 15. It is very hard now assuredly so much as where it stood. For *Bagdet* or *Bagdat* is often call'd by the same name. And divers have therefore been induced to accept it for the same place, yet that this is a great mistake, see *Bachad*.

B *Babylon in Egypt*, stood over against *Memphis*, near the Nile. *St. Peter* wrote his First Epistle, its thought, from this *Babylon*; because the other was deserted before, as this since; yet forming *Cairo* out of its ruins.

B *Babolitzza*, *Carethna*, or *Vallis Cariniana*, a Town placed by *Antiochus* in the Lower *Pannonia*, now part of the Lower *Hungary*.

B *Babolitzza*, or *Babolitza*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Manfuerinum*: it has now a Castle, and lies about five *Hungarian* Miles West of *Zigetib*; in our latter Maps it is call'd *Babolitza*.

B *Babuco*, *Banco*, *Boville*, a Town of *S. Peter's Parrimony*, near the Confines of *Campania*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

B *Babul*, *Patuala*, or *Patala*, is one of the greatest Cities in the *East-Indies*, seated in an Island of the River *Indus*, under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*.

B *Bacalal*, a Lake in the Northern *America*.

B *Bacar*, *Iuraa Trachonitis*, a Region of *Palestine*, often mentioned in the New Testament. It lies beyond *Jordan* between *Samaria* and *Arabia*, and belonged to the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*. The Inhabitants are famed in the *Roman* History for good Archers; tho *Cicero*, [2. Phil.] calls them at the same time, *Omnium gentium maximo barbaros*, the most barbarous of all Nations. They are mentioned also by *Virgil*, *Lucan*, and *Vopiscus*, on the same account. There is another Country in the *East-Indies*, call'd by the same name.

B *Bachharuch* or *Bachrub*, a small Town in the Lower *Palatinate* upon the *Rhine*, in the greatest esteem for Wine of all the places in *Germany*: whence that Etymology of its name, *Bacchi ara*, descanted by *H. Stephanus*.

B *Bachad*, *Seleucia*, a City of *Mesopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*: in antient times call'd *Coche*, and afterwards *Alexandria* from *Alexandria* the Great, who rebuilt it; after which being re-edified by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, (who call'd it by his Father's name, *Seleucia*) and being again ruin'd, it was rebuilt in 562. by *Amansor Abngisfar* the 22d. *Calif*, first on the Western Shoar of *Tigris*, and after on the Eastern in *Chaldea*: in time it grew great, rich, and populous, being the Seat of many of the *Califs*, and was call'd *Bagdat*, or *Bagdet*; that part which lay on the Western side, being deserted by the *Greeks*, is become a heap of Rubbish. This City lies in an oblong figure, is great and well fortified; it has a Bridge of Boats over the *Tigris*, and a strong Castle, in which the *Turkish* *Bassa* resides. It has been very often taken and re-taken by the *Turks* and *Persians*. The former possess'd themselves of it in 1638. after a bloody Siege, in which they lost 40000 Men, and have kept it ever since. It lies 79. 20. Long. 35. 40. Lat. and is by many Writers mistaken for *Babylon*, tho it lies at the distance of forty Miles from it, and upon the *Tigris*, whereas that lies upon the *Euphrates*.

B *Bach*, *Bachia*, a small Episcopal City of the Lower *Hungary*, under the Archbishop of *Colocz*, upon the *Danube*, where the River *Sarwizze* meets

it. This Bishoprick is united for ever to the Metropolitan See; and it was in the hands of the *Turks*, till 1686. when, by the taking of *Quinque Ecclesie*, and the deserting of *Colocza* by them, after *Buda* was taken, it returned under the Obedience of the Emperor.

Bachian, *Bachianum*, called *Bacham* by the *Portugals*; one of the *Molucco* Islands in the *East-Indies*, and a distinct Kingdom; small but very fruitful; under the Dominion of the King of *Mochian*, from whence it lies about 30 Miles to the South, and a little less from the Island of *Goli*; almost exactly under the Line. It has a Town of the same name, and a Fort belonging to the *Dutch* called *Barneweit*.

Bacha Serrail, or *Bacie-Saray*, the Capital City of the lesser *Tartary* upon the River *Kabarta*, and the usual residence of the *Cham* of the *Crimis*.

Bachiu, a City of *Albania* upon the *Caspian* Sea; in the times of the *Roman* Empire it is supposed to have been called *Albana*; but there is some Controversie about it. From this City the *Caspian* Sea is called by some *Mar di Bachu*. § And there is also another City in *Arabia Felix* called by the same name in *Ptolemy*.

Bachow, *Bachow*, *Baccovia*, a City of *Wallachia* (as others of *Moldavia*) upon the River *Alauta*, which falls into the *Danube* a little above *Nicopolis*. This was made a Bishops See by Pope *Clement VIII.* under the Archbishop of *Colocza*: it is in the Northern Bounds of *Wallachia*, about 25 Miles North, West of *Targovisco*, the Capital City of that Province. By some called *Brajlow*.

Bacras, one of the Branches of Mount *Taurus*, which rises in *Cilicia*, a Province of *Asia* the less.

Bacriana, (*Bacter* in the modern Appellation) was an antient Province of *Persia*, answering in part now to *Corasjan* in *Persia*, and in part to *Ubeck* in *Tartary*; divided by the River *Geichon*. Its Capital City was *Bactra*, hereafter mentioned by the name of *Bagdasan*, which is of little consideration. The River *Bactrus* of this Country has also changed its name to *Buchian*, falling into the *Geichon*. The antient Inhabitants had the repute of the best Soldiers in the World: they were always in Arms upon the account of the *Scythians* their Neighbors, who lived by Spoil. And much addicted to *Astrology*; *Zoroaster* their King being the supposed Author of that Science, under the name of *Magick*.

Bacuten, *Badubenne Lucus*, a famous Forest in *Friesland*, one of the United Provinces mentioned by *Tacitus*: it is still the greatest Wood in all that Province; by the Common People called *Seben-Wolden*, that is the *Seven Woods*. It stands 3 Leagues from *Groningen*, to the Westward, towards *Slote*; others suppose it to be meant of *Coevoorden*, a strong Town in *Trans-Ifflance*, near the River *Schwarz-wasser*, or *Groningen-Diep*, (which falls near *Groningen*) called by the *Romans*, *Virus*; but the most common and best supported Opinion is the first.

Badal, a People of *Tartaria Deserta*, adoring the Sun, and some say, a red Clout elevated in the Air.

Badajoz, *Pax Augusta*, a City of *Estremadura*, which heretofore belonged to *Portugal*, (in the Confines of which it stands) but is now the Capital of *Estremadura*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: large, populous, and well fortified, and seated on a Hill. The *Portugals* after they had driven out the *Spaniards* very unfortunately, attempted the Recovery of this Place in 1638. It lies 3 Leagues from *Telves* to the East, and 5 from *Sevil* to the North-West. It stands upon the River *Guadiana*, where the River *Xevora* falls into it on the opposite side. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of

Compostella: has a Bridge over the River, and was heretofore a Dukedom, erected by *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*. *Anne*, the Wife of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, died here in 1550. It lies in 13 d. of Long. and 38. 45. of Lat.

Badara, a Town in the *East-Indies*, in a Peninsula on this side of the River *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Calecut*, 6 Leagues from *Calecut* to the East.

Badakstan, *Maracanda*, a City often mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Alexander* the Great. *Tamerlane* the Great was born here, and had his Palace in it, who much beautified it, and erected here an University. It belongs now to the Province *Zagatoja* in *Tartary*, and lies about 100 Miles North of the River *Oxu*. A famous place for Merchandize, very large, and the Capital of the Eastern *Tartars*. *Chacoconchylus* calls it *Samarachaman* and the *Tartars* *Samarcand*.

Badelona, a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, call'd by *Mela*, *Betulo*: once famous, now a Village, not far from *Baycnone*, and about a League from a River of the same name heretofore, now call'd *Bjofar*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between these two Places.

Baden, Ober *Baden*, *Aque Castellum Aquarum*, *Therma superiores*, a Town in *Switzerland*, between *Zurich*, (from which it is distant two Leagues) and *Basil*, from which it stands six Leagues. As the Assemblies of the Cantons are usually held here, this place is famed for a League treated amongst themselves in 1656. There was a general meeting of the Deputies of the 13 *Suisse Cantons* held here, *Octob.* 1690. wherein they resolved, in reference to the present War betwixt the Confederate Princes and *France*, that they would maintain a Neutrality; but withal secure the pass of *Augst*, and the Bishoprick of *Basle*, with the four Forrest Towns, in which the *French* did pretend to take their Winter Quarters. It lies upon the River *Limar*, (*Limagus*) which a little beneath falls into the *Aar* (*Arola*) the greatest River in those Countries, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldbust*, a Town of *Schwaben*.

Baden, *Bada*, *Therma Inferiores*, a small City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, the Head of the Marquitate of that name: 5 Leagues from *Strasbourg* to the South-East, 1 from the *Rhine*, and 8 from *Spire*: famous for its natural Baths, from whence it has its name. The Marquitate is of no great extent, but very populous, and the Villages so thick, lying along the *Rhine*, that the whole Principality is compared to one continued City. Long. 18. 40. Lat. 82. 20. It is called by the *Germans*, *Margraven Baden*, to distinguish it from other places called by the name of *Baden*. The Original of the Noble Family now possessed of this Honor, was from the Duke of *Zering*; for *Bertoldus I.* was the Father of *Hermanus*, the first Founder of this Family, which is now divided into two Branches, the one professing the Protestant, and the other the *Roman* Catholic, Religion; of the later Branch comes the present Prince *Lewis*, who, since the Death of the Duke of *Lorrain*, has been honored by the Emperor with the general Command of all his Forces in *Hungary*; and obtained great Victories.

Baden, *Aque Pannonicæ*, a Town in *Austria*, 3 Leagues from *Vienna* to the South, seated at the foot of the Mountains.

Badenoch, in Latin *Badenochia*, is a County in the North of *Scotland*, of a barren Soil, full of Mountains; divided in two by a great Lake, and bounded by the Counties of *Murray*, *Ross* and *Arbol*.

Badenweiler, a City in the Province of *Brsgow* in *Germany*, between *Friburg* and *Basil*; yet a part of the Marquitate of *Baden*, and famous for Hot Baths.

Baetia.

Bacotia. See *Boetia*.

Bacri. See *Berghen*.

Baetica, one of the 3 ancient parts of *Spain*, taking its name from the River *Bætis* which we now call *Guadalquivir*; See *Spain*. Its principal Cities were *Sevil* and *Corduba*. From the time that *Aphonsus* King of *Castile* was defeated here, by *Aben Joseph* K. of *Morocco*, in the Year 1195, the *Saracens* possessed it unto the Reign of *Ferdinand* V.

Bæza, Bæzia, a City of *Audalusia*. It was heretofore an Episcopal City, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; but in 1249, its Bishoprick was united by *Pope Innocent* IV. to that of *Jaca* or *Gaën*. [*Gienna*] This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*, in 1227. It was a *Roman* Colony, then called *Urbs Bætica*. Here is an University, erected in 1538, and the Town is large, and stands upon a Hill one League from the River *Guadalquivir*.

Bæthia's Bay, a Gulph extended from the 70th to the 80th deg. of North Lat. in the *Terra Australis* of *America*; discovered by an *Englishman* who gives his Name to it.

Bæthos, Paphos, a City in the Island of *Cyprus*, once famous, now ruin'd.

Bægalong, a Town upon the Frontier of *Besnia* in *Dalmatia*, under the *Turks*.

Bægamdori, a Kingdom in the upper *Ethiopia*, lying along the *Nile* to the West. It is ordinarily divided into 17 Provinces, whereof some are large enough to be Kingdoms.

Bægauden, a People amongst the antient *Gauls*. They revolted twice from the *Romans*, at the end of the third and in the Fifth Century; and were each time defeated.

Bægaya, Bægy, Vega, a City of *Numidia* in *Africa*. The Emperor *Justinian* Wall'd it, and newnam'd it *Theodora* from his Empress. In 394, the *Donatist* Bishops celebrated a Council here, concerning the Cause of *Primates* Bishop of *Carthage*.

Bægdad, or Bagdet. See *Baghad*.

Bægdafan, Bækira, a small City at the foot of *Mount Caucajus*, seated in a fruitful Soil, much celebrated in antient times; now of no Note.

Bægnatara. See *Goicende*.

Bægnarra, Balneum regis, Balneo-regium, Novem populi, so called by the order of *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*, as *Petrus Diaconus* saith. It is an Episcopal City in *S. Peters* Patrimony, built upon a Hill near the *Lake Bosina*; it stands almost in the middle between *Mount Fiascone* and *Orvieto*, from which last it is not above 6 Miles distant to the South. In this Place *S. Bonaventura*, who flourished in the twelfth Century, with the Title of the *Seraphical Doctor*, was born.

Bægneres, a Town in the County of *Bigorre* in *Gascony* in *France*, famous for its hot Baths till 1660, when that natural Fire which heated them, was extinguished by an Earthquake, as *Briettius* saith.

Bægni d'Abano, Fomes Apous, Aqua Petavina, a place that has Baths, in the Territory of *Padous* in *Italy*.

Bægni, di Salviati, a place not far from *Cuma*, where *Cæsar* the Dictator had a Country House.

Bægni di Trivulino, a place in *Campania*, where *Cicero* had a Country House, not far from *Puteolum*. To these and divers other places in *Italy*, they gave the Pre-names of *Bægni*, from their Baths; wherein the antient *Romans* delighted so, that *P. Victor* reckons 800 of them in *Rome* only.

Bægraba, Galefus, a small River that springs from the *Apennine* Hills, near the City *Orta*, in the County of *Orranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and running Westward, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, not

far from that City which gives its Name. This River is now commonly called *Galefus*.

Bæhama, an Island, and the most rapid Channel in all *America*, Eastward from *Florida*; through which the *Spanish* Fleets pass to the *Havana*.

Bæharent, Ichara, Tylu, an Island in the *Persian* Gulph. Others say it is *Cerge*, another Island in the same Gulph, over against the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, that the Antients meant by these Names. It is called by others *Elchadr*.

Bæhar-Ennti, one of the Branches of the *Nile* in *Ethiopia*.

Bæhar-Zocotoph, the *Persian* Gulph.

Bæhar-Bumi, the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Bæha de todos los Santos, the same with *S. Salvador* in *Brazil*.

Bæhups, Bæhusim, a strong Castle, situated in a small Island made by the River *Trolbetta*, which falls a little lower into the *Baltick* Sea. It heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Denmark*; but in 1658, was taken by the King of *Sweden*, together with the County of the same Name. It stands two *Danish* Miles from *Gorensburg* towards the North. This Castle was built by *Hakon* IV. King of *Norway* in 1309, surrendered by Treaty to the *Swedens* in 1660 who before were in Possession of it; attempted by the *Danes* in 1678, but without any good Success. The Province in which it lies is bounded on the East with *West Gothland*, on the West by the *Baltick* Sea, and by the County of *Aggarbus* towards the North. It lies 100 Miles in length from the North to the South, but it is not above 30 Miles broad, and in many places but 15. It has, besides the Castle I mentioned, a Town called *Mallstrano*. This Territory was yielded to the *Swedens* by the Treaty of *Roschild* in 1658.

Bæja, Baia, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, now ruined. It was the delight of the antient *Romans*. Separated from *Pozzuoli* by an Arm of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about 2 Leagues over, which the Emperor *Caligula* cover'd with a famous Bridge, passing and repassing the same in Triumph. The noble Relics yet extant discover that it has been a very magnificent Place. Since the times of Christianity, an Episcopal Chair was placed and settled in it, till its ruine was effected by Earthquakes.

Bæjaria, Eleutherus, a River of *Sicily*. It falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, 8 Miles East of *Palermo* and the River *Oreto*, on the Western Side of the Island.

Bæjabadul, Batancefarea, a City of the *East-Indies* within *Ganges*.

Bæda, a Region of *Tartary* the Desert. See *Badai*.

Bæteux, a City and Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan* in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Aure*, which a little lower buries itself under ground. It stands not above 2 Miles from the *British* Sea towards the South. The College of *Bæteux* at *Paris*, was founded in 1308, by a Bishop of this place.

Bæilleul, Baiola. See *Belle*.

Bæionns. See *Bayonne*.

Bæir, Barus, a River of the *Low Countries*.

Bæis, Bacsum, a Monastery in *France*, which lies between *Corbie* and *Amiens* upon the *Somma* [*Summa*] over against *Peronne*.

Bælle, Balisa, a River in *Politou* in *France*.

Bækewell, a Market-Town in *Derbyshire* in the Hundred of *High-Peak*.

Bæala, a Market-Town in the County of *Merioneth* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Penllyn*.

Bælagati, a Kingdom in the Peninsula of *Malabar*, in the hither *East-Indies*, extended among the Branches of the Mountains of *Gare*, making a part

of the great Kingdom of *Decan*. Its chief City, *Dolatabad*, is a place of great Trade.

Balaguer, *Balogarium*, a City of *Catalonia*, seated at the foot of a very steep Hill, having a Stone Bridge over the River *Sagra*: it was made famous by being taken by the *French* in the Year 1645, after a Defeat of the *Spanish* Forces, which should have covered it. It lies 3 Leagues from *Lerida*. [*Lerida*] to the South East.

Balambuan, a City in the Island of *Java* in the East *Indies*, with a Sea-Port towards the East. This City gives its Name to a Bay of the Sea, which lies near it.

Balassa, *Audus*, a River of *Mauritania* in *Africa*: it falls into the *African* Sea, between the Towns of *Jasrah* and *Igigilm*, at the Promontory call'd *Cape di Gibramel*.

Balaton, *Vilca*, a very great Lake in the Western part of the lower *Hungary*, lying about thirty Miles in length from the North-West to the South-East, but its breadth is not above six Miles: it has *Vesprim* on the South, *Causa* on the West, and *Alba Regalis* on the East: The *Germans* call it *Platze*.

Balbatra, *Barbasstrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Vero* (*Verum*) where it falls into the *Cinga* about 8 Miles from *Huescar* (*Olea*) to the West, and *Ilerda*, now *Lerida*, to the North East. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Zaragoza*, from which distant 14 Miles. This City was recovered from the *Moors* in the Year 1102. Call'd by some, heretofore, *Bergidum*; and by others, *Belgida*.

Balbez, *Heliospi*, *Casera Philipp*, a City anciently of *Calesria*, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*; which was at first a Bishop's See, made afterwards a Metropolitan under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It is encompassed with very high Hills on all sides; and lies at the equal distance of about 32 Miles from *Damascus*, *Tripoli*, and *Absa*.

Baldina, *Ufens*, a River of *Italy* arising in *St. Peter's* Patrimony, at a place call'd *Caseneve*, 3 Miles from *Setia*; and falls into the *Mare di Toscana* near *Terracina* a City of *Campania*. It is now commonly call'd *il portatore*.

Baldoc, a Market-Town in *Hantsfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Broadwater*.

Baleares, The Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*. See *Majorca*. It is remarkable, that amongst the slain in the Noble Battle of *Crecy* in 1344, the King of the *Baleares* was one.

Balestra, *Balista*, a Branch of the *Apennine* in the Road to *Parma*, by the Valley of *Tari*, between *Liguria* and *Hetruria*.

Ball, The most Easterly Kingdom in the Grand Empire of *Abyssinia* in *Africa*.

Balkan, a Mountain of *Thrace* call'd *Hemus* of old, dividing *Thrace* from *Bulgaria*: so very high, that from the top of it the *Enzime* Sea may be seen. It runs from the East to the West, and ends at the City of *Mesembria*; out of it spring the Rivers *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which watereth *Hadriampole*; and *Strymon*, now *Strymona*. The *Selavemians* call it *Cumonia*; the *Italians*, *Coffegnazzo*, or the Chain of the World; and the *Turks* *Balkan*.

Ballingacarrigy, a Castle near *Cavan* in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland*. It had a Garison of about 200 Men in it, when Colonel *Wolfeley* with a Party of King *William's* Forces came to attack it. And is naturally so strong, that none (as the Account says) but *Irish* Men would have been beaten out of it without Cannon. After some Resistance, which however cost Colonel *Wolfeley* dearer than he expected; they agreed to surrender it on terms, May 13, 1690.

Balfac, or *Balzac*, a Territory in the Dukedom

of *Angoumois* in *France*, upon the River *Charente*, giving its name to the Family of the *Guëx*, which lately produced the most eloquent Man of *France*, Monsieur *Balfac*, a perpetual honour to his Country, and particularly this place. He died Feb. 28, 1654. 5. The like in the Province of *Auvergne*, whence another ancient Family receives their Title.

Balfava, *Balfera*, *Teredon*, a City attributed by *Protemy* and *Esian* to *Babylon*, by others to *Arabia*. It belongs now to *Arabia Deserta*, and lies near the Confines of *Arabia Felix*, near the Borders of the Province of *Huerach*. A great City, and of good Trade, and stands at the Conjunction of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, where they fall into the *Persian* Gulph. After the King of *Persia* had taken *Ormus* in the Year 1622, the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* betook themselves to this Place, and ser'd their Factories here. In times past it was under the Kings of *Persia*, afterwards taken by the *Turks*. The Haven is safe and large, and stands about 12 miles above the *Persian* Gulph, on the Western shoar; and in the neighboring Villages many Christians of the *Sabborites*, or of *St. John*, live.

Baltimozze Bay, a Bay and Haven in the Province of *Mouster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and in the Earldom of *Desmond*, upon the Western Ocean.

The *Baltick Sea*, *Sinus Codanus*, may justly be call'd the Northern *Mediterranean*. It is no Communication with the Ocean, but by a narrow Strait call'd the *Sound*, which parts *Zutland* from *Goelaland*: from the Cape of *Schagen* in *Zutland*, it bends to the South-East; as far as the Island of *Zeland*, which restrains it to so narrow a breadth, that the Castles of *Elseneur* and *Elsenberg* command the Passage, and enable the King of *Denmark* to enforce a Tribute from all Ships trading in or out of the *Baltick Sea*: from thence it runs South, and washeth the Dukedom of *Meklenburg* and *Pomerania*, as far as *Danzick*: from thence it turns North again, and washeth *Carland* and *Livonia* as far as *Nargen*, where it is divided into two other great Bays; one of which is called the Bay of *Finland*, and divides *Finland* from *Livonia*. In this Bay lies *Narva*, the Capital of *Livonia*, heretofore the Store-house of the North: a little more North it receives the River *Severi*; into which run *Ladoga* and *Onega*, two vast Lakes that part *Megrina* and *Cornelia*, and run up almost as far as the *White Sea*, with which they seem also to have some Communication by their Rivers: from hence the *Baltick* runs to the North, as far as *Wybourg*; where it turns again and runs South West as far as the Islands of *Aland*; and here begins the 2d. Branch of the *Baltick* call'd the *Finnisch* or *Borner* Sea; which runs North and South, leaving on the East *Finland* and *Boddia*, and on the West *Sweden* and *Finmark*: at the most Northern Point of it lies *Tornia*, a Sea-Port Town. The various Countries which do border upon this Sea, and have little or no Communication with the other Sea, make it much frequented by Merchants of all Nations.

Baly, an Island of the *East-Indies*, East of *Java*, about 12 Miles in compass, very fruitful and well inhabited. It is thought to be the lesser *Java*, being separated from the greater only by a Bay.

Bamba, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, with a Town of the same Name: it lies between *Loanda* to the South, and the River *Zaire* to the North, on the Western Shoar of *Africa*, beyond the Line. There is a Province in the South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Papagan*, under the *Spaniards*; and a Village in *Castile* in *Spain*, both of the same Name.

Bamberg, *Gravinarium*, *Bamberg*, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Franconia*, upon the River *Redar*;

Rednis, which a little lower falls into the *Mayn*. It is a Bishops See, (under the Archbishop of *Mayence*, for some time) now immediately dependent on the Pope. This City was made a Bishoprick by *Henry II.* Emperor; and had its Name from *Baba*, a Daughter of *Orbo* the Emperor; and it signifieth in the German Tongue, the Hill of *Baba*. It is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its own Bishop; and stands about six Miles from *Wurzberg*, to the North-East, and *Nurenburg* to the North-West. In this City died *Henry II.* in 1025. *Conradus III.* in 1152. *Philipp I.* in 1208. It was antiently a free Imperial City, but not now: there belongs to it a small Territory or Diocese, which lies along the *Mayn* and the *Rednis*, extending in length from North to South 25 German Miles, but much restrained as to its breadth by the Marquisate of *Culembach* on the East, and the Bishoprick of *Wurzberg* on the West: besides these, he has some few Towns in *Carinthia* which were subjected to the Emperor by a Treaty in the Year 1535. with *Ferdinando I.* *Henry II.* (called *St. Henry*) built here a very magnificent Church for the Remission of his Sins in the Year 1007, and subjugated this City, with all its Dependencies to the Popes of *Rome*; but it was after redeem'd by *Henry V.* who gave that See the City of *Benevento* in *Italy* in Exchange for it. The antient City of *Prague* in *Bohemia*, is a See belonging to this Bishoprick; and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* hold other considerable Fees of it. There is another small Town of this Name in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. *Bamberg* lies in 32. 49. Long. 49. 51. Lat.

Bambycattis, an antient People near the River *Tyberis* in *Asia*; said to bury their Gold, Silver, and all Metal that can be coy'd into Money, in the deserts, to prevent the growth, thence issuing, of vice and corruption amongst them.

Bampton, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, and another in *Oxfordshire*, both Capitals of their Hundreds. The latter is situated near the River *Sis*, and affords a liberal Maintenance to 3 Vicars besides the Parson.

Banca, a City and Island to the Eastern point of the great Island of *Sumatra* in the East-Indies; separated from *Sumatra* by the Straights of *Banca*, over against *Palimban*.

Bancob, a regular and important Fortrels in the Kingdom of *Siam* in the East-Indies.

Banda, an Island in the Indian Ocean to the South of the Island of *Seran* 20 Leagues, comprehending under the general name of *Banda* the 6 lesser Islands of *Nera*, *Gunapi*, *Lanor*, *Puloway*, *Pulorin*, and *Bassingen*: These being considered as parts of the Island of *Banda*. They drive a very great Spice trade, enjoy a perpetual Spring, and it is ordinary with the Inhabitants to live to 120 years. There is a good road to *Banda*, with two Forts to defend it, built by the *Hollanders*. The Natives are *Mabomeans*; but believe the dead will never come to life again, unless they living pray for them.

Banbury, or *Banbury*, a Corporation in the Northern part of the County of *Oxon*, upon the West side of the River *Cherwell*, which here divides the County of *Northampton* from that of *Oxon*. Near this Place, *Kimirik*, King of the *West Saxons*, overthrew the *Britains* in a set Battle, manfully fighting for their Lives and Fortunes: and after this, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, in the same place overthrew *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner, and restored *Henry VI.* to the Crown. In the late Rebellion, this Place was taken, and garrison'd for *Charles II.* in 1642. after *Bugsbil's* Fight; in 1644, under the Command of *Sir William Compton*, it endured a sharp Siege, and several Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl

of *Northampton*: after which it continued unassaulted till the Year 1646, when it endured another sharp Siege for ten Weeks together, under the late Governor; who at last (after the King had put himself into the hands of the Scots) when it was not possible the Place could be relieved, surrendered it upon honorable Terms to the Rebels the 11th of *May*. The Family of the *Knyolys* have been Earls of this Place ever since the Year 1626.

Bander, a bays, a City upon the Coast of the Province of *Farsistan* in *Persia*, opposite to the Isle of *Ormuz*; Surnam'd *Abassi* from *Cha-Abas* King of *Persia* the first Founder of its Commerce, which has rendred it the general place of resort for Vessels from the *Indies*, as of an *English* and *Dutch* Factory, being esteem'd the best Region of all the *Persian* Gulph. Yet so intolerably hot in the Summer Months, that the Air, the *Arabians* say, is poysonous, and causes sudden suffocations. It is fortified with two opposite Forts.

Bander-Congo, A City of *Persia* two days sail from the precedent, where both the Air and Water are commendable. But the dangerousness of the passage from *Ormuz* to it, amidst a number of Islets, deprives it of the benefit of Commerce.

Bando, A City and Kingdom in the States of the great *Mogul* in the East-Indies, betwixt the Kingdom of *Delli* and the Province of *Agra*.

Bangor, *Bangor*, *Bonium*, or *Bovium* (in the old *British* Language call'd *Bamornabyrig*) an old Roman Town in *Flintshire*; but belonging to *Cheeshire*; mentioned by *Anonimus*: and much more famous after the Plantation of Christianity in *Britain*, for a vast Monastery here, consisting of about 2000 Monks, *quis omnes de labore manuum suarum vivere solebant*, says *Bede*, who all wrought hard for their Livings: 200 of these, *Edilfred*, a Pagan *Saxon* King of *Northumberland* slew, because they implored *Christ's* Assistance in their Prayers for their Country-men against the *Saxons*. When *Augustin* the Monk came to convert the *Saxons*, here was a numerous Monastery; but before the *Norman* Conquest it was intirely ruin'd, as *Caraden* acquaints us out of *William of Malmesbury*; to which *Augustin* the Monk is said or suspected to have lent his helping hand. Since that, those very Ruines are by time defaced; yet the Names of two of its Gates remain, *Port Hogan* and *Port Clee*, which stand a Mile asunder; between which are found very often pieces of the *Roman* Money. This place stands upon the River *Dee*, East of *Wrexham*. *S. Bangor* the Bishoprick, is a different Place from the precedent, and stands in the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales* upon the River *Menay*; call'd by the Latin Authors, *Bangorium* and *Bangoria*. This Bishoprick is of so antient a foundation, that we do not find its Original. The Cathedral is dedicated by the name of *S. Daniel*, who was Bishop here about the Year 516. From which time to the 11th Century that *Hermes* filled the See, we have no Account of the succession. In 1496. *Henry Deane*, Bishop, repair'd the Cathedral after it had been defaced by the Rebel *Owen Glendower*. In 1541. *Arthur Bulkeley* Bishop, reduced the Bishoprick to a low Condition by unworthy sales and alienations. The Diocese contains the County of *Carnarvan*, with parts of *Denbigh*, *Mersoneth* and *Montgomery*, and the whole Isle of *Anglesey*.

Banjamin, *Blandona*, a large and well fortified Town in *Bosnia* near the Mountains, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, upon the River *Cerna*.

Bantans, a People universally scattered over the Provinces of the *Indies*; but most numerous in the Kingdom of *Gurwar*; and notorious for worshipping the Devil (together with a God) as the author of all

the Evils of this Life, under a frightful Figure represented to them, to pacifie him and engage him in their Favor. In some things they are *Abometau-like*; in others, divided amongst themselves into Sects, greater or less, almost innumerable, according as they affect their particular Superstitions. The *Europeans* use them for Maragers and Interpreters in their Dealings with the *Indians*.

Barara, a City of the *East-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, upon the River *Ganges*; under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*, about 40 Miles from *Gouro* to the North, and 100 from *Halavassa* towards the South. Probably the same with *Benares*. See *Benares*.

Banny, or *Ban*, *Argiva*, one of the largest Rivers of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. It ariseth in the County of *Downe* in the Province of *Ulster*; and having entertained some other Rivers, it falls into the vast Lake of *Neagh*; afterwards dividing the County of *Colraue*, on the West of it, from that of *Antrim* on the East, it falls into the *Caledonian* Ocean, a little below *Colraue* Castle. This River divides the Province of *Ulster* into two parts: but Mr. *Camden* is rather of Opinion, that the *Latin* Name belongs to the *Savilly*, another great River in the same Province, but a little more to the West than this.

Bantam, a very great City, and a famous Mart and Sea Port in the Island of *Java* in the *East-Indies*, and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. This City is seated at the foot of an Hill, 18 Leagues from the City of *Baravia* towards the West, upon a narrow Passage call'd the Straights of *Bantam*, right over against the Island of *Sumatra*. It has a very good Harbor belonging to it call'd the *Sound*, and was much frequented by the *European* Merchants, especially the *English* and *Dutch*. The Kingdom of *Jacarra* is subject to this Prince, and he has often made War with the *Dutch*, with reasonable good Success, till about the Year 1634. A Son of the King of *Bantam* rebelling against his Father, call'd the *Dutch* to his Assistance, by which means the *Dutch* possessed themselves of *Bantam*, seized the *English* Factory and their Effects, and made themselves sole Masters of that Trade. The Controvertie between them and the *English* not being determined to this day. The old King in the mean time was kept a Prisoner, first at *Bantam*, afterwards in the Castle of *Baravia*; whither he was conducted in *November* 1687, with a formal Solemnity, and there lodged with his Wife, and some Slaves to attend him.

Bantry, a Bay in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, where Admiral *Herbert*, now Earl of *Torrington*, engaged the *French* Fleet, *May* 1. 1689, upon their arrival with Succors for *Ireland*: which however were landed the day after.

Banza, *Rivuli Puellarum*, a Town of *Transylvania*, 6 Leagues from *Belerceze* to the West, not far from the Confines of the *Upper Hungary*.

Banza. See *S. Salvador* in *Africa*.

Bapalme, *Balma*, a strong Town in *Artois*, seated upon a rising Ground in the Borders of *Picardy*. This Town has been in the hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641. It was yielded to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. It stands at an equal distance from *Peron*, (a Town of *Picardy*) towards the South, and *Arras* towards the North.

Bar, a strong Town in *Podolia*, having a Castle built upon an Hill, and surrounded with Marshes, which contribute very much to its defence: It stands upon the River *Kow*, 18 *Polonian* Miles from *Camnick* to the East, and as many from *Barklow* towards the West. This Town is under the *Turks*.

Bar, or *Barrois*, a Dukedom of *France*, betwixt *Champagne* and *Lorraine*, incorporated after divers

Revolutions, by the Concession of the *Pyrenean* Treaty (as the *French* interpret it) in 1659, with the Crown of that Kingdom. Its Capital City is *Bar le Duc*. It lies on each side the *Meuse*; which divid'd it heretofore into the *Royal* and *Ducal Barrois*; both then belonging to the House of *Lorraine*, they doing Homage to the King of *France* for the same.

Bar sur Aube, a fine Town in *Champagne* in *France*, but ill par'd; it has its name from the River [*Abula*] *Aube*, on which it stands; upon the foot of an Hill in a very pleasant Country; about 8 Leagues from *Arcis* towards the South, and as many from *Troy* towards the South-West, and 7 from *Chaustillon* towards the North-East. This place is in much esteem for the delicious Wine the Country yields.

Bar, *sur Seyne*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Confines of *Champagne*; seated in a Mountainous Country; about 5 Miles West of *Bar sur Aube*.

Bara, a Town in the Province of *Garga*, in the Upper *Ethiopia*, near the Lake of *Zassan*.

Barampour, a City of the *East-Indies*, under the Dominion of the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Candis*. It lies 100 Miles from *Surat* towards the East, upon the River *Taps*: this Place is called by others *Baranapore*, and heretofore *Baramari*, as *Herbert* saith.

Baranatra, the Name of a City and Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*.

Barathum, a deep Pit in *Artica* in *Greece*, contrived with Iron Spikes and Tenters, for a place of Execution, throwing the Malefactors Headlong into it, in antient times.

Barbadoes, one of the most considerable Plantations which the *English* have upon the *Caribby* Islands: it lies in 13. d. 20. m. Northern Lat and 321. of Long. about 8 Leagues in length, and 5 in breadth, and inhabited by 50000. *English*, besides *Negros*, who are three times their number. This Island was first discovered to the *English* by Sir *William Cu-teen*, in the Reign of *James* I. but was then wholly desolate. The *English* soon after planted it, and were driven at first to great Extremities; because Ships came very rarely and slowly thither from *England*; till having about the Year 1627. raised some *Tobacco*, *Indico*, *Cocum-Wool* and *Fustick-Wood*, and after that falling into the *Sugar* Trade, its Reputation and Wealth increased. And this Colony which for a long time subsisted by the courtelie or negligence of the *Spaniards*, grew so strong and numerous, that all their after Attempts signified nothing. Their *Sugars*, which at first were coarse, and would quickly melt if not spent, are now improved to a great Perfection. This Island is not well Watered with Rivers, or fresh Springs; yet lying now, they want not that Element, being supplied by Pools, Ponds, and Cisterns. It is very fruitful, and enjoys a perpetual Summer: Hot, but cooled by the Briezes which rise with the Sun, and blow fresher as the Sun gets higher. The chief Town of this Island is *S. Michaels*, situate at the bottom of *Carlyle Bay*, in the Southern part of the Island, where Ships have a very secure Harbor.

Barbara, a small Village in the Island of *Sicily*; but once a City of great Fame, and much taken notice of by *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, under the several names of *Egesta*, *Egesta*, *Acista* and *Segesta*, &c. It lies 22 Miles from the Promontory and City of *Drepanum*, now call'd *Trapano*, to the North-West, and 40 from *Palermo*, upon the Western Shoar of the Island; near it runs a small River which now beareth the name of *S. Barholomew*.

Barbary, *Barbaria*, a large Country in the Western part of *Africa*; lying a considerable length from East to West, but not of equal breadth: it is bound-

ed on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the East by *Egypt*, on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean, and on the South by the *Atlas* Mountains, which separate it from *Biledulgeridia*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire this vast Tract of Land was divided into divers Provinces, viz. *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Cafaricensis*, & *Sittifensis*; *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Byzaena*, *Tripolitana*, *Marmarica* and *Cyrenaca*: it is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Constantine* (antiently *Circa*), *Tunis* and *Tripoly*, with the Territory of *Barcena*. This Country was in antient times subject to the Commonwealth of *Carthage*, and the great Kings of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*; after it fell into the *Roman* Possession, I have shew'd how they divided it. Here was a most flourishing Church till the 5 Century; in the beginning of which, the *Vandals* then *Arians*, entered it, and brought in their Heresie with them: but that which more effectually contributed to the ruin of Christianity here, was the Conquest of it by the *Moors* in 647, when one *Husha* a famous General (whom *Osmen*, the Third Caliph of the *Saracens*, employed to that purpose) finally expell'd the *Romans*; and ever since the *Moors* have possessed it; who being the most enraged Enemies of Christianity that ever professed the *Mahometan* Law, have so far extirpated Christianity, that there is very few, (if any) of the Inhabitants of this vast Tract of Land, which profess it.

Barbela, a River in the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, which falls into the River *Zaire*, which washeth the Walls of *S. Saviour*, or *Banza*, the Capital of this Kingdom.

Barbenzon, *Barbentio*, a Principality in *Hainaut*.

Barberino, *Barberinum*, a small Town in *Tuscany* in *Italy*, from whence the Noble Family of the *Barberines* receive their name; of which Family Pope *Urban VIII.* was, who succeeded *Gregory XV.* and late 21. Years, viz. from 1623. to 1644. This small Town is built upon an Hill, in the Road between *Florence* and *Sienna*, 16 Miles from the former toward the South.

Barbowyna, *Berbis*, a Village of the lower *Hungary*, where the Ruins of an antient *Roman* Town are yet seen upon the *Drave*: 3 German Miles from *Quinque Ecclesie* towards the South.

Barbuda or *Barbada*, one of the *Caribby* Islands in *America*, under the *Englishs*; but of no very great Account. It is in length 15 Miles, Lat. North 17. d. 4

Barca, *Marmarica*, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, on the West of *Egypt*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; under the Empire of the *Turks*. But there is no Town of any note in it; there is adjoining to it a *Delart* called by the same name.

Barcel, *Barcerum*, a Castle in the Dukedom of *Parma*, between the Rivers of *Parma* and *Taro*, and the *Apenine*: 24 Miles from *Parma*, toward the South, and 16 from *Penremoli*. There was antiently a very famous Monastery built here by the Kings of the *Lombards*.

Barcelona, *Barcino*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain* which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; and an University: it has an excellent Port upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, well Traded, and also a Castle. This City is the Capital of that Province, and esteem'd one of the best Cities of *Spain*. Built by *Hamilcar* a *Carthaginian*, and called by his *Punic* Surname of *Barca*. In the Year of our Lord 805. it was recover'd out of the hands of the *Moors*, by *S. Leger*, King of *France*: it is seated between the outlet of the River *Badelonia* [*Barulo*] which runs on the Eastern side, and that of *Lobregat* [*Rubicatus*] which at the distance of 2 Miles on the Eastern side, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea. It stands

12 Leagues from *Tarragona* East, and 15 from *Torona* towards the South, and 13 from *Ostia*. Taken by the *French* in 1640. but returned under the *Spaniard* in 1651. after a very sharp Siege. This City was Honored with the Title of an Earldom by *Lewis the Good*, after he had taken it from the *Saracens*. *Charles the Gros*, gave this Earldom to *Godfrey d'Arvia*, for his Service against the *Normans*, and his Heirs: after the Death of *Raimond* the last Earl, it was united to the Kingdom of *Aragon* in 1162. There were 3 small Councils celebrated in this City; one in 540. one in 603. and the last in 1064. *James II.* King of *Aragon* died here in 1327 *Alfonsus IV.* in 1336. and *John II.* in 1479.

Barcelouette, a Town and Valley in *Provence* heretofore, now in the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*. Built or rebuilt by *Raimond V.* Earl of *Provence*, in 1221. who called it by this name, in memory that his Ancestors came into *Provence* from *Barcelona* in *Spain*.

Barceloz, a City of the *East-Indies*, under the Dominion of the King of *Bisnagar*, upon the Sea Shoar, between *Goa* and *Canora*. It lies in almost 15. d. of Northern Lat. and Long. 105. This City was some time under the *Portuguese*, but is now recover'd by the King of *Bisnagar*, a potent *Indian* Prince. It was also heretofore the Capital of a distinct Kingdom.

Barcelos, *Celsibriga*, a small Town in *Portugal*, Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the County of *Entre Douro e minho*, upon the River *Cavado*, which not far from thence falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean; 6 Leagues North of *Porto*, and 4 West of *Braga*.

Barcena, *Colce*, a Marsh in *Ethiopia*, out of which ariseth the River of *Aflapus*, as *Protony* saith.

Bardewic, a most antient City in *Saxony* within a Mile of *Lunenburg*, said to be built 990 Years before the coming of our *Saviour*.

Bardi, a People amongst the antient *Gauls*, in very great Esteem with them for Poetry and Music: supposed to dwell about *Montbard*, or *Mont-Barris*, in *Latin* *Mons Bardorum*, a Mountain in the Territory of *Auxois* in *Burgundy*, which still retains their Name.

Bardt, a small Town in *Pomerania* in *Germany* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which has yet a large Haven, and a very fine Castle, and a Lordship belonging to it, near the River *Bare*. This place was yielded to the *Suedes* by the Treaty of *Munster*, in 1647. taken by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, but restored to them again in 1679. it lies 3 German Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Mecklebourg*, and at the same distance from *Damgarten* towards the North-East, and about 8 from *Bergben* in the Isle of *Rugia* to the West.

Barpt, a well built Town, very handsome, in *Franconia* in *Germany*. The ordinary Residence of the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, who has a noble Castle here.

Bargemon, *Bargemonum*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, 5 Leagues from the Sea, in the Diocese of *Frejus*, upon a fertile little Hill: heretofore one of the *Appannages* belonging to the *Caders* of the House of the Earls of *Provence*. It is now observable for a miraculous Image of the *B. Virgin*, whose History is written by *Lewis Syloacape*.

Barwick. See *Berwick*.

Bari, *Barium*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in a Province of the same name, called *Terra di Bari*; which has been long Honored, with the Title of a Dutchy; it is an Archbishops See, well fortified, and has an indifferent good Haven upon the *Adriatick*, about 20 Miles distant from *Poliano* to the South-East

East, and *Trani* to the North-West. It has its name, as *Festus* writes, from *Bara*, a small Island near *Brindisi*, [*Brundulium*] the Inhabitants thereof building this City. The Body of *S. Nicolas*, Bishop of *Myra* in *Lycia*, one of the Fathers who opposed *Arius* in the first Council of *Nice*, is preserved in this City. *P. Urban II.* celebrated a Council here in 1098. in which *Anselme* Archbishop of *Canterbury* disputed the cause of the procession of the *Holy Ghost*, and of the Union of the Eastern Church with the Western, against the *Greeks*. The *Terra di Bari* is a part of the ancient *Apulia Peucezia*, upon the gulph of *Venice*, betwixt the *Basilicata* and *Terra di Otranto*.

Barilliano, an Island at the mouth of the *Danube*.

Barjois, *Barjolium*, a Town and Bailiwick in *Provence* in *France*, in a very fruitful soil, adorn'd with a Collegiat Church since the Year 1060. During the Civil Wars of *France*, the Protestants took it in 1562. Those of the League retook it in 1590.

Barling, a Market Town in the County of *Essex* in the hundred of *Beconree*.

Barbshire. See *Berkshire*.

Barbway, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire* in the hundred of *Edmestree*.

Barle-Duc, a neat and beautiful City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Barrow*, built by *Frederick I.* Duke of *Lorraine* in 951, upon the River *Ornain*, about 15 Miles from *Nancy* to the West, and thirteen from *Chalons*: heretofore under the Dukes of *Lorraine*: but now incorporated into the Province of *Champagne* in *France*.

Barletta, *Barolium*, or *Barulum*, a City situate in or near the place of the old *Canusium* in *Apulia Peucezia* in *Italy*; an Haven or Sea-Port, reckoned for one of the four strong Holds of *Italy* in the middle Ages. It lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, about 24 Miles West of *Bari*, 4 South of the Outlets of the River of *Osauro*. A large and beautiful City, and the Seat of the titular Archbishop of *Nazareth*.

Barlinguan, *Erythia*, a knot of small Islands upon the Coast of *Portugal*, call'd by various names. They lie between the *C. de Recoa* to the South, and the *C. de Mondago* to the North; and not above 2 Leagues from the Shores of *Estremadura*.

Barmuch, an extraordinary high mountain in the Province of *Subirvan* in *Persia*. The ruins of several Fortresses appear upon it, supposed to have been built by *Alexander M.* and demolished by *Tamerlane*.

Barnagossa, one of the Kingdoms of *Ethiopia*, which pays yearly to the *Turky* 1000 Ounces of Gold. Its Capital City is *Barva*.

Barnabell's Island in the *Magellanic* Sea, was discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1616. It stands near *Terra del fuego* and the Straights of *le Maire*.

Barne, a Town in *Hartfordshire*; memorable for a bloody engagement here betwixt the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, wherein the latter carried the Victory. It affords medicinal Waters.

Barnewley, a Market-Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire* in the hundred of *Staincross*.

Barntuple, a Market Town in *Devonshire* in the hundred of *Bramon*, upon the River *Taw*, over which it has a spacious Bridge. It sends 2 Burgesses to the Parliament.

Baroche, a Town in the Kingdom of *Caterate* in the Empire of the *Great Mogal*. The *English* enjoy a good settlement in it.

Barra, a small Kingdom in *Gutuea* in *Africa*: the King of which was engaged by the *Dutch* in 1663. to fall upon the *English* Factory there: There is also a Town in *Palestine* call'd by this name.

Barviant, a Marquitate in the Province of *Gaienne*

in *France*. S. Also a Fort upon the Frontiers of *Dauphine* and *Savoie*, one League from *Montmelian*: Storm'd and taken by the *Duk. de Lesdigueres* in 1528.

Barvois. See *Bar*.

Barab, *Arabia Petraea*.

Barow, a River of the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, which ariseth in *Queens* County in the Mountains of *Slew Bloem*; and running Southward, washeth the Eastern Side of *Caserlogh* and *Loughlin*: after which it receives from the West, another great River call'd *Neure*, which divides *Kilkenny*: a little further to the South, it entertains the *Sewer*, which watereth the Walls of *Waterford*; and being thus augmented, it entereth the *British* Sea about 20 Miles West of *Cape Carn*, the South-Eastern Point of *Ireland*.

Bart, *Alifus*, *Bardum*. See *Bards*.

Bartas, a small Territory in the Province of *Armoynac* in *France*, near *Aux*. *William de Salutin*, the famous du *Baron*, a *Huguenot* born in *Gascogne* in 1545. and Author of the Poem of the Worlds Creation, received his title from hence.

Barton, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire* in the hundred of *Tarborough*, upon the River *Humber* over against *Hull*.

Barba, a City of *Abyssinia* near the River *Mara-bu*. The Capital of the Kingdom of *Barnagasso*.

Basil, *Basilea*, written in two of the Lives of *Charles the Great*, *Baslia*; in after times *Basilica* and *Basala*; by *Cleuvius*, *Arvalbum*. It was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Besancon*, after the ruin of *Augusta Rauracorum*, which happened about the Year 800. Now the Principal City of *Switzerland*. It has its name from *Basiliana* the Mother of *Julian* the Apostate: but *Valesius* thinks the name rather taken from the River on which it stands, which he supposeth was then so call'd. It has a pleasant Situation, and is adorn'd with many magnificent Structures, and Churches; watered by many sweet Fountains, blessed with an healthful Air, a valiant People, and plenty of all things. Very antient; as being said to be ruin'd by the *Almans* in the Year 260. and suffered much in alter-times from the *Huns*. It was beloved by *Henry I.* and *II.* In the Year 1368. much enlarged by *Frederick Blacken-baim*, Bishop of *Strasbourg*, and Administrator of the Diocese of *Basil*, who first obtain'd a Charter of Freedom for it: in the Year 1392. it was made an *Hanse* Town. One of the greatest things of ancient Times which has made it famous, was the General Council held here under *Sigismund* the Emperor, and by several sessions continued from the Year 1431. to 1443. where it was decreed, that a General Council was above the Pope. Therefore *Eugenius IV.* dissolved it and convoked another at *Ferrara*. It refused to dissolve, depose *Eugenius*, and elected *Felix V.* Pope. The same Council established the pragmatic Sanction, that the *Gallican* Church received in 1438. in the presence of *Charles VII.* This City taught the rest of the *Cantons* the way of Leaguings and Unitings: for the Pope having excommunicated *Lewis the Bohemian*, Emperor of *Germany*, the City of *Basil* persevered in the Service of that Prince, and was for it excommunicated too: whereupon they threw the Popes Legat into the *Rhine*, and to secure themselves, entered into a League with *Zurich*, and *Basle*, and other of the Principal Cities, in 1347. This City embraced the Reformation in 1529. It is one of the most celebrated Universities in *Christendom*, which was opened here by *Pius II.* *Anno*. Dom. 1459. The Art of making Paper was first found in this City, in 1470. by *Anthony* and *Michael Gallicion*. This gave great encouragement to Printers: the first of which was *Bernard Ribbel*, who began to Print here in 1478. This City stands upon the *Rhine*, which

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which runs through it : 6 Miles from *Fribourg*, 18 from *Constance* to the West, 12 from *Zurich*, 38 from *Ausbourg*, 14 from *Strasbourg*. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 47. 25.

Basilicata, is a small County on the East of *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Taken out of *Campania* by *Alphonfus*, King of *Naples*; 33 Miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and was anciently the Seat of the *Piceni*, a Colony of the *Piceni*, dwelling on the *Adriatick* Sea. It is bounded on the North by the Territory of *Bari*, and part of *Otranto*; on the East by the Gulf of *Taranto*; on the West by *Principato*, and on the South by *Calabria*. The chief City of this Province is *Cirenza*, which stands near the Foot of the *Apennine*; it is a barren and not well inhabited Country.

Basiligetod. See *Vasiligetod*.

Basingstoke, a Market-Town, and a great Thorough-fair in the County of *Southampton*. The chief of its Hundred. The Marquess of *Winchester*, now Duke of *Bilton*, has a noble Seat hard by it.

Basques, or *Pais de Basques*, the French *Biscays*, a Territory in the Province of *Gascogne*, comprehending the lower *Navarre*, *Soule* and *Labour*. It was the Country of the ancient *Vascones* or *Bascones*, that came out of *Spain*, and invaded it. *Roger Hovedon* calls them *Basios*. It is certain, that they were a distinct People, and spoke a different Language from the *Gascons*, according to *De Marca*.

Batva, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, near the River *Lucus*; 30 Miles distant from *Sala* towards the east and not far from the Province of *Affar*.

Bassento, *Buffento*, *Acheron*, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it runs near *Cosenza*, the principal City of *Calabria*, near which it falls in the River *Gravi*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*. In the Bed of this River, *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* was buried, as *Jornandes* writeth.

Bass, a small Island not far from *Edenburgh*, famous for the great quantity of Geese, that frequent it at certain seasons. There is a Castle in it, standing upon a Rock that is inaccessible.

Bassanello, a small Town in *S. Peters Parrimony* in *Italy*, towards the Confluence of the *Nera* and the *Tiber*, which is here cover'd with a Stone-bridg. The Lake, antiently call'd *Lacus Vadimonis*, where *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, Consul, gain'd a Victory over the *Thufians* and *Gauls*, in the year of *Rome* 471. lies in the Neighbourhood of this place.

Bassano, a Town in the *Marca Trevisana*, in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Brenta*.

La Bassée, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the Frontiers of *Artois*, and the River *Denle*: Yielded to the *French* by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668.

Bassigni, a County in *Champagne*, towards the Sources of the *Marne* and the *Meuse*: Its capital Town is *Chamont*.

Bastia, the chief Town in *Corsica*, with a good Fortrefs and Haven to it. The *Genoiese* Governour ordinarily resides here.

Bastick, a small Town in *Epirus*, where they usually embark for *Constantinople*.

Basticea, a Country in the Island of *Corsica*.

Le Bastion de France, a City near *Hippo*, now *Boine*, in *Barbary* in *Africa*; deserted by the *French* in 1658.

Bastogne, *Belfonacum*, is a Town in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*, near the Forest of *Ardenne*; 3 Leagues from *Neuf-Chateau*, and from *Luxembourg*. It is well so built and peopled, that those of the Country call it ordinarily *Paris* in *Ardenne*.

Batura, a River of the South *America*, falling into the River of *Amazons*: in the Country belonging to the *Charibes*, *Indians*.

Batabi. See *Holland*.

Batabia, a City in *Java*, an Island in the *East-Indies*, built by the *Dutch* in the Year 1519. It is very strongly Fortified, seated in a fruitful Plain, and well Traded; so that it is now thought one of the principal Cities of that part of the World: It has a Castle with a good Garrison; and the General Governour of the Affairs of the *Dutch East-India* Company, for the most part resides here. This City stands 18 Leagues from *Bantam* to the East, and 60 from *Maceran* to the West. The Kings of *Bantam* made War many years together against it, and in 1659. besieged it, but without any success; which however much hindered the Growth and Lustre of this City. There is also a River in the *Terra Australis*, to which the *Dutch* have given the same Name.

Batenbourg, a Town and Citadel in the Dutchy of *Gelderland* in the *Low Countries*, Two Leagues from *Nimeguen*. The cruel Duke *D'Alva*, Beheaded Two Brothers, Barons of this Place, in 1598. saying, The Sale of one *Salmon* was more valuable, than a number of little Fishes.

Bath, *Agua Solis*, is a City of *Somersetshire*, situate upon the River *Avon*, which is mentioned both by the *Greek* and *Latin* Geographers. It is seated in a small low Plain, environ'd round about with Hills of almost an equal height, out of which many Springs continually fall into the Valley, to the great Benefit of the Inhabitants. Within this City are three Springs of Hot Water, of a blewish Colour, sending up from them some thin Vapors, and a strong Odour. These Springs are very Medicinal, and cure many Diseases. They say, *Minerva*, the Goddess of *Baths* and *Fountain*s, had a Temple consecrated to her in the *Roman* times, where the Abby stands now. Many *Roman* Inscriptions and Figures in Ingravery, appear upon the Walls about the Town. It was taken from the *Britains* by *C Edwin*, King of the *West-Saxons*, in 577. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it was sacked and burnt. *John de Pissula de Tours*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed the See to this place, in the Reign of *Henry I.* but retain'd also the Title of *Wells*. The most Noble and Loyal *John Greenvil*, was created Earl of *Barb*, in the 19th. of *Charles I.* Aug. 13. 1643. His Father, Sir *Bevil Greenvil*, having been slain at *Landsdown* near this City, by the Rebels. It stands 15 Miles East of *Bristol*. Long. 20. 16. Lat. 51. d. 21. m.

Bathon, a Valley in *Macedonia*, where the Antients believed the Gyants Combated with the Gods. *Pausanias* says, they used to represent the manner of this Fight in some Sacrifices.

Baticata, a small City of the *East-Indies*, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name; the Prince whereof is a Tributary to the King of *Bishagar*: tho it is very small, yet it has a capacious Haven. There is another of the same Name in the Island *Ceylan*, which is the Capital of a Kingdom there; and lately fallen into the Hands of the *Hollanders*.

Baticano, a Promontory in *Calabria*, in the Maps sometimes call'd *Vasicano*.

Battel, a Town in *Suffex*. Remarkable in the *English* History for the Victory of *William the Conquerour*, here obtain'd, over King *Harold*, Octob. 14. 1066. In memory whereof, he built an Abbey of the Name, call'd *Battel-Abbey*. It is a Market-Town in *Hastings* Rape.

Battor, a large Province in *Asia*, heretofore call'd *Baltriana*, which see

Batta, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*.

Batton, or *Button*, an Island in the *Indian Ocean*, to the West of the Island of *Maccassar*.

Los Batucos, a People in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, inhabiting the Mountains, betwixt *Salamanca* and *Corica*. They are believed to descend from the *Goths*.

Babais, *Bagacum*, *Bogacum Nerviorum*, a very ancient Town in *Hainault* in *Flanders*, about 4 Leagues from *Valenciennes*, and 6 from *Moni*. It was twice burnt in the last Age, and repair'd again. The *Cerques*, *Aqueducts*, and Inscriptions here, are sufficient marks of its Antiquity. It stands upon the little River *Oineau*.

Babari, *Boji*, *Bojares*, the first of the ancient *Germans* that passed the *Alps*, and fixed their Standards upon the Banks of *Tiber*. They carried their victorious Arms even into *Greece*, beyond the *Hellepont*. These were the ancient Inhabitants of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

Bandstet, a Town in *Lusatia*, a Territory belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*; between *Misnia* and *Bohemia*, where the Governour resides.

Bauge, a small Town in *France*, where *Charles VIII.* then *Dolphin*, obtain'd a signal Victory against the *Englishs*, commanded by the Duke of *Clarence*, who was there slain in 1420. It stands 3 Leagues from *La Fleche*, upon the River *Couffon*. Built by the old Earls of *Anjou*. § Another in the Province of *Bresse* in the same Kingdom, giving the Title of a Marquess, besides its Name to a Family, who have been the Sovereigns of *Bresse* above 400 years. In Latin *Balgicum*, the other *Balgum*.

Baugenci, *Balgentiacum*, a Town upon the *Loyre*. In the Province of *Orleans*, betwixt *Blais* and *Orleans*. In 1152, a Council here Assembled, to take Cognizance of the Degree of Parentage betwixt *Lewis VII.* King of *France*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, Dutches of *Gueneve*, Daughter to *William X.* the last Duke of *Aquitain*: (which said Degree of Parentage, rendered their Marriage null and void from the beginning,) pronounced sentence of Divorce betwixt them; whereupon the said Princes remarried to *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, afterwards *Henry II.* King of *England*; and in her Right, *Aquitaine* fell to the Crown of *England*. In 1428, the *Englishs* took *Baugenci*, under the Command of the Earl of *Salisbury*, but abandoned it to the *French* the Year after. For some time it continued under particular Sovereigns, who bought and sold it till the Year 1543. by Arrest of Parliament, it was united to the Demains of the Crown of *France*.

Bantline, a Town in the higher *Burgundy* or *Franche Comte*; 2 small Leagues from hence you see a natural deep and spacious Cave in the Earth, which furnishes the Country with continual Ice in the Summer: and in the Winter flows with Water.

Bauman, a vast Cave in the County of *Regenstein* in the lower *Saxony*, where they find numbers of Bones of divers Animals, and sometimes of Men as big as *Gyants*.

Bautrep, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Strafford*.

Bautzen, *Budissinum*, the principal Town of *Lusatia* in *Germany*, seated upon the River *Sprew*, 7 Leagues from *Dresden* East. This place being attacked by the Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1634, *Goltz* the Governour for the Emperor, firing the Suburbs, to give the Enemy a stop, the fire in the confusion seized the Town, and burnt it all down, many Persons perishing in the Flames. This place was thereupon left to the Elector of *Saxony*, who is still possessed of it, but before it was a Free and Imperial City.

Bayonne, *Baiona*, *Boiaum*, a very large, rich, strong City; seated upon the River *Adour*, about 2 Leagues from the Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdoms of *France*, and *Spain*; honored with a Bishop

See, under the Archbishop of *Auch*; and has a large Haven on the *Brittish* Sea. It stands 6 Leagues from the Confines of *Spain*, 7 from *Dax* to the West, and 30 from *Bordeaux* to the South. There was a famous Congress in this City between *Charles IX.* with *Catherine de Medicis* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* Sister of *Charles*, Wife to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*: in which an Agreement was closely made between the two Crowns to ruin the Protestant Religion, both in *France* and the *Low Countries*; which was followed by Rivers of Human Blood, shed on that account: this was in the Year 1565 and mentioned by *Theuanis* and *Grosius*. § Also a Town in the Kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, near the mouth of the River *Minho*, which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, betwixt it and *Lima*.

Baug, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, giving the Title of a Marquis: it is situated upon a Rock, with a good Castle thereto, near *Aries*. There is an illustrious House of this Name in *Provence*, and it is uncertain whether that has denominated the Castle of *Baux*, or the Castle it.

Babaria, called by the *German* *Byeyer*, a Dukedom in *Germany*; the second Circle in the Empire; having its name from the *Avares*, a People of the *Huns*, who possessed this Country. It is also call'd *Bogaria*, from the *Boii* of *France*, who once dwelt here. And in the times of the *Roman* Empire, *Noricum*, bounded on the North by *Franconia*, on the West by *Schwaben*, on the South by the *Italian Alps*, and on the East by *Austria* and *Bohemia*. Before the Treaty and Peace of *Westphalia*, it had lesser Bounds: but then it was not only raised in Honor, the Duke of *Bavaria* being made the VIII. Elector, but enlarged as to its Extent. This Country had Kings (after it was Conquered) from the *Romans*, to the times of *Arnolphus* the Emperour; and *S. Lewis* is said to have declared his Son *Lewis* King of *Bavaria*, in the Year 817. From those times to ours they have had Dukes; the first was *Arnolphus*, slain by the *Normans*, about the Year 891. The greatest part of this Country is fruitful, and well cultivated, and has many noble and stately Cities, the principal of which is *Munichen*, (*Monacium*) seated on the *Isar*. The Family thereof gain'd the Upper *Palatinate*, by the Peace of *Munster*. He is of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and the far greatest part of his Subjects; by which and their new Grants and Dignities, they are very firmly united to the House of *Austria*: which the present Emperour has improved by marrying his Daughter to the now Duke of *Bavaria*.

Baz, *Ociss*, a small Island on the West of *Ireland*, over against the Earldom of *Desmond* in the Province of *Munster*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*; call'd by the *Irish* *Blasquo*.

Baza, *Bassi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bluire*, at which time it was well Fortified; but now it is little inhabited, and every day decays; it stands upon the Borders of the Kingdoms of *New Castile*, and *Murcia*, 6 Leagues from *Guadix* to the South-East, 15 from *Granato*, and *Gaen*, or *Jaen* to the North-East, and 16 from *Almeria* to the North; it is built at the Foot of an Hill, in a Valley call'd from it *Hoya de Baza*, by an inconsiderable Brook.

Bazadois, *Vasata*, a small Territory in the Lower *Guienne* in *France*, which has the River *Garonne* on the North and West, *Agenois* on the East, and *Condomois* on the South. It has its name from *Bazas*, the principal City of it, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auch*; this City stands scarce 3 Miles from the River *Garonne* towards the South, 7 from *Bordeaux* to the North-East, 10 from *Condomois*.

Amois, and 17 from *Angels*. It is mentioned by the Antients under the name of *Cosium Vafarum*, *Civitas Vafarica*, and *Vafara Arenofa*. And likewise the People of the Territory of *Bazadois* by the name of *Vafates*, who were the fame perhaps with the *Cocofates* of *Pliny* and *Cefar*.

Bazaim, [*Buracis*] a vast Tract of Land but very barren which lies between *Egypt*, and the Kingdom of *Tinnis* in *Africa*; the fame which was called *Marmarica*, as *Bochart* faith. § Also a Town in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the *hither East-Indies*; fituated upon the Coast of the Gulph of *Cambait*, 26 Leagues from *Daman* to the South. It has been in the hands of the *Portuguese* ever since the Year 1534. who have built a good Cittadel with feveral stately Churches in it, and made it a fine Town; therefore fuller of Gentry than *Goa*; inasmuch that *Fidalgo de Bazaim*, a Gentleman of *Bazaim*, is become a Proverb with the *Portuguese*.

Bazano, a Mountain of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Territory of *Aquila*; of which mention is made in the Life of *S. Julius*.

Bazans. See *Bazadois*.

Bazois, a District in *France* in the Dukedom of *Nivernois*.

Bearscroft, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, on a small Hill.

Beareford, was a small Monastery built by the *Danes* in *Greenland* about 300 Years since, but now a long time ago deserted and ruined.

Bearne, a fruitful and well Watered Territory in the South of *France*, advanced to the Honor of a Principality. It lies at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which part it from the Kingdom of *Aragon* towards the South; upon the East it has the County of *Bigorie*, and *Armaignac le Noir*; upon the North *Gascogne*, and upon the West the Kingdom of *Navarr*. This Country had heretofore Princes of its own, one of which by a Marriage with *Eleanor* Queen of *Navarr*, united it to that Kingdom. *Henry IV.* brought it to the Crown of *France*, and by a Decree it was annexed for ever to that Kingdom in 1620.

Beaucatre, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*; upon the River *Rhodie*, right over against *Tarascou*; 4 Leagues from *Avignon* towards the South, and 3 from *Arles* towards the North; most remarkable for its Fairs. It is called in *Latin*, *Belloquadra*. This Town was taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of *France*. It had a Cattle in it built upon a Rock to the River side, which the last King commanded to be demolished.

Beauce or *Beauſſe*, *Bellia*, a Province of *France*, that heretofore was of very large extent, but is now much less, and the Bounds not well known. It lies between the *Loyre* on the South, and the *Seyn* to the North; the principal Towns in it are, *Chartres*, *Châteaudun*, *Monmor*, *Plarviers*, *Estampes*, and *Vendôme*. This Province lying so near to *Paris*, a considerable part of it has been taken into the Isle of *France*. The Soil is dry, but very fruitful, and abounding in all things, especially Corn; so that it is called *crutus Gallie Horreum*, the Store-house or Granary of all *France*.

Beauchamp, a place near *Calais* in *Picardy*. The Duke of *Somerſet* is Baron of *Beauchamp*.

Beaufort, a Cattle in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*; which belonged heretofore to the House of *Lancaster*, and was much beloved by *John of Gains*; who caused all his Children that he had by *Catharine* *Sunford* to be called *Bauforts*, who were afterwards Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Exeter*, and Earls of *Doſet*. The most noble *Henry Somerſet* late Marquis of *Roſeſter* being descended from the ancient

Dukes of *Somerſet*, was December 2. 1632. by *Charles II.* of most blessed Memory, created Duke of *Beaufort*. This Cattle lies about 3 Leagues East of *Angers*, and 2 from the *Loyre*. And is now possessed by the House of *Beaumont-Lavardin*, with the inferior Title of an Earl from the King of *France*. § There is another *Beaufort* in *Champagne*; this is a small Town but honored above the other with the Title of a Duchy by *Henry le Grand*, in the year 1597. which Title has been granted by *Leuis XIII.* to the House of *Vendôme*.

Beaumont, a small Country contained in the *Lyonnois* a Province in *France* with the Title of a Baronny. It takes its name from the Town *Beaujeu*, in *Latin* *Baujovium* or *Beltceum*, upon the River *Ardeere*; the same does the House of *Beaujeu*.

Beaumonts, a Town in the Island of *Angleſey*, with a Port to the River *Mony*. It is called in *Latin* *Bellomontis*; and Elects one Burgess for the Parliament.

Beaumont in *Argonne*, a Town in the little Country of *Argonne* near the *Meuse* in *France*. It suffered much in the Civil Wars of that Kingdom.

Beaumont sur Oise, a Town upon the *Oise*, at the foot of an Hill in the Isle of *France*, about 8 Leagues from *Paris* towards the North.

Beaumont le Roger, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Rugle*; Four Leagues from *Eureux* towards the West, and about 6 from *Roan* towards the South; so called from *Roger* one of its Counts, who built or at least enlarged it; it having the Honor to give that Title. § There is another Town called *Beaumont* also near the *Sea* Shore, in the District belonging to *Courance*; three Leagues West of *Cierbourg*.

Beaumont, a Town of *Hainaut* in the *Netherlands*, adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, to which belongs a Cattle; it stands 7 Leagues from *Mons* to the South-East, and 4 from *Chimay* to the North, and about 2 from the *Sambre*.

Beaumont le Vicomte, a small City in the Dukedom of *Maine*, which has the Honor to be a Dukedom; it lies in the middle between *Mayenne* and *Alençon*, upon the River *Sarte*; and having formerly been a Viscounty, for that reason retains this name.

Beaune, a Town in *Burgundy* famous for the excellent Wines it yields. In *Latin*, *Belna*; it stands upon the River *Burgeoise*, 4 Leagues from the *Sone*, betwixt *Dijon* *Auxin* and *Chalon*. *Lewis XII.* built it a Cattle; there is a great number of Churches and Monasteries in it, and particularly the Hospital is one of the finest Structures in the Kingdom.

Beaups, was heretofore a Royal Castle upon the *Maine* near the Wood of *Vincennes*, belonging to the Kings of *France*; and Honored with this name, because it deserved it. *Charles V.* King of *France*, died here in 1380. Some Ruins of it are yet to be seen.

Beaubats, *Cefaracagus*, a City of the Isle of *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Arch-bishop of *Rheims*; the Bishop is one of the 12 Peers of *France*; it is well fortified, and the Capital of a Diocese of the same name; and stands upon the River *Terrain*, 16 Leagues from *Paris* towards the North, 18 from *Albeville*, and 16 from *Roan* towards the East. In 1114. *Conon* Bishop of *Pahſtine* the Popes Legate held a Council here, which Excommunicated the Emperor *Henry V.* This Country of *Beauvois* was the Seat of the ancient *Bellovais*, so honorably mentioned by *Julius Cefar*.

Beaudois, *Bihunium*, a Village in *Savoy*.

Bechir, *Ligir*, a River of *Bectin*, now called by the *Turks*, *Stramulipa*.

Bechites, an ancient People of *Seythia*, who came with *Astias* into *Italy*; and further we have no account of them, but that of their hard drinking of the Wine there.

Bechzia, the Lower *Egypt*.

Beckles, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Wangford*, upon the Banks of the River *Waveney*. The Grammar School here is endowed with 10 Scholarships for *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*.

Beclangtel, *Bithynia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Bed, the Mountains of the *Moon* in *Ethiopia*.

Bedal, a Market-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Hang East*, upon the River *Swale* and a small Stream there falling into it.

Bedalac, *Leibes*, a River of *Andalusia*, commonly called *Guadalete*; it falls into the Ocean at *Cadix*.

Bedford, *Lactodorum*, or *Lactodorum*, one of the most ancient Towns in *England*, being mentioned by *Antoninus*. It stands on both sides of the River *Ouse*, which is here covered with a Stone Bridge. This Town is more to be commended for its pleasant Situation and Antiquity, than for the Beauty or Greatness of it, though it has 5 Churches. It is the Principal or County Town; so it sends 2 Burgesses to Parliament. In the Year 572. the Saxons under *Cuthwulf* defeated the Britains near this place. Afterwards it gave the Title of Duke to *John of Lancaster*. Son to *Henry IV.* and Brother to *Henry V.* who was the Regent of *France* under *Henry VI.* The same Title was continued to *Jasper of Hatfield* Uncle to *Henry VII.* The Honorable *William Russell* and his Ancestors, have born the Title of Earls of *Bedford*, ever since the third Year of *Edward VI.*

Bedfordshire, is bounded on the East and South by *Cambridgeshire* and *Hertfordshire*; on the West by *Buckinghamshire*, and on the North by *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingdonsire*. The River *Ouse* divides it into 2 parts; the North parts of it are most fruitful, and better Wooded; the Southern parts tho leaner, yet are not altogether barren, but yield good Crops of Barley. Sir *John Russell* Comptroller of the Household to *Henry VIII.* was created a Baron in 1538. and Earl of *Bedford* by *Edw. VI.* in 1548 whose descendant *William* the fifth Earl of this Family, now enjoys it.

Bedford, a Market-Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Shebbear*: the Earl of *Bath* has a Noble Seat here. It stands upon the River *Towridge*.

Bedobins, a wild People dwelling in the several quarters of the Desarts of *Arabia* in Tents, (whence heretofore they got the name of *Scenitæ*) and not to be perwaded by any Invitations to settle in Towns. They divide themselves into Tribes and Families, and take their quarters accordingly under their respective Chiefs: but their principal business is to rob the Caravans that go to *Mecca*, for which attempts they are provided with Horfe and Arms.

Bedort, a strong Town in *Assasia*, in the Territory of *Samgar*, 4 Leagues from *Pfirt* to the West, and about 7 from *Bassil* to the West also. This was yielded to the French by the Treaty of *Munster*: heretofore the head of an Earldom.

Behemerland, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Behemezawald, a part of the *Hercynian* Forest lying in *Bohemia*.

Behenhausen, a Town of *Schwaben*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*.

Beja, a City of *Portugal*, antiently called *Pax Julia*; it lies in the Province of *Entre-sejo* *Guadiana*, near the River *Odiarca* which falls into the *Guadiana*; well built, fortified, and has the Title of a Dukedom; it stands 2 Leagues from the *Guadiana*, towards the West; called *Paxa* by the *Moors*.

Bejat, a Village of the Kingdom of *New Castile*

in *Spain*, upon the River *Madera*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Murcia*; scarce 2 Leagues from *Alcaraz* to the East. This is most properly thought to be the *Roman Bigerra*.

Bejar de Melena, a ruined City of *Andalusia* in *Spain*. Some take it to be the *Mellaria* of the Antients, which was the Birth-place of the excellent Geographer *Pomponius Mela*.

Beita, or *Besa*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tunisi* in *Africa*, thought to be the *Bulla regza* of the Antients. It has the happiness to stand in a Soil that is so exceeding fruitful, that the People say there, if they had two *Beitâs*, there would be as many Grains of Corn in *Africa*, as Grains of Sand in the Sea.

Beilstein, *Blislinum*, a small Town in the Province of *Weseraw* in *Germany*, bearing the Title of an Earldom. Its Situation is betwixt *Marpurg*, *Naj-sau*, and *Coblenz*.

Bein Elnabarim, the *Persian* Gulph.

Beira, a very large Province upon the Sea-Coast of *Portugal*, accounted 130 Miles long and 95 broad, and divided into 6 Counties, the chief City whereof is *Coimbra*. The same was the Seat of those antient People of *Spain*, called *Tranfedani*, says *Vasconcellos*.

Belac, a Town in the Province of *Marche* in *France*, under the generality of *Limoges*, upon the little River *Viscon*, which receives here below the *Seve* and the *Basilis*.

Belay, *Belica*, a City that heretofore belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, but in 1601. was taken from him by *Henry IV.* It is the Head of the Territory of *Baugey*, and a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Bejancon*; it stands upon a rising Ground near the River *Rhône*, not above 12 Miles from *Lyon* towards the East, 10 from *Grenoble* to the North, and 12 from *Geneva*.

Beltingham, a Market-Town in *Northumberland* in *Tindale* Ward.

Belbais, and *Belbes*, *Pelusium*, was a City seated upon the most Eastern Branch of the *Nile*, towards *Palestine*. Though this City is intirely ruined, and another called *Damiata* or *Damieta* is sprung out of it, which I shall mention in its proper place; yet the State of the antient Town ought here to be described. This place in Scripture is called *Sin*; which (as the *Greek* name which it afterwards bore Πηλασιον) signifies *Clay* or *Mire*, because it was seated in a deep Miry Marsh upon the *Nile*. And it was for many Ages the Key of *Egypt*; that Country being of a very difficult Access on the side of *Syria*; accordingly when *Cambyses* invaded *Egypt*, *Polyanus* in his 7th. Book de *Serasis*. tells us, that *Cambyses* vigorously attacked *Pelusium*, and the Egyptians as courageously defended it, ἀποκρούοντες τὸ Ἄγιστον ἰερόν, Shewing up the Entrance of *Egypt* against him. *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, the Kings of *Egypt* fortified this place on the same account, with the utmost care and diligence; see *M. Bochart* in his *Geographia Sacra*. lib. 4. cap. 27. The *Grecian* Race of Kings were no less careful of the keeping this Place; and after the *Romans* had it they did not neglect it neither: *Ælius Hadrianus*, one of their Emperors, encompassed it with 3 Walls, and called it by his own name *Æliopolis*. In the times of Christianity it was the Seat of an Archbishop under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. But when the *Arabians* and *Saracens* prevailed, they, as their Custom is, intirely ruined this antient and most Noble City; and built another on the opposite Shoar of the *Nile*, which they called *Damiata*. *Pelusium* stands 150 Miles from *Alexandria* to the East, and 120 from *Memphis* or *Grand Cairo*, to the North-East, and not far from the *Mediterranean* Sea: in Long. 63. 20. and Lat. 32. 20.

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Belguanza, This has passed with divers for a Province of *Abyssinia*; but *Ludofus* informs us, there are 2 Kingdoms in *Abyssinia*, called *Bali* and *Ganz*; and that *Belguanza*, instead of a Province, is but a Composition of their 2 Names.

Belenas, a City of *Palesine*, called *Dan* in Antient times.

Belen, *Subi*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between *Barcelona* and *Tarragona*, at the Town of *Siges*.

Belfeme, a Town in the Upper *Perche* in *France*, where the States of the Province ordinarily assemble. It is honored with a Castle.

Belfea, a Fountain in the County of *Foix* in *Aquitain* in *France*; which is particular for having a flux and reflux, increasing and decreasing continually every Hour, from the end of *July* to the beginning of *December*.

Belfoste, there are 3 places thus called; one in *Narbons* in *France*, the Seat of the old *Poconiti*, upon the *Durance*; another in *Istria*, and a third in *Calabria Ulyeriv*.

Belgart, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania* in the Territory of *Cassuben*; which lies between the *Baltick* Sea, and *Prusia* upon the River *Perfante*; 2 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and 3 from *Colberg*.

Belgan, a vast Mountain in *Tartary*, called *Imau* by the *Latin* Geographers; which runs very near the whole length of *Asia*, from North to South. See *Imau*.

Belgae, a Warlike and Hardy People of the antient *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned with Honor by *Jul. Caesar*. For their Boundaries, See *Gallia*. The name now of *Belgia* and *Belgium*, all know, is given to the *Low Countries*.

Belgiojola, a Village and Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*, within 5 Miles of *Pavia* near the *Po*, belonging to the Counts of *Barbiano*.

Belgique, *Arx Belgica*, the name that the *Hollanders* have given to one of their Forts in the Island of *Nera* belonging to *Banda*, amongst the *Moluccas*.

Belgrade, *Alba Græca*, called by the *German*, *Griechisch Weissenburg*, by the *Italians* *Belgrado*, is a great and strong City belonging to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, seated upon the South side of the *Sava*, where it falls into the *Danube*, in the Province of *Rescia*; this was a long time the Bulwark of *Christendom* against the *Turks*, who lost several Armies before it. *Amurat* II. lost here a Victorious Army in 1439. and when *Mahomet* II. his Son besieged this City a second time, *An*. 1456. with an Army of 50000 Men, the brave *Huniades* preserved it, and ruined that vast Army by a Stratagem; for he suffered a Party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilst they were Plundering the Houses, made a Sally upon those without, took their Cannon and turned them upon themselves; in the Confusion destroying 40000 of them, and possessed himself of their Cannon, Camp, Baggage and Ammunition; so that the *Turks* were forced to an inglorious Flight. *Johannes Huniades* died the same year of the *Plague*. But in 1521. *Solyman* the *Magnificent* took it after a Siege of two Months, *Loth* then King of *Hungary* a Child of 15 Years of Age not regarding hit, and all the other *Christian* Princes being engaged in mutual and destructive Wars. The *Imperialists* won it again *Sept*. 6. 1688. by Storm: about 600 *Christian* Slaves were happily released on the occasion; who being most of them chained together and placed before a Party of *Turks* to screen them from the Fury of the Soldiers, obtained Quarter for themselves and their Enemies: But the *Turks* possessed themselves again of it, *Off*. 8. 1690. a chance Bomb communicating

a Fire from one Magazine to another with so much fury, that a great number of the Garrison were blown up with the Walls and Ramparts, the Ditch filled and so large a passage made for the Enemy, that they entered by entire Squadrons, and cut to pieces all they met. This City belongs properly to *Servia*; the *Despot* of which Consigned it over to *Sigmund* King of *Hungary*, for Lands of a better value; distant from *Vienna* 102 German Miles, 26 days Journey from *Constantinople*. *Leo* X. made it a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Austrors* in *Dalmatia*. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 50.

Beligrard, *Hermonassa*, a small Town or City of *Bessarabia*, towards the Mouth of the River *Moncastro*, by the *Moldavians* called *Bialograd*, and by the *Turks* *Beligrard*. See *Bialograd*.

Bella more, The *White* Sea.

Bellac, a small City in the County of *La Marche* in *France*, upon the River *Unicois*, 2 Leagues from *Dorat* to the South, and seven from *Limoges* to the North.

Belle, or *Bailleul*, a Town in *Flanders*, three Leagues from *Ipre*.

Bellegrade, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*, [*Arar*]. This City was once very well fortified; it stands 5 Leagues from *Challon* to the North, and not far from the Borders of the Dukedom. In 1620. itself was advanced to the Title of a Dukedom. § Likewise the name of a strong place in the County of *Rouillon* upon the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, betwixt *Ceret* and *Jonguera*. The *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of it in 1674. and after they had fortified it were obliged to surrender it to the *French* again, when they attacked it under the Command of the late famous *Mareschal Schomberg*.

Belle-Ile, *Calonefus*, an Island upon the Southern Coast of *Bruary* in *France*, not far from the Port of *Brest*; 6 Leagues in Length and a in Breadth, called by the *Dutch* *Boalin*. It is furnished with a good Road and Calles to secure it, and carries the honor to be advanced to a Marquisate. § Likewise an Island belonging to *China* in the Eastern Ocean, having the Province of *Fuquien* to the West, and the *Philippins* to the South. In *Latin* styled *Formosa*. The *Hollanders* did their utmost endeavors to settle in it, but were expelled thence by the *Chinese*. Its chief Towns are *Toyoan*, *Guliva*, *Wankan*, &c.

Belle-Perche, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* in *France* upon the River *Allier*.

Belluna, a City of the Marquisate of *Trevigiana*, which is the chief, and gives name to a small Territory, under the Dominion of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. It is little, but fair, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. And stands upon the River *Piave*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, 13 Leagues from *Venice* to the South-East; the City of *Belluno* lies 15 Leagues from *Feltria* to the South-East.

Belvoir Castle, a noble Seat of the Earl of *Rutland*'s in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Graubam*, yielding a most delightful and spacious Prospect. *Astrois*, a Stone irradiated with Beams like a Star, thought heretofore to be an infallible signal of Victory to him that wore one, is found about this Place.

Bely, a City of *Black Russia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, 5 Leagues from the River *Dug*, between *Lembourg* and *Zamasky*. This City is small, and built all of Wood, but yet it is a Palatinate, and possessed at present by a Parion of great Worth.

Beltz, or *Beltz*, the Name of the *Baltick* Sea, taken from two very narrow Straights thereof: the one betwixt the Islands of *Funen* and *Zeland*, the other betwixt *Funen* and the *Terra firma*

of *Jutland*; which are rarely ever pass'd by Vessels of great Burthen, because the *Sound* is both a deeper Water and larger than they. The March of *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden* with his Army over this Passage upon the Ice, was certainly one of the most adventurous and memorable Actions of the War the last Age, neither is there an Example like it to be found in any other.

Bethesda, a Province in the *Morea*, heretofore call'd *Elys*, the Capital Place is so call'd also; it lies in the Western Part over against *Zant*. In ancient time, *Pausanias* saith, the Silks of this Country were finer, and more esteem'd than those of *Judea*. It is a pleasant Country, and has its Name from its beautiful Prospect. § There is another place near *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, of the same name, which was call'd by the Ancients *Euryalus*. As is also a part of the Popes Palace at *Rome*.

Belus, a river of *Phoenicia* in *Syria*. It begins its course at the Lake of *Cendavia* near *Aera*; and passes a valley, where the Sands that it amasses together in vast Quantities, says *Pliny*, it changes into Glass; yet this is the least of those Wonders, which that credulous noble Author reports of it.

Bermuth, a Province in *Florida*, under the command of the King of the *Apalcheutes*, Indians, at the foot of the Mountains; where it stands its Capital Town *Melico*.

Bemyster, a Market Town in *Dorsetshire*, and the chief of its Hundred.

Bena, a Kingdom in the Southern part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, with a small City of that Name, seat'd on the South side of the River *Forcados*, about 20 Leagues from the Ocean; in Lat. S. d. Long. 31. 50. The People of it are call'd *Soufos*.

Benacus, The ancient Name of one of the greatest Lakes in *Italy*, otherwise now call'd *Lac de la garde*. It extends it self in Length from East to West 30 Miles; in Breadth, about 10. in the Territory of *Verona*, within the States of *Venice*. There was anciently a Town *Benacus* in these Quarters which gave name to it. It discharges it self into the Lake of *Mantua* by the River *Menzo*, and thence into the *Po*.

Bennanarim, a Province in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

Benares, A famous City of *Indostan* (or the Empire of the great *Mogul*) upon the *Ganges*, in a very good Country. It is the University of the *Indies*; the general School for *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *Astrology*, and *Pagan Divinity*, that serves all the Gentry and all the ingenious of these Parts. Here the *Bramans* and the *Pendess*, that is, the great Doctors of Paganisme, are attended, not as in *Europe* indeed in Colleges, but in their Houses and Gardens, with multitudes of Scholars that study with them many years. They learn first the Divine Language, call'd *Hanscrit* in which they say the holy Books of the Law were written that God gave to *Brama* their Prophet. Of this Language we have an Alphabet in *Kircher*: It is quite different from the ordinary *Indian*, and much more ancient; so that none understand it but their learned Men. Next, they read an Abridgment, they call *Purane*, of the Books of their Law; and so pass to *Philosophy*. In *Philosophy*, though they know nothing of the Learning of *Greece*; they argue much to the same effect with *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Democritus* and *Epicurus*; and are divided in a manner into the same Sects as they, only with more Confusion of Thought, with Fables. *Astrology* they are mightily inclin'd to, had they but some more lights into that Science. Their *Physick* is for the most part Receipts: But for *Anatomy*, they are in no Condition to know it, be-

cause they will not presume to cut up the body either of man or Beast. Some years since the Doctors of this place held a famous *Cabal*, which made the more noise upon the account that they gain'd the Son of the Great *Mogul* to their Opinion. It seems they were fallen upon the Doctrine of an *Anima mundi*, An universal Soul and Spirit diffused throughout the World, of which the Souls of Men and Animals are as so many Portions. And this is also the prevailing Opinion of the *Sophies* of *Persia*.

Benabart, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*, to which belongs a Castle. It is seated in the Confines of *Catalonia*, 6 Leagues distant from *Balastro* to the East; this place is the Capital of the County of *Ribagorza*; a small ill Peopled place between the Rivers of *Cinca* and *Segre*.

Benavente, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Esfremadura*, 1 League from the *Tage* or *Tajo*, 4 from *Scalabis*, and 9 from *Lisbon*, supposed to be the antient *Aritium*. § There is another Town of the same name in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Elba*, which washeth the Walls of *Leon*; It lies in a Plain, and has a Castle, and is the Capital of the County of *Pimentel*, 7 Leagues from *Senica* to the North, about 12 from *Leon* to the South, and 15 from *Palancia* to the West: perhaps this is the old *Vallara*. *Ferdinand* II. King of *Leon*, died in this Town in the Year 1118.

Benda, a City of *Albania* in *Macedonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*, [*Durrachium*] It now lies in Ruins, under the Ravery of the *Turks*, and the Bishop resides at *Mamoli*; yet from this place the adjacent Country is call'd *Benda*, under which Title is included also *Sermentica*, a small District towards *Croia*, as I have heard (saith *M. Baudrand*) from the Archbishop of *Durazzo*.

Bendarmassin, a City and Kingdom in the Southern part of the Island of *Borno* in the *East-Indies*, about 3 Degrees from the Line on the West.

Bene, a small Town in *Piedmont*, sometime bearing the Title of an Earldom. The *Spaniards* besieg'd it in 1553. unsuccessfully: its Fortifications have been ruined since.

Benevento, *Beneventum*, a City of the *Principatus Ultrior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See, belonging to the Pope, upon the River *Subato*, where it takes in the River *Tamora*: built by *Diomedes*, together with *Arpi*, a City of *Apulia*, and called the Colony of *Concordia* by *Frontinus*. It lies 28 Miles from *Capua* to the East, and 32 from *Naples* to the North-East. This was the Country of those two antient Grammarians, the *Orbili*. *Victor* III. and *Gregorius* VIII. Popes were born here. Not far from it *Manfred* King of *Sicily* was slain in the Year 1266. by *Charles* Duke of *Anjou*. This City was granted to *Leo* IX. by *Henry* IV. in exchange for *Bamberg* in the Year 1053. when he came into *Italy* to be Crowned. It was one of the 18 Colonies which continued faithful to the *Romans* against *Hannibal*: ruined afterwards by *Totila*, and rebuilt by the *Lombards* who made it a Dukedom. The *Saracens* became after this Masters of it; from whom *Lewis* II. Emperor, took it in the Year 866, and granted it to *Aldegisus* in the 871. Now annexed to the Papacy. A dreadful Earthquake which happened in June 1688. did almost totally ruin it; scarce 600 of the Inhabitants out of as many thousand and upward being left alive; amongst whom Cardinal *Orsini* their Archbishop was taken out of the Ruins of his own Palace. The Dukedom of *Benevento* was once a considerable part of the South of *Italy*, in the times of the *Lombards*, and *Charles* the Great: inhibited by *Austrius*

tharius King of the *Lombards*, and ended in the Year 851. when the *Saracens* conquered it. In 866. it was reconquered by the *Germans* : in 1053. it was granted to the Pope, but much restrained as to its Bounds: yet then it took in the greatest part of the *Principatus Ulterior*. Since which the *Spaniards* have restrained it; so that it extends not above 3 or 4 Miles from the Walls of the City.

Bentfeld, once a Wall'd Town, or City of *Alfasia*, but dissimilated by the Treaty of *Munster*; under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Serasburg*; from which it lies about 3 German Miles towards the South upon the River *Ill*, about 4 Miles from *Rhinaw* towards the North-West.

Bengale, a Kingdom in the *East Indies*, on the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the great *Mogul* for many past Ages, but which had before Kings of its own. It is a very fruitful Country, and extends 220 Leagues from East to West, and 120 from North to South. Bounded on the East by *India extra Gangem*, on the South by the Bay of *Bengale*, on the West and North by the Territories of the *Mogul*. The City of *Bengale* lies in the bottom of the Bay, in the most North-Eastern Angle of it, upon the River *Cosmitte*. It is great, and drives a vast Trade with the *European Nations*, as generally Authors say that have written of *Bengala*; yet some modern Accounts will tell us, there is no Town or City of this Name there.

Bengra, a River which riseth in the Lower *Austria*, and entering the Lower *Hungary*, falls into the River *Rab*.

Benguola, a Country of the Lower *Aethiopia*, and a Town there with a good Port to the Sea of *Congo*, which the *Hollanders* have been Masters of for some time. This Country lies in the Kingdom of *Angola*.

Bentibellera, a large Country in *Libya* in *Africa*, upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Tremissen*.

Bent-Gebara, a Mountain in the Province of *Cuxy* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*: so well inhabited that it is able to produce 7000 fighting Men; and so fruitful, that they may endure a Siege of 10 Years without the fear of a Famine. The Avenues of it are very difficult. Thence the Inhabitants preserve their Liberty inviolate, paying a Tribute to the King of *Fez*.

Bent-Guazebal, a Mountain containing above 120 Villages, together with a good large Town, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, in the Province of *Erif*: yet at the very top, opens and casts forth Flames of Sulphur.

Bentia, a Kingdom of *Guiney* in *Africa* with a Town of the name upon the River *Benna*. It is the best Town belonging to the *Negroes*. The said River discharges it self soon after into the Gulph of *S. Thomas*.

Bent-Ortegan, a Mountain in the Province of *Erif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the Coast of the *Mediterranean*: 3 Leagues in length, in breadth about half that: curiously enriched with Vines, Olives, and the odoriferous Cedars.

Bent-Suab, a Town upon the Banks of *Nile* in *Agypt*, 2 Leagues from *Cairo*. It stands in a large Plain, which abounds with *Line* and *Hemp*.

Bent-Caudi, a ruined Town in the Province of *Habae*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Er-gule*. The Ruins of stately Edifices, Tombs, and Fountains do incur here the Eye of the Spectator.

Bent-Usa, or *Bervira*, a fruitful and well inhabited Mountain in the Province of *Erif* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, near the Mountain of *Gualida*. The Inhabitants of these 2 Mountains are almost continually at War.

Bent-Palga, a Mountain in the Province of *Cuxy*

in *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, inhabited by a Rich and Martial People. There is an abundance of Vines, and Olives, and Cattle, and Corn upon it. The River *Cebu* or *Suba* glides near it.

Benthem, a Town and Castle of *Westphalia*, which stands upon the River *Vidrus*, near *Oldenzael*, and is the Head of a small County in the West part of *Westphalia*; called in the German Tongue *Das Episthacht von Benthem*: lies between the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the East, *Over-Iffel* and the Territory of *Tuwent* to the West; and upon the North and South it is inclosed by the River *Vechea*. The Castle or Town of *Benthem* lies 2 Miles from *Oldenzael*, a Town in the South-East Angle of the Province of *Over-Iffel*; ten from *Deventer* to the East.

Bentivolio, *Pons Poledranus*, a Castle in the Dominions of the Church, in the Territory of *Bononia*; from which City it lies 10 Miles towards the North, in the Road to *Ferrara*; heretofore a Noble Pile, but now half ruined; this gave name to the Family of the *Bentivolio's*, who for many Years *Principatum Bononiae tenuere*, were Princes of *Bononia*. And of later times this Family has afforded some excellent Persons.

Bera, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, commonly called *Yera*.

Beraut, a small Town in *Bohemia* upon the River *Mier*: 3 German Miles from *Prague* towards the West: called by the *Germans* *Bern*, in Latin *Beravana* and *Verona*.

Berbero, *Arbu*, a River of *Persia*, in the Province of *Send*, [*Sinda*] which borders East upon *India propria*, and West upon *Macran*.

Berchel, *Velicer*, the same with the River *Aa*, in *Westphalia*.

Berdoa, a desert Country in *Zaara* in *Africa*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Gaoga* and the Country of *Lempia*. There is a Town in it of the same name. *Sands*, *Scorpions*, and *Monsters* are almost the only things to be seen here.

Bere Begis, a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*. The chief of its Hundred.

Berebers, an antient People of *Barbary* in *Africa*, divided into 5 Tribes, called the *Mazamudint*, *Zenees*, *Haavaes*, *Zinbagiens* and *Gomeres*; from which the *Grandeos* of *Africk* derive their Original. They came hither out of *Arabia Felix* under *Melech-Isiriqui* King of the said *Arabia*, and in time made themselves Masters of a great part of *Africk*; often Usurping upon each other for the Government, till they were all Conquered by the *Turks*.

Berecynthus, a Mountain of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, famous heretofore for the Worship of the Goddess *Cybele*, who thence is styled *Berecynthia*.

Berence. See *Ber-niss*.

Berg, or *Bergben*, the Dutch and German names for *Mont*, a City of *Hainault*. 5 Also a Province of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, lying along the *Rhine*, betwixt the County of *Mark* and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, called the *Duchy of Berg*, and in Latin *Bergensis Regio*. *Dusseldorp* is its Capital Town.

Bergama, *Bergonum*, a City of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venesians*, which was once a part of the Kingdom of *Milan*: a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*; built with others by the *Orobii*; call'd by *Paulus Diaconus*, *Pergamum*; and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Bergamum*. This City is placed on the side of a Mountain, the Foot of which is covered by large Suburbs: it is great and Populous, and lies between the River *Brembo*, (which 8 Miles further falls into the *Adda*) and the *Serio*, which falls also in the *Adda*. It has a Castle called *Capella*, and it lies 30 Miles from *Brixia*, towards *Milan* to the West.

West, and the same distance from *Como* to the East; from hence the Family of the *Bergoma's* take their name. The same is the Capital of the Country adjacent, called *Bergamafco*.

Bergen, Bergos, or Berga, a City of *Norway* on the Northern Ocean, call'd by the Natives *Baern*, by the *Germans* *Bergben*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Dronheim*: a celebrated Mart, has a large and safe Harbour, surrounded almost on all sides with high Mountains, and lies in a winding Bay, call'd *Felsa fiored*, 12 Miles from the Ocean; it has a strong Castle call'd *Bergen-Hus*, and lies in the small Territory of *Nord Hovland*, which is Subject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*; 23 from *Linde Noes*, or the most Southern Point of *Norway*, and 80 from the nearest Coast of *Scotland*; at this day without dispute, the best and richest City of all *Norway*. But made more famous by the Valour of the *English*, who in 1665, entered this Port, and fell upon the *Dutch East-India Fleet*, to their great damage; and had certainly destroyed them all, if contrary Winds had not given them time to draw their Canon ashore to their defence.

Bergen op Zoom, call'd by the *French*, *Bergue sur le Zoom*, is a small, but strong City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Schelde*. Erected into a Dukedom in 1533, and revolting with the *United Provinces*, was attempted without success, by the Marquis *Spinola*, in 1622. So that it still belongs to the *Hollanders*. It stands 7 Leagues from *Amswerp* towards the North, and 5 from *Breda* to the South-West.

Bergen, the chief Town of the Island of *Rügen* on the Coast of *Pomerania* in the *Baltick Sea*, which has belonged to the *Swedes* every since 1630.

Bergerac, a City of *Perigord*, upon the River *Dordogne*; 5 Miles from *Perruex* to the South, and about 9 from *Sarlat*; a rich and fine City. The *English* had it heretofore in their possession. They fortified it, and afterwards lost it, about the Year 1371. It revolted upon the score of Religion in 1562, and was often taken and retaken. In 1621, it submitted itself to *Louis XIII*.

Bergues St. Winoc, a small City in *Flanders*, taken by the *French* in the Year 1658, and yielded to them by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, in 1659. Dignified with the Title of a Viscoucy, as likewise of a *Chastelany*, with divers Villages under its Jurisdiction. It has various Names, and is sometimes call'd *Greenenberg*, or *Greenwich*; it lies 12 German miles East of *Brussels*, and about one League and a half from *Dunkirk*. *Al. VVinochsberg*.

Berkeley, a Market-Town in *Gloucestershire*; the chief of its Hundred, upon the Banks of the *Severn*: where stands the Seat of the noble and ancient Family of the *Earls of Berkeley*.

Berghamsted, a Market-Town in *Hertfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Dacor*. S. *Briswald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, held a Council here in 698. In Latin, *Bergamstedum*.

Berkshire, Berberia, is separated on the North by the River *Isis* from *Oxfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; on the South by the River *Kanet* from *Hantsire*; on the West it Borders upon *Wiltshire*, and on the East upon *Surrey*; generally fertile and rich, but especially the Vale of *Windsor*. The Right Honorable *Thomas Howard* was created the first Earl of *Berkshire*, by *Charles I.* in 1625. He was second Coronation Earl, as well as second Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*; in which Family it still is; the present Earl being the fourth in the Succession.

Berlin, Barolinum, or Berlinum, is one of the Noblest Cities in *Germany*. It belongs to the Upper

Saxony, and stands in the middle Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Sprew*, which a little further to the North falls into the *Hemel*. This City stands in a Marsh, very strongly Fortified, being the capital of that Marquisate, and the Residence of the Marquises of *Brandenburgh*; divided by the River *Sprew* into two parts; that on the East side is call'd *Berlin*; that on the West *Coln*, or the *Colony*. 17 German Miles from *Magdeburg* to the South East, and 21 from *Frankfort*. Built by *Albertus Ursus*, Prince of *Anbale*, in 1142.

Bermudas, or the *Summer Islands*, are a knot of Islands on the Coast of *Florida* (supposed to be 400 in number) 1600 Leagues from *England*, 1000 from *Madera*, 400 from *Hispaniola*, and 300 from *Carolina*, which is the nearest Continent. Accidentally discovered by *John Bermudax* a *Spaniard*, about 1522. Sir *George Summers* an *English* Man, being in 1609, sent by the Lord de la *Ware* to *Virginia*, stumbled again upon them, and suffered Shipwreck here; who was so taken with their verdure, plenty and delightfulness, that he neglected his return for *England*; and with the Assistance of Sir *Thomas Gates* settled a Plantation here in 1612. and in 1613. Capt. *Tucker* was sent after the first Adventurers with 500 Men who established themselves so well, and fortified the Accesses so, that it is now thought impregnable. It is one of the most healthful places in the World; none dying here of almost any other Distemper but old Age: fruitful to a wonder, abounding in all things needful for the Life of Man but fresh Water, which is gotten with some difficulty from their Wells and Cisterns, for they have neither Springs nor Rivers. This Colony filled so fast, that in 1623. there were said to be 3000 *English* Inhabitants: called *Bermudas* from the *Spanish*, and *Summer Islands* from the *English* Discoverer.

Bernst, a City of the hither *East-Indies*, supposed by *Castalus*, to be the *Barbati* of *Arrian*.

Bern, Berna, a great and well built City of *Switzerland*, which has its name from a *Bear*, and carries a *Bear* for its Arms. Built by *Bertoldus* Duke of *Zerihgen* in 1191. upon the River *Aar*, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldbus*, a Town of *Schwaben*; and adorned with a Library and an Arsenal that deserve to be remembered. It is the chief City of the Canton of *Bern*, which is one of the largest Cantons, and was added to the rest in 1353. To look a little back into the antient History of this City: it obtained the right of an incorporated City from the Emperors *Henry IV.* and *Philip II.* Confirmed by *Frederick II.* it continued under the Empire till 1228. and then put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1241. it had an unfortunate War with *Gothofredus* Duke of *Habsburg*, whereupon in 1243. they made a League with *Freiburg*, as also for ten Years with *Wallsferland*, in 1251. In 1287. this City was besieged by *Radolphus* of *Habsburg*. They suffered much also from *Albertus*; who had a set Battle with them near their Walls in 1291. wherein they lost many Men, but had better Success against the Earl of *Savoy* the same year. In 1346. they renewed their League with *Freiburg*, after which they followed the Perpetual League in 1353. whereby it obtained the second place amongst the Cantons. In 1528. it embraced the Reformation, and thereupon passed a Law against mercenary Service in foreign Wars. It stands about 13 Miles from *Basel* to the South, 4 from *Freiburg* to the North, and about 20 from *Geneva* to the North-East. This Canton is so well replenished with Gentry, handfom Towns, good Castles and Villages; that you may compare it almost to one continued City: and as for the Civil Government of it, it is managed by two Councils of Sena-

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tors under a Chief, whom they call in, *French* an *Avoyer*, in *German* *Schalsech*; which last is an old Word in the Laws of the *Lombards*. See *Doctor Burnete's* Letters.

Bernards Castle, a Market-Town in *Durham*, in *Darlington Wapentake*, upon the River *Tees*; which takes its name from a Family that first came into *England* with the *Saxons*.

Bernbourg, a small City in *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Albalt*, upon the River *Saal*, [*Sala*] 4 German Miles from *Magdebourg* towards the South, and as many from *Deffau* to the West. It is dignified with the Title of an Earldom and the Seat of a Cattle.

Bernich, *Berenice*, a City of *Africa* upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*, but called *Hesperia* by *Mela*; one of the 5 Cities in *Pentapolis*; between the Promontory *Borsum*, (now *il Capo di Tesone*) upon the greater *Syrtis*, and the City of *Arsinoe* to the East. It had its antient name from *Berenice* the Queen of *Ptolemy*, the third King of *Egypt*, as *Solinus* saith.

Bernstadt, *Bernard's Urbs*, a Town in *Silesia* in the Duchy of *Olff* in *Germany* upon the River *Veid* or *Veida*: 3 or 4 Leagues from *Breslau*.

Beroa, *Berrhaa*, believed to be the modern *Aleppo*, was a famous City amongst the Antients, re-edified by *Seleucus Nicanor*, and sometime an Archbishop: See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. See *Aleppo*. * 5 Also an antient Town in *Macedonia*, near the River *Lydius*.

Berr, *Bitericensis Provincia*, *Bituriges*, a Dukedom in *France*, bounded on the North by *Sologne*, on the East by *Nivernois* and *Bourbone*, on the West by *Poitou*, and part of *Tourenn*; and on the South by *Limosin*. The Principal City of this Province is *Bourges*; divided into 2 parts by the River *Chur*: a rich, fruitful and populous Province. The antient Inhabitants are famous in History for the 2 Colonies of *Gauls* they transmitted into *Germany* and *Italy* under the Command of *Segevesus* and *Belovesus*, both Nephews to *Ambigatus* King of *Gallia Celtica*, in the time of *Tarquinius V.* King of *Rome*: for from the Conquests by them made, proceeds the Division of *Gallia Transalpina* and *Cisalpinga*. See *Gallia*.

Bertheba, or *Beerseba*, an antient City of *Palestine*, by the way of *Gaza*, to which *Abraham* and *Abimelech* gave this name, because of the Covenant they there mutually ratified by Oath with each other *Gen.* 21. 31. It fell afterwards by *Lot* to the Tribe of *Simeon*, *Josh.* 19. 2. and committed Idolatry with the Apostate Tribes, as we collect from *Amos* 5. 5. and *S. Jerom.* in loc. Some take it to be the same now with *Gibel*.

Bertinoro, *Bretinorium*, *Petra Honorii*, a City in the Province of *Romagne* in *Italy*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna* hither removed from *Forsimpopolo*. Its Situation is upon a little Hill in the Borders of *Tuscany* near the River *Renca*.

S. Bertrand de Cominges, *Convence*, seu *Lugdunum Convenarum*, a City of *France*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Mountains*; upon the River *Garonne*, in the Earldom of *Cominge*; which was destroyed by the *Franks* under King *Guntchramnus*, in 584, but rebuilt by *S. Bertrand*, in 1100. and from him in after times it had its present name. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Auch*; 25 Leagues from *Toulouse* to the South, and 55 from *Bordeaux* to the South-West.

Berwald, a Town beyond the River *Oder* in the *New March*, in the Marquitate of *Brandenburg*; remarkable for the Treaty celebrated here in 1631. be.

twixt the Crowns of *France* and *Sweden*, and the *Poles* of *Germany*.

Berwick, *Burcovicum*; *Bervicium*, *Touffis*, a Town in *Northumberland*, situated upon the North side of the River *Tweede*; the most Northern Town in the Kingdom of *England*, and (saith *Camden*) the strongest hold in all *Britain*. It stands upon a Promontory, so that it is almost totally encompass'd with the Sea and River. Delivered up to *Henry II.* by *William King of Scotland*, as a Pledge for his Ransom, being then a Prisoner in *England*: restor'd again by King *John* upon repayment of the Money. *Edward I.* in 1297. retook it. After this it was won and lost divers times; till in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Sir *Thomas Stanley* made a final reduction of it to the Crown of *England*. The *English* Princes have fortified it, but especially Queen *Elizabeth*, who Wall'd it anew within the old Wall, and added Out-works after the later Modes, by which it was made incredibly strong. *Henry II.* built the Cattle, and other of our Princes the outward Wall; so that all its Works are owing to the *English*. After a long Peace, in 1639. this Town saw the *English* and *Scotch* Encamp'd under her Walls again in opposition, till a Peace was concluded there *June 17.* However I find before the end of the War they were possess'd of it, and quitted it, *Feb. 17.* 1646. *March 12.* 1686. King *James II.* created Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, Duke of *Berwick*. This Town lies in *Long.* 21. d. 43. m. *Lat.* 55. 48. and sends 2 Burgesses to the *English* Parliament.

Berytus, or *Barut*, an antient City of *Phanicia* in *Asia* upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and sometime an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. For in the 16th. Session of the great Council of *Chalcedon* we find the Bishop of *Berytus* taking the Title of a Metropolitan. In the year 1110. *Baldwin I.* King of *Jerusalem*, redeemed this City out of the hands of the *Saracens*, and settled particular Governors over it, till it became united with the Crown of *Jerusalem*, in whose ruin it received its own; and all the subsistence it now enjoys depends upon an inconsiderable little Commerce. *Ioas* Bishop of *Edeffa*, was accused in a Council here in 448. of *Arianisme*, and of treating *S. Cyril* as an Heretic; but acquitted.

Befagno, *Ferstor*, a small River which riseth out of the *Apennine Hills*, and falls by the Walls of *Genova* into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Befanzon, *Bisonno*, *Vesentino*, a City of *Burgundy* in *France*, which is an Archbishop See, upon the River *Doux*, [*Dubn*;] an University, and has a Cattle built of later times. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1614. retaken by the *French* in 1668. and in 1674. and finally left to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. Once an Imperial free City, made so by *Henry I.* in 1651. exempted from the Empire, and granted to the *Spaniards*. The Court of Parliament for the Dutchy of *Burgundy* sits here: it stands 15 Leagues from *Montbelliard* to the North-West, 20 from *Dijon* to the North-East. *Joannes Chiffetius* wrote a particular Description and History of this City. The old *Roman* names of *Campus Martius*, *Vicus Veneris*, *Vicus Castorij*, *Mons Jovis* and the like, to several quarters within and without it continue to this day in *French*, as *le Champ Mars*, *Rue de Venie*, *Rue de Chasteur*, *Mons Jovis* &c. Abundance of Urns, Medals, Inscriptions, Vessels and Instruments of Sacrifice, are daily found here. The Ruins of the Triumphal Arch erected for the Emperor *Aurelian* in 274. are yet to be seen; which are undeniable marks of its being Antient, as now notwithstanding all former Misfortunes, it is also a flourishing Place.

Wesbe, *Besbria*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Bourbone*, which washeth the principal City, and then falls into the *Loire*.

Wesecath, one of the Names of *Africa*.

Wesca, *Besos*, *Bazulo*, a small River of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Badelona* and *Barcelona*. There stands a small Town call'd *Besin* by it, once *Herulo* from it.

Wschiers, *Blitera*, *Butera*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France* upon the River *Orbe*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; a fine and well built place, not above 2 Leagues from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, 11 from *Mompellier* to the West, and 3 from *Pezenas*.

Wscharabia, is a small Territory between *Podolia* to the North, *Moldavia* to the West, the *Danube* to the South, and the *Black Sea* to the East. Formerly a part of *Moldavia*, but in 1485. *Bajazes II.* Conquered it, and annexed it to his Empire, under which it has been ever since; the chief Town of it is *Moncastrum*, a very strong Town, taken by the *Turks* then also. It is call'd *Budziack* by the neighbouring *Tatars*, and by that Name is best known to the present times.

Wscherze, or *Besricze*, *Bistricia*, a City of *Transylvania*. It stands in a very large Plain, upon a River of the same Name, which 2 Miles further takes in the *Saio*: 5 German Miles North-East from *Burgles*, and 15 from *Weissenburg* to the North-West. It is little and ill built.

Wseta, a River of *South America*, in the Country of *Paria*, which falls into the River *Orenock*.

Wsetanzos, *Flavium Brigantium*, a small City in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, seated upon the North side of the River *Mandeu*, 11 Miles from *Mondnedo* to the East.

Wsetawe, or *Betaw*, a small Territory contain'd in the Dutchy of *Guederland*, in the States of the *United Provinces*. It seems to retain the Name of the ancient *Batavi*, who had their Habitations here. *Nimeguen* stands in it.

Wsetente, an Island near *Naples*, call'd by the ancients *Parthenope*.

Wsethany, *Bethania*, an ancient Town and Castle of *Palestine* near *Jerusalem*; of everlasting Fame for the Resurrection of *Lazarus* from his Grave at the Command of our Saviour here. *John 11.* There was another *Bethany* beyond *Jordan*.

Wsethel, that is, in the Hebrew, *The House of God*, (according to the Interpretation of *Jacob's Dream*, *Gen. 28. 17. 19.*) was a City of *Samaria*, call'd *Luq* till the Patriarch chang'd its name. Here *Jeroboam* erected his Idols: In devotion whereof it was afterwards call'd *Bethaven*, that is, *The House of Iniquity*, says *S. Jerom* in *Oseam*. Ch. 4 and 5. *Josias* destroy'd those Idols.

Wsethlehem, that is in the Hebrew, *The House of Bread*, the Place of the *Nativity of our Saviour*, and the capital of the Family of *David*; as likewise the Birth-place of *David*: call'd *Bethlehem* of *Judea* in distinction from another *Bethlehem* in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, was never but a small place; two Leagues from *Jerusalem* to the South, and 32 from *Nazareth*. Now Inhabited by about 150 Houses of *Turks*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, and some poor Christians, that make a Trade of selling *Chapelets* and *Crucifixes* to Pilgrims. Yet *St. Mary's Church*, built by *Helena*, is entire still; and in the particular part of it where our Saviour first entred into this World, within a Circle illustrated with a Glory like the Rays of the Sun, there are these words Engraved, *Hic ex Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est*. The *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Latin Cordeliers*, have their several Quarters in this Church. It is a very noble Pile,

erected by the *Turks*, who therefore have robb'd it of some Ornaments to carry to their *Mosques*. *S. Jerom* says, the *Pagans* heretofore erected the Idols of *Adonis* and *Venus* in it to prophane it. In 1110. after the *Christians* had gained the *Holy Land*, they constituted *Bethlehem* a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. It stands upon a small Hill, and nothing can be pleasanter than the Valleys about it. § When the *Christians* were expelled the *Holy Land* again, in 1223. *Raynaud* Bishop of *Bethlehem* attended *Guy Earl of Nevers* into *France*, who conferred upon him the Administration of an Hospital at *Clameca*, a small Town in the Diocese of *Auxerre* in the Province of *Nivernois*; which was afterwards augmented in Honor with the Title of Bishop of *Bethlehem*, to continue to the Successors of the said *Raynaud* for ever, in the nomination of the Earls and Dukes of *Nevers*: hence there is at this day a Bishop of *Bethlehem* in *France* without any Lands or Diocese.

Wsethshan, an ancient Town in *Palestine* in the Tribe of *Menasseh*, call'd *Scythopolis* by *Josephus* and *Stephanus*. The *Philistines* fixed the Body of *King Saul* to the Walls of this place. 1. *Sam.* 31. 10.

Wsethemeth, *Beshfama*, at first call'd *Abel*, (1. *Sam.* 6. 18.) was a Town in *Palestine* belonging to the *Levites* *Josb.* 21. 16. whither the *Ark* came, when dismissed by the *Philistines*, 1. *Sam.* 6. 14. and 5000 *Bethshemites* were immediately struck with death for presuming to look into it, according to the common Translation: whereas *Josephus*, *S. Jerom*, *Isidore*, *Lyra*, *Tostatus*, and *Becharius* maintain the number of the slain was no more than 70. § There was another *Bethlehem* in the Tribe of *Naphtali*, remark'd because the old Inhabitants (the *Canaanites*) were not driven thence as God had commanded. *Jud.* 1. 23. And a third in the Tribe of *Issachar* at the foot of *Mountain Carmel*.

Wsethulita, an ancient, strong and great City in the Tribe of *Zabulon* in *Gallilee*; famous for the Siege laid to it by *Holofernes*, and the Victory of *Judith* over his Army and him at one fatal blow. Together with a Fortrefs formerly built by the *Christians* near *Bethlehem*.

Wsethune, a strong well built Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Biette*, 8 Leagues from *Arras* [*Atrebatum*] toward the North, and 5 from *Aire*. It has been under the *French* ever since 1645. when it was taken by them; being ceded to them by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1659. This Town is rais'd to the Honor of a *Marquifate*.

Wsetlep, a Market-Town in *Staffordshire* in the Hundred of *Pirehill*.

Wsetlits, a City of *Armenia*, 10 days Journey from *Diarbeker*, belonging to a Sovereign *Bey* or Prince, who neither acknowledges the Grand *Seignor* nor the King of *Periss*; but courted by both as being Master of a Country: so situated betwixt Mountains and Rivers, that he is able with 10 Men to defend the Passes against 1000, and intercept the Correspondence of *Aleppo* and *Tunis* at pleasure: he can send into the Field above 20000 Horse and very good Infantry.

Wsethulada, an ancient Town of *Palestine* in *Gallilee* in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, near the Lake of *Genezareth*. *S. Andrew* and *S. Philip* the Apostles were born here.

Wsetland, an Island of *Zeland* in the United *Netherlands*; rent asunder by a Tempest in 1532. from East to West, and since divided into North and South *Beveland*. *Goes* stands in this Island.

Wsetvety, a Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, seated upon the West side of the River *Hull*, about a Mile from it: about 5 Miles North of *Hull*. *Camden* supposeth it to be the old *Pervari Parsforum*, though

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though there be no signs of a great Antiquity now to be found. One *John Simand* of *Beverly*, Archbishop of *Tork*, a Pious and Learned Man in the e- stem of *Bede*, in his old Age resigned his Bishoprick, and retired hither, and in holy Meditations here died in 721. For the sake of this Holy Person, the *Saxon King* gave great Privileges to this place, particularly *Abelstan* by a Grant in these Words, *As I have made I thee, as Heart may think or Eye may see.* They had also a Sanctuary endowed with the largest Privileges; so that the Town grew great, rich, and populous; governed at first by Wardens; but Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Major Town. It sends 2 Burgesses to the Parliament.

Beuray, or *Beureet*, a Town in the Territory of *Autun* in *Burgundy* in *France*; supposed to be the *Bibracte* of *Cesar*, where he once assembled the Deputies of all *Gallia* under him, and oftentimes Wintered his Troops: imparting his own name *Julia* to it.

Bewdley, a Market-Town in *Worcestershire* in the Hundred of *Doddington*, which sends one Burgess to the Parliament. It stands upon the *Severn* near the Forest of *Wivre*; of particular Esteem in the Reign of *Henry VII.* he building a House here for Prince *Arthur*, called *Ticken Hall*.

Beux, a Village near to *Seignelay* in the Province of *Burgundy* in *France*; made lately remarkable by one *Covallier*, furnished the *Physician* of *Beux*; a Man born and educated amongst the meanest Employes of the Country; yet he attained to so singular a Knowledge of all the Species of Diseases and Remedies, without studying the Faculty in Books or Schools, that not only *Monsieur Colbert* laid his obligations upon him to reside at *Seignelay*, but from all parts they came to consult him, so that he left to his Son at his Death an Estate of above 100000 Crowns.

Beyers, *Biterra*, *Bituricensis Civitas*, a great and ancient City in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, with the Dignity of a Viscounty and of an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*. It was a *Roman* Colony in the times of *Julius Cesar* and *Tiberius*; having afterwards 2 Temples built in it to the Honor of *Julius* and *Augustus*. In the year 356. the *Arians* held a Council here against *S. Hilary*, which occasioned his Banishment by the Emperor *Constantinus*. The *Goths* and *Saracens* successively ruined it. In 1209. the *Croisade* cut off 10000 of its Inhabitants. In 1233. a Council was assembled against the *Albigenses* at this place. About the year 1247. it became united to the Crown of *France*, whereas before it had been governed by its own Viscounts. It stands upon the River *Orb*, 3 Leagues from the Sea, and 3 from *Agde*: and had a Cittadel which was demolished in 1633.

Bifata, a Town and Kingdom in *Guiney* in *Africa*: the former stands upon the River *dos Camaornes*; the other (that receives its name from it) extends itself between the Kingdom of *Bennis*, the *Niger*, and the States of *Congo*.

Bialaczerkow, *Bialaceria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Kjovia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, upon the River *Roz*, ill built.

Bialogrod, *Arois*, *Hermonassa*, the principal Town of *Bessarabia*, seated upon the Shoars of the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*; 30 Miles from the North outlet of the River *Danube*, called *Moncastrum*, by the later *Latin* Writers; *Bialogrod*, by the *Moldavians*, and *Beligrad* by the *Turks*; under whom it is, being taken by *Bajazet II.* in 1485. It lies 60 *German* Miles from *Arbanople*, and 63 from *Constantinople* to the North.

Bianr, *Bianrus*, a River in *Rovergne* in *France*.

Bibiena, a Town in the Principality of *Piedmont* in *Italy*; by some Authors esteemed to be the *Forum Vibii* of the *Antients*.

Bibrach, *Bibacum*, *Bibracum*, a City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; seated upon a small River which a very little farther falls into the *Riss*, which last falls into the *Danube*, 2 *German* Miles above *Ulm*; this City stands about 5 *German* Miles from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is an Imperial City, and takes its name from a *Castor* or *Beaver*. Under *Pepin* King of *France*, about 751. it was a Village, but *Fredrick II.* walled it. For some signal Services performed under *Maximilian I.* the publick Arms of it were changed from a *Crowned Caltr* or *Beaver*, to a *Crowned Lyon*: it obtained also from *Maximilian II.* the right of Sealing with *Red Wax*. Long. 31. 51. Lat. 48. 00. Written sometimes *Biberach*; and famous for the Mineral Waters, they call the *Waters of Jordan*, within its Territory.

Bianer, a Town in the County of *Bacar* in the *East-Indies*, in the States of the *Great Mogul*, understood by some to be the *Bardacis* of the *Antients*.

Bicetre, an ancient Castle below the Village of *Gentilly* near *Paris*. The name *Bicetre* is confessed to be but a Corruption of *Winchester*: for from the time that *John* Bishop of *Winchester* made it his residence, when the *English* had Conquered *France*, it took the name of *Winchester* Castle from him, and kept it through the whole course of its Fortunes. Of late, since its total Consumption and Ruin, *Lewis XIII.* built an Hospital in the place of it for maimed Soldiers.

Bicester, a Market-Town in *Oxfordshire* in the Hundred of *Ploughley*.

Bicoqua, a small Town in the *Milanese* in *Italy*, 3 Miles from *Milan*. The *French* were here defeated by the *Swiss* in 1522.

Bidache, a Town upon the River *Bidouze* in the Territory of *Bearne* in *France*; 5 or 6 Leagues from *Bayonne*. It sustains the Title of a Principality, and has a Castle which *Charles V.* never could Conquer.

Bidassou, *Bidassa*, and *Vidassa*, a small River which riseth out of the *Pyrenean* Hills, in the Confines of *Navarr*, 7 Miles from *S. Johns*; and presently crossing the *Pyrenean* Mountains, it runs between the Territories of *Labour* in *France*, and *Guispuscoa* in *Spain*; and falls into the *Cantabrian* Ocean at *Fonstarabia*, where it divides *France* from *Spain*. Famous for the *Pyrenean* Treaty here made in an Island of this River, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, Nov. 7. 1659. and also for an interview between those two Princes in 1660. in the same Island, called the Island of *Pheasants*.

Bidys, the present name of *Indus*, one of the most famous Rivers of the *East-Indies*.

Bidunst, *Idumnea*, a part of *Palestine*.

Biela, *Bugella*, *Gaumellum*, and *Laumellum*, a Town in the District of *Vercellois* in *Piedmont* under the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Capital of a small Territory called *Le Biellese*. It is rich, handsome, and populous. *Francis II.* Duke of *Modena* died here in 1658.

Biela Osero, that is, in the *Muscovian* Language, the *White Lake*, is a Province of *Muscovy*, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom; between the Province of *Wologda* to the East and North, and that of *Novigrod* (which is also a Dukedom) to the South and West. The chief City of it is *Biela*, seated upon a River of the same name; almost in the middle between *Novigrod* to the East, and *Wologda* to the West, and about 62 *German* Miles North-West of *Moskoe*, the Capital of this Kingdom: written sometimes *Bela*.

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The Grand Duke of *Muscovy* shuts up a part of his Treasures in this City; because its Situation in the midst of many Marshes, renders it almost impregnable.

Bielska, a City of *Muscovy*, towards the Confines of *Lithuania*, about 30 German Miles North of *Smolasko*, and 59 North-West from *Moscow*; there is a Province annexed to this City called *Bielski*. This City is written *Bielsa*, and *Bielska*, and the Province *Bielski*. It is one of the Titles in the Stile of the Grand Duke of *Muscovy*.

Bielski. See *Bielska*.

Bielsko, *Bielsco*, a City in the Province of *Smolasko* in *Poland*, between *Grodno* to the South, and *Breslivo* to the North. This place was by Treaty surrendered to the *Muscovites* in 1634. together with *Smalensko*, *Novograd*, and other strong places, and the Territories belonging to them. It stands upon the River *Bielsi*, with a strong Fortrefs, betwixt *Breslivo* and *Warsaw*.

Bienna, *Buxna*, called by the Germans, *Biel*, is a small City in *Switzerland*, seated upon a Lake of the same name, between *Neuchâstel* to the South, and *Solothurn* or *Soleure* to the East under the Bishop of *Basle*; but from 1547. it has been in the League with the Cantons and so in a manner almost free. It was once also an Imperial City, though now no part of the Empire.

Biensina, a Town in the Province of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, under the Great Duke of *Florence*, taking its name from the Lake of *Biensina*.

Bielsid, a part of the *Carpathian* Fountains.

Biatala, or *Biutala*, a strong Fortrefs upon the furthest Borders of the Kingdom of *Barastola* in *Tartary*. It is the ordinary place of Residence for the Grand Lama, that is, the High Priest of their Law.

Bièvre, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which after a short course, falls into the *Seyne* a little above *Paris*. The Water of this River is accounted excellent for dying of Scarlet. In the years 1526. and 1579. it overflowed up to the second Story of the Houses in the Suburbs of *S. Marcell* at *Paris*.

Bigenis, *Abacena*, *Abacenum*, a Town in the Island of *Sicily* near *Messina*, upon the River called *Fiume di Castro Reale*, in the Valley of *Demona*.

Bigleswade, a Market-Town in *Bedfordshire*. The Capital of its Hundred: pleasantly seated on the River *Isel*.

Bigorra, *Bigerrones*, *Bigerrensis Comitatus*, a Province or County of *France*, so called from the principal Town: in length 10 Leagues, and in breadth 3: bounded on the west with *Basarn*, on the East with *Tholouse*, on the North with *Armagnac* and *Estrac*, and on the South with the *Pyrenean* Hills. This was once, an Earldom of a larger extent as *Pezer de Marca* saith in his History of *Bern. Tarbes* is its Capital City.

Bituba, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Bilbao the chief City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, call'd by the *Romans* *Flaviobriga*; seated upon the River *Nervio*, 2 Leagues from the *Cantabrian* Ocean; a large, beautiful, well traded City; from *S. Andro* 13 Miles to the North-East, and 24 from *Bayonne* to the South. *Joannes Mariana* is of opinion, that *Bilbao* is of a later Origine, and saith it was built by *Didacus Lupus de Haro*, Lord of *Biscay*; in 1293. which is true; but then it stands in the same place; the old Name of *Flaviobriga* was given it in Honor of *Vespasian*. This City stands in a Plain, in a wet Ground, upon a small River and is incommoded with very high Hills.

Bilbilis, the Birthplace of the Poet *Marzial*, was an ancient City in *Hispava Tarraconensis*, belonging to the *Celsiberi*, upon the River *Xalon*, famous for excellent Iron and Steel: some believe the modern

Calatayud, others *Xiloca* to be the same with it. *Bilbilis* is also the antient name of a River in that Country, said to have a particular Virtue for tempering of Iron and Steel: they now call it *Xiloca*. See *Xiloca*.

Bildulgerid, a City and Province in *Africa*, which lies a great length from East to West, but is not of equal breadth. It is bounded on the North by *Barbary*, on the East by *Egypte*, on the South by *Zabara* or the Desert; and on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean: a valt, but barren Country, nor has it any Cities of great Note in it: *Tarudane* and *Capeisa* are the most considerable. This Province was a part of the Country of the antient *Getuli*: about 980 Miles long from East to West, and 220 broad. The name signifies a Country fruitful of Dates.

Bilefeld, a Hanse Town in the Province of *Westphalia* in *Germany* towards *Munster*, with a good Castle.

Bildesdon, a Market-Town in *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Cosford*.

Bille, *Billena*, a River of *Germany*. It riseth in the Province of *Wageren*, separates *Holftein* from the lower Circle of *Saxony*, and falls into the *Elb* at *Hamburg*.

Billericay, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the Hundred of *Barnstaple*.

Billesdon, a Market-Town in *Lecestershire* in the Hundred of *Garrey*.

Billingham, a Market-Town in *Northumberland* in *Tindale* Ward.

Bimbolsze, a Market-Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Wassloffe*.

Billem, a Town in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Clermont*. It is a very trading Place, in a fruitful Soil.

Bimint, a small Island East of *Florida* in *America*. It is one of the *Lucayes*, to the South of the Island of *Bahama*.

Binche, *Bink* or *Bins*, *Binchium*, a Town in *Hainault*, near the River *Hainne*; 3 Leagues from *Mons*; to the Eastward, and 4 from *Mauberge* to the North; is now decaying: it was taken by the *French* in 1667. and restored back to the *Spaniards* in 1693. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Sister to the Emperor *Charles* V. built herself a Noble Palace here, to enjoy the good Air of the Place, which is still called *Marimons*.

Biengen, a fine Town belonging to the Elector of *Mayence*, upon the River *Rhine*, where it entertains the River *Nar*, which here is covered with a Stone Bridge; once a Free Imperial City, but now exempted from the Empire. The antient Geographers and Historians make mention of it. It has a Castle seated on a Hill, and stands 4 German Miles from *Mayence* towards the West, and 2 from *Greiznack* to the North: near it in an Island in the *Rhine*, is a Castle called *Mausziburn*: wherein the Report goes, that *Hatto* the second Archbishop of *Mayence* was eaten alive by *Rats*; it is now almost wholly ruin'd.

Bingham, a Market-Town in the County of *Northampton*, the Capital of its Hundred.

Bendmir, *Bagrada*, a River of *Persia*, which riseth in the Desarts of *Carmania*, about 10 German Miles South of *Hispaban*; and watering the Province of *Fars*, it watheth *Astachar*; after which having received another small River from the West, it falls into the *Persian* Gulph 25 German Miles West of *Ormus*.

Boltzgero, a Fortrefs built in a Lake, where the Duke of *Muscovy* keeps his Treasures. See *Biela Osero*.

Botoneburg, a small City belonging to the *Swedes* in *North Finland*, where the River (*Cumus*) *Rautow*,

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falls into the Bay of *Boener* in almost 62 deg. of Lat. It is a poor place, and consists of a few Houses.

Biotto, a River of South America, in the Kingdom of *Chili*; which springeth from the *Andes*, and running Westward, falls into the *Pacifick* Ocean, near *S. Conception* a City of *Chili* and the Island of *Araucirina*.

Bir, *Birba*, a small but Antient City of *Aralia Deserta*, upon the *Euphrates*, 130 Miles East of *Aleppo*, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, 10 German Miles West of *Urpha*. The usual place of Embarking upon the *Euphrates* for *Bagdes*. This City is under the *Turks*; and formerly was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Edessa*. Some write it *Biro*. *Ptolemy* mentions it.

Birba, or *Birkepin Birca*, the Capital Town of the Province of *Ostregotia* in *Sweden*: heretofore considerable, but almost ruined now.

Birkenfeld, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. Honoured with the Title of a Principality. It stands near the River *Nab*, 3 or 6 Leagues from *Treves*.

Birmingham, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire* in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*.

Biron, a Town in the Province of *Perigord* in *France*, and one of the most antient Baronies of the same. Erected into a Dukedom by King *Henry IV*. It at present bears the Title of a Marquisate.

Birs, and *Biersick*, are 2 small Rivers in the Canton of *Bajul*.

Bisaccia, a small City in the Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the *Apennine*, 2 Leagues from *Cedogna*, and 7 from *Monte-Verde*. It consisteth of a very small number of Inhabitants; yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*; and illustrated with the Title of a Dukedom.

Bisagno. See *Bisagno*.

Biscay, *Cantabria*, called by the *Spaniards Vizcaya*, by the *French Biscay*; hath on the North-West the *Cantabrian* Ocean, or the Bay of *Biscay*; on the East the Kingdom of *Navarra*, on the South the Kingdom of *Castile*, and on the West *Asturia*. It enjoys the Title of a Principality, because heretofore it had Princes of its own, of the Family of *Haro*; the last of which dying in the Siege of *Algezira*, this Principality fell to King *John of Castile*, and from thenceforward became a part of that Kingdom. It is about 26 Spanish Leagues from East to West, but not so broad. *Bilbao* is its principal City; it is a fruitful and a populous Country, and full of Sea Ports. Reduced heretofore under the *Roman* Yoke with great difficulty. § The same name is also given to a part of *New Spain* in *America*. They call it *New Biscay*. It is bounded on the North with the Kingdom of *Mexico*, the Province of *Panuco* to the East, *Zacatecas* to the South, and *Culiacan* to the West; there are 2 Mines of Silver in it. § The *French Biscay*, see *Basques*.

Bisegli, *Vigilia*, a City in the Province of *Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Trani*, upon the *Adriatick* Ocean; between *Trani*, *Molfetta*, and *Bari*.

Biserta, *Utica*, a City of *Africa*. Immortally honored by giving a *Sirname* to *Cato Uscensu*. It stands in the Kingdom of *Tunis* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Carthage* and *Tabarqua*: and is now become a Retreat of *Pirates*.

Bishops Castle, a Market-Town in the County of *Sainp* in the Hundred of *Purflow*, not far from the River *Chum*. It Elects 2 Members of Parliament.

Bisignano, *Besidia*, a little City in the hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rossano*, but exempted

from his Jurisdiction: also honored with the Title of a Principality which belongeth to the Family of *San Severini*; seated on a Hill, and has a strong Castle, upon the River (*Cosium*) *Cochilo*, which a little farther falls into the River *Crata*. It is a fine City of about 2 Miles compass, surrounded with high Hills: called *Urbs Bruitorium* by *Livy*.

Bisnagar, the Kingdom that bears this Name, is a considerable Country in the *East-Indies*; bounded on the North with the Kingdoms of *Decan* and *Cambam*; on the East, with the Gulph of *Bengale*; on the West with the *Indian* Sea, and on the South with the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and *Singa*; it is sometimes also call'd the Kingdom of *Narsinga*. This Kingdom is subject to a Prince of its own; but then it is also divided into several petty Kingdoms, which have Princes that are Tributary Homages to the King of *Narsinga*. The City that gives Name to it lies almost exactly in 15 d. of Northern Lat. and 107 of Long. on the Eastern side of a long chain of Mountains that divide this vast Promontory from North to South. It lies 45 Leagues West from the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengale*, and 35 from *Narsinga* to the West.

Bisneghe, *Hesperium Cornu*, commonly call'd *Capo-verde*, is a Promontory in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the Western Shoar, in 14 deg. of Northern Lat.

Bisnow, the Name of a Sect amongst the *Baujans*, in the *East-Indies*. In this, different from the Sect of *Zamarath*, That the Women live Widows after their Husbands death, and do not burn themselves in the same funeral Pile with them.

Bitche, a County in *Lorraine*, upon the Frontiers of *Germany*.

Bitetto, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; with an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It is but small, and indifferently Peopled. Betwixt *Bari* and *Bisonto*.

Bithynia, a celebrated Province of *Asia Minor*, where stood the famous Cities of *Nice* and *Calcedon*, *Heraclea*, and *Apamea*, &c. Heretofore a Kingdom; which ended in the Person of *Nicomedeus IV*, when dying without Issue he nominated the *Romans* his Heirs, in the Year 679. that is, 75 years before the Birth of our Saviour. It lies towards the *Euxine* Sea, and the *Archipelago*: And now call'd *Chissia*.

Bito, one of the Kingdoms of *Nigritia* in *Africa*: separated from the Kingdom of *Benu* by the Mountains; with a capital City of the same name.

Bitonto, *Burunum*, a City of the Territory of *Bari* in *Apulia* in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*: 5 miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea towards the South, and 8 from *Bari* to the West; it lies in a very fruitful Plain, in pretty good esteem, and indifferently well Peopled. Also adorn'd with the Title of a Marquisate.

Bitun, *Bursinum*, a Town in *Silesia*, where *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, besieged and took *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, his Competitor in the Kingdom of *Poland*, Prisoner, in the Year 1573. and alter, upon the Intercession of *Rodolphus II*. and his renouncing of his pretence to *Poland*, released him.

Bitbar, a Town of *Hungary*, upon the *Sava*.

Bitozas, *Sallum*, a River of *Andalusia*.

Bitzane, a Kingdom of *Ethiopia*, divided from the Kingdom of *Gojame*, in the same Region, by the River *Nile*.

Blackburn, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* near the River *Derwent*; the capital of its Hundred.

Black Sea. See *Euxine Sea*.

Blandiac, a Town in the Diocese of *Usetz* in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*.

Blanford, a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Pimperm*, upon the River *Stower*.

Blankenberghe, a Town and Port, with a Castle, in *Flanders*; 2 Leagues from *Bruges*, and thereabouts from *Ostend*.

Blamont, or *Blamont*, *Blamontium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain* upon the River *Voiziere*; giving the Title of an Earl. Formerly Fortified. At present in a low condition.

Blansac, a Town in the Province of *Angoumois* in *France* upon the River *Nai*, situated in a fruitful Soil; betwixt *Valente*, *Bonteville*, and *Angouleme*.

Blavet, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*, giving Name to the Town *Blavet*, (see *Porto Louis*); and passing *Pontivy* and *Hennebont*, falling into the Ocean at *Porto Louis*.

Blaye, *Blavium*, *Blavonium*, a well fortified Town of great importance in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the River *Gironde*, 6 Leagues from *Bordeaux*. (The *Gironde* is a name they give the *Garonne* after its reception of the *Dordogne*). Since the year 1475. by the order of *Lewis XI.* the Foreign Vessels going up to *Bordeaux*, use to leave their Artillery here. In the Civil Wars of *France*, this Town was first taken by the *Huguenots*; then by the *Leaguers*, who held it out against a Siege in 1593. tho' the Spanish Fleet coming to their assistance, was defeated by the Marshal *de Matignon*.

Blieking, a Province in *Sweden*, yielded to them by the *Danes* in 1658. at the Treaty of *Norvik*. It lies upon the *Baltick* Sea, and was heretofore remark'd with the Title of a Dukedom.

Blimpes, *Blimia*, an ancient People of *Aethiopia*, reduced under the Roman Empire in the time of the Emperor *Marcian*. Fabulously reported to have their Eyes in their Breasts from nothing but an ill custom of holding down their Heads too low.

Blime, a fruitful Country in the ancient Kingdom of *Sannur*, in *Asia Minor*, watered by the River *Armas*. *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, defeated *Nicomedes* King of *Bethymia* here; who thereupon retired into *Italy*.

Blletterans, a Town in *Franche Comté*, upon the Borders of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and the River *Seile*, about 9 Leagues from *Dole* and *Chalon*. Heretofore Fortified, now without Walls.

Blitburg, or *Blitborough*, a small Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the South side of the River *Blithe*, which a little farther falls into *Southwold* Bay. In this Town, *Anna*, a Christian King of the *East-Angles* lies buried, who was slain by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, in a set Battle, together with *Ferminius*, his eldest Son, in the year 654. *Henry I.* King of *England* founded afterwards a Priory of *Black Canons*. But that being demolished, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very small Place.

Blith, a Market-Town in the County of *Northingham* in the Hundred of *Bassetlaw*.

Blots, *Blesé*, a Town in *France*, and Capital of a County call'd *Le Bloss*; it is well built and populous, upon the *Loire*, which is here passable by a Bridge of Stone; it has also a Castle, lately repair'd by *Gaston*, Duke of *Orleans*. The Kings of *France* have frequently retired hither to enjoy themselves, by reason of the pleasantness of the situation of it, and the Magnificence and Elegance of the Buildings. *Lewis XII.* was born here, in the Year 1461. *Ann* his Queen died here in 1514. also *Claude* the Queen of *Francis I.* in 1524. and *Catharine de Medices*, the Relict of *Henry II.* in 1589. Here was also that famous Assembly of the States of *France*, in which, by the order of *Henry III.* *Henry Duke of Guise* was Assassinated, together with the Cardinal his Brother; which caus'd the Murdering of that Prince soon after, by *James Clemens* a *Dominican Fryar*, in revenge of it. This place lies between *Tours* and *Orleans*: The County of *le Bloss* is bounded on the East by the Dukedom of *Orleans*, on the West by *Tours*,

on the South by *Berry*, and on the North by *Beauffe*. **Blonies**, *Bloncius*, a City or very great Town of the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Conines of the Province of *Mazowski*, 7 Polish Miles from *Warsaw* towards the West; built all of Timber.

Bobto, *Bobi*, *Bobum*, a City in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, with an Episcopal See, under the Archbishop of *Genova*. It takes its situation upon the River *Trabia*, and its Original from an Abby founded here in former times by *S. Columbanus*.

Bocchara, a River of *Baëria*.

Bochtz, *Caopus*, a City of *Egypt*, upon the Western Branch of the *Nile*, where *Claudian* the Poet was born; 25 Miles East of *Alexandria*.

Bochar, or *Buchar*, *Bochora* and *Buchara*, an ancient and a stately City of *Asia*, in the Province of *Mawarahnabrah*, call'd by the *Romans* *Trans Oxiana Regio*, a days Journey beyond the River *Oxus*; this City was the Birth-place of *Avicenna*, the famous Arabian Physician and Philosopher, who flourish'd in *Spain*, in the X. Century. He is said to have been the first that settled the true method of Physick by the many Books published by him; he was born in 922. and died in 1050.

Bobegrave, a Town in *Holland* upon the *Rhine*, 3 Leagues from *Utrecht*: Made remarkable by a Battle here fought betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*, in the Year 1674.

Bodmit, *Volva* or *Voluba*, a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Trigg*, which returns Two Burgesses to the Parliament. It is situated near the River *Alan*, and was heretofore the Seat of a Bishop.

Bodrog, a City of the Upper *Hungary* on the River *Danube*, which was heretofore the Capital of an Earldom. This place lies 7 German Miles South of *Segedin*, 16 East of *Buda*, and about 4 Miles North of *Esseck*; it is now in the hands of the Emperor, by the Conquest of *Buda* and *Segedin* in 1686.

Bodrog, a River of the Upper *Hungary*, which riseth in the *Carpatian* Hills, and falls into the *Tibiscus* at *Tokey*.

Boeotia, an ancient Province of *Greece*, now call'd *Seramulipa*: *Plutarch*, and *Pausanias*, and *Edamiondas* were Natives thereof: the famous *Helicon* and *Aganippe* stand in it: the Rivers *Soporus* and *Cephisus* watered it: and in all the former Wars of *Greece*, this Province bore a considerable Share. See *Seramulipa*.

Bogazyn, the Streight between *Constantinople* and *Asia*, antiently call'd *Bosphorus Thracicus*.

Bogdians, the same with *Moldavians*.

Bohemia, a great Kingdom in *Germany* belonging to the House of *Austria*; which though it is almost encompassed by the *German* Territories, yet is properly no part of *Germany*. It has a distinct and different Language, and been a separate Kingdom ever since the year 1036. Bounded on the North and West by the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the East by *Hungary*, and on the South by *Bavaria* and *Austria*: containing almost 40 Towns and Cities in it that they call *Royal*, whereof *Prague* is the Capital. This Kingdom maintained great Wars with the *Caroline* Race of Kings, till about the year 894. *Borzvoins* Duke of *Moravia*, becoming Prince also of *Bohemia*, procur'd their embracing the *Christian* Faith universally. When in the year 1196. *Petrus Capuanus*, one of the Cardinals of *Rome*, would have brought in *Celibacy* amongst *Catholic* Clergy, he met with great opposition, and ran the hazard of being slain by the *Bohemian* Priests. They received the *Waldenses*, who fled hither about the year 1220. *John Huss*, and *Forom* of *Prague* about the year 1414. had great success in their Preaching, and *George Podirzsch* King of *Bohemia* became his Convert. In 1454. there was

another Accession of the *Waldenses*; inasmuch that in 1467. there was 200 Churches of this Persuasion in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. In the year 1536, they embraced *Luther's* Reformation: 1564, they obtained from *Maximilian* that Liberty which *Ferdinand I.* had deny'd them; which last but one Year. In 1575. they obtained their Liberty again, which was confirm'd in the Year 1611. by *Rodolphus II.* *Matthias* the next Emperor not maintaining these Grants, they chose *Frederick* Elector Palatine King of *Bohemia*, and Crown'd him at *Prague* in 1619. This caus'd a War with the House of *Austria*: The Elector being eject'd by force of Arms in the Year 1620, for 30 Years following, *Germany* became an *Abeldama*, a Field of Blood; and the Reformation wastruined by an Edict made in 1630. And the House of *Austria* in *Germany* was in almost equal danger. *Albertus* Duke of *Austria* obtained this Crown by Election in the Year 1437. And in the Year 1526, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Austria* was freely elected after the former Branch had been discontinu'd; since which time there has been no Interruption but that unfortunate one made by *Frederick* Elector Palatine; so that it is become, by the Strength of the House of *Austria* and the Weakness of the *Bohemians*, an Hereditary Kingdom to the House of *Austria*. The King of *Bohemia* is the first secular Elector of the Emperor of *Germany*, though it be no part of the Empire.

Boiana, a River that divides *Dalmatia* from *Macedonia*; this River is commonly call'd *il Drimo*; and in its proper place I shall speak more of it.

Botano, a Colony and City of the *Sarmites* in the County of *Molise* upon the River *Biferno*, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea: It stands at the foot of the *Apennine* in the borders of *Campana*, 18 Miles from *Trivento* towards the North, and 22 from *Capua* towards the East; and though it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, yet it is little, and ill built, and ill inhabited.

Botti, an ancient People, 1. of *Gallia Celtica*, possessing the Provinces now call'd *Auvergne* and *Bourbonnais* in *France*. 2. of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; otherwise mentioned by the Names of *Bojares* and *Bavari*. See *Bavari*. 3. Of *Gallia Cispadana* in 1747, where are now the Dutchies of *Modena* and *Parma*. See *Gallia*.

Botsbelle or *Enrichemont*, *Boscabellum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, with a Castle, and the Title of a Principality; betwixt *Bourges* and *Sancerre*.

Bois-de-Trabillon, or *Bois-de-Camelon*, a Forest upon the Banks of the *Seine* betwixt *Paris* and *Pontoise* in *France*. One *Camelon* in the time of *Charles the Great*, using to ambuscade Men here, has left his Name to the Place.

Boisy, a Seignory in the Country of *Chablais* in *Savooy*, near the Lake of *Geneva*.

Bolens, *Bolna*, *Bohena*, an ancient City of the *Morea*, mention'd by *Pausanias* and *Stephanus*, near to *Patras* and the River *Glaucis*; and sometime an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Patras*.

Bolene, a Town in the County of *Venaisin* in *Provence* in *France*; upon the Ascant of a little Hill with the River *Letz* gliding at its foot. It shews the ruins of a Castle.

Bolshava, *Boleslavia*, a small City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Gizera*, which falls into the River *Albus*: This City stands eight Miles from *Prague* towards the North East. There is another call'd *Trunges* *Bungzel*, which stands within two Miles of *Prague*, where the *Gizera* falls into *Albus*; which last was built in 935. They are distinguished from each other by the Names of the *Old* and the *Younger* *Boleslav*.

Bolterban, a Lake near the Village of *Attembeck* in the Province of *Westphalia* in *Germany*; having a remarkable strong Flux and Reflux daily.

Bolli, *Paplagenia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*. *Bologna*, in *Italy*. See *Bononia*.

Bologne à la mer; the *Actus Portus* of *Cesar*, *Gessoriacus Portus*, and *Gessoriacum*, a City of *Picardy*, a Province of *France*; it is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rhemes*; and stands upon the River [*Lisana*] *Lénars*, which there falling into the *British* Sea on the South of this City, makes a convenient Haven. This City is distant from *Calis* about seven Leagues to the South, and five from *Esclaples* to the North. It gives name to a small County which from it is call'd *le Boulonnais*. The Town is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower; both which are well fortified. This place seems to have been the usual place of passing into *Britain* during the *Roman* Empire; and both *Claudius* and *Caïrgula* came to it on that account: And *Pliny* saith, it was the shortest and most convenient Passage. It began to be call'd *Bononia* about the time of *Constantine* the Great, who took it in his Passage to his Father then dying at *York*. *Henry* the VII. of *England* in 1487. reduc'd this City to a very low condition, when he enter'd *France* for the Protection of the Dutchy of *Brittain*; but then *Charles* the VIII. of *France* bought his Peace, and preserv'd it. His Son *Henry* the VIII. took it afterwards in 1544. and kept it all his Life: *Edward* the VI. in the Disorders of his Minority sold or surrendered it to the *French* again, for a much less sum of Money than it cost the Crown of *England* to gain it. The Bishop's See was translated hither from *Tarbay* when the *English* took that City. It lies in Longitude 22. 47. Latitude 50. 30. S. Also a small Town in the Province of *Gascogne*, near the River *Gers*, upon the borders of *Burgoyne*.

Le Boulonnais, or the County belonging to *Bologna*, lies in the North part of the Province of *Picardy*; bounded on the West by the *British* Sea, on the North by the County of *Guines*, on the East by *Artois*, and on the South by the County of *Ponthieu*; from which last it is separated by the River *Canche*. This County was once an Earldom of it self; during which time it gave one King to *England*, and another to *Jerusalem*, *Godfrey* III. was the latter, and King *Stephen* of *England* the other; it continued so till *King Edward de la Bar* (the last Earl of it) in 1477. sold it to *Lewis* XI. of *France*, who with mighty Ceremony did homage to the *Virgin Mary*, and made her some Promises which his Successors never thought of keeping; as may be seen in *Dr. Heylin's Cosmography*.

The Bolognese, a Territory adjacent to the City of *Bologna* in *Italy*, generally epithet'd *la Grassa*, from its Fruitfulness: *Dove si legano le vigne con salicce*, where the *Vines* are tied up with *Salicages*, lays the Proverb.

Bolsena, *Volturnum*, a City of *S. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*, which was the seat of a Bishop until the Translation thereof to *Orvieto*. It gives Name to the Lake *Bolsena*, in which the Island of *Matana* stands, where the Queen *Amalazonte* was put to death by the ungrateful *Theodatus*.

Bolsover, a Market-Town in *Derbyshire* in the Hundred of *Scardale*. The Duke of *Nottingham* has a Seat here.

Bolswert, or *Boleswert*, a Town in *West-Friesland*, in the Earldom of *Holland*, about 3 Leagues from *Leuwarden*.

Bolton, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Salford*; with the Title of a Duke of late to the Lord Marquess of *Winchester*.

Bolsano, a small Town in the *Vicentine* in *Italy*, under the Republick of *Venice*, upon the River *Adige*. Others place it in the *Trentine*, and say it is a very Trading Place.

Bombon, a Province of *Peru* in the *West-Indies*, towards the River *Xauxa*.

Bommel, *Bommelia*, an Island beautified with a fair Town in the Dutchy of *Guederland*. The Town stands upon the River *Maes*, two German Miles from *Boisladuc* towards *Utrecht*, and belongs properly as a Fee to the Dutchy of *Brabant*, in the Confines of which it is; but it is under the *United Provinces*. In 1672. it was taken by the *French*, and deserted the next year, after they had dismantled it: The Island in which it stands is about thirteen Miles in length, and lies between the *Wael* to the North, and the *Maes* to the South: call'd, by the *Dutch*, *Bommelweert*. Some take it for the *Insula Bastavorum* of *Cesar*.

Bon, *Bonna*, *Ara Ubiorum*, and *Verona*, *Bonne*, is one of the principal Cities of the Bishp, rick of *Cologne*, and thofusal Seat of that Elector, upon the *Rhine*, four German Miles from *Cologne*. It was first a *Roman* Colony, call'd *Colonia Julia Bonna*, and frequently mention'd in the ancient Historians on that Account: In the middle Ages it became a Free Imperial City; *Frederick* of *Austria* was here elected and Crowned in 1314. against *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In 542. here was a Synod held. In 1588. the Duke of *Parma* took it by Famine. In 1673. the Prince of *Orange* took it from the *French*, (who had surpris'd it the year before) and restor'd it to the Empire; it has for a long time been exempted from the Empire, and possess'd by the Electors of *Cologne*. Accordingly the Cardinal of *Furstemburg*, in pursuance of his Election to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, Jul. 19. 1688. took possession of it; whose Pretences, on the one side being justifi'd by the King of *France*, and on the other being oppos'd both by the Emperor and the Pope, produc'd the general War that now flames among the *European* Princes. And though *Bonne* in this Conjunction was strongly inforced for its Security with a *French* Garrison; yet, after about a Months Siege by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with the Forces of the Allies under his Command, it was oblig'd to surrender to them, *Octob.* 12. 1689. This Town lies in Long. 28. 40. Lat. 50. 42. **Bonne**, *Hippo*, a City of the Province of *Constantine* in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean*; famous for it's being an Episcopal See heretofore, in the Person of the Great *S. Austin*. *Hippo* was quite destroy'd by the *Caliphr* in 651. This of *Bonne* was built near its Ruines, and call'd by the Arabians *Beled-el-Ugneb*; by the Christians *Bonne*, as being the best and fruitfulest Country in *Barbary*. The K. of *Tunis* built it a Castle in the year 1500. *Charles V.* Emperor destroy'd all its Fortifications in 1535. The *Turks* have since repaired it, and it is provided with a little Port. **B**, Also a Town in the Province of *Fossigny* in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, upon the Rivulet of *Meny* or *Monole*, 3 or 4 Leagues from *Geneva*; supposed to be the ancient *Banta*.

Bonate, one of the *Leeward Islands* of *America*, which has its name from the Goodness of the Air. Taken from the *Dutch* by the *Buccaniers* in 1686. in 12 d. of Lat.

Boncento, a small Town in the Province of *Tuscany* in *Italy* upon the River *Ombrone*, near *Siena*. It was here, that the Emperor *Henry VII.* was poison'd in 1313.

Boncourt, a Village upon the River *Eure*, in the Diocese of *Eureux*, in the Province of *Normandy* in *France*: Strangely consumed by an unaccountable Wild-fire in the 4 years preceding 1670.

Boni, a Town upon the *Loire* between *Nevers* and *Orleans*; the ancient residence of the Knights of *S. Lazarus*, an Order now abolished in *France* and incorporated with that of *S. Maurice* in *Savoy*.

Bonsfatto, a City in the Island of *Corfica*, which has a Port belonging to it. Thought to be the *Palla*

of *Ptolemy*. It is well built and traded; and frequented by one of the best Fortresses in *Europe*. The Straights betwixt the Islands of *Corfica* and *Sardinia* receive the Name of *le Bocche di Bonifacio* from hence; which Geographers conclude to be the same with the *Fretum Tapros* of *Pliny*, the *Fretum Erythrum* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Sinus Sardinus* of *Eustatius*. They are sometimes also call'd *le bocche di Bisognere*.

Bonnetal, a Town in the Province of *Beauce*, up in the *Loire* in *France*, 6 Leagues from *Chartres*, and 3 from *Chasteaudun*. Both its Name and Rise is come from a great Abbey of the *Benedictines* here.

Bonnetille, *Bonopolis*, the Capital Town of the Province of *Fossigny* in *Savoy*; about 5 Leagues from *Anney* and *Geneva*, upon the River *Arve*, at the Foot of the Mountains; and at present but little considerable.

Bononia, in Italian *Bologna*, is a City of *Roman-dia* in *Italy*, an Archbishop's See erected by Pope *Gregory XIII.* a *Bolognese* of the Family of *Bon Compagno*, who in 1582. brought also the University here into great Fame. It has been under the Popes ever since *Julius II.* who extorted it from the *Bentivolio's*; it is beautiful and a populous City, and thought one of the principal Cities of *Italy*; the second at least in the States of the Church: 25 Miles from *Ferrara* towards the South, at the Foot of the *Apennine* Mountains, near the little River *Renio*: extraordinarily full of Gentry. It was heretofore a *Roman* Colony, till it submitted to the *Lombards* in the 8th Century. And being afterwards a Republick, it maintained a War 3 years with the Republick of *Venice*; and another with the Emperor *Frederick II.* whose Natural Son *Euzelin* became its Prisoner. *Honorius II.* *Lucius II.* *Gregory XIII.* *Innocent IX.* and *Gregory XV.* were all born here, and *Alexander V.* died here. *Lewis* the Son of *Lotharius*, deprived this City of its Walls in 844. They chose the *Bentivolio's* for their Princes in 1208. who were conquer'd by *Jobu Galeacio* in 1308. Here was a Council held in 1310. In 1519. The Emperor *Charles V.* was Crown'd in the most Noble Church of *S. Petronio* here by Pope *Clement VII.* And the Conical of *Trent* was removed hither in 1547. holding their 9th. and 10th. Sessions under Pope *Paul III.* It lies in Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15. About 6 Miles in Compais, and indifferently well fortified. Governed under the Pope by a Legate a *Latere*, with the privilege of keeping an Embassy for its Service at *Rome*, where it is treated more like a Sister than a Subject. The University carries the greatest Name of any now in *Europe* for the Canon and Civil Laws; whence, *Bononia docet*, they say to a Proverb. The Streets are furnish'd with arched Galleries, for Preservation against Heat, in the Nature somewhat of the *Rows* at *Chester*. The Body of *S. Dominique* Founder of the *Dominican* Order lies interr'd in a stately Convent of that Order here. The Metropolitan Church of *S. Peters* is built according to the same Plat with that of *S. Peters* at *Rome*. An Academy of the *Oriasi* is erected in this City: And for the learned Authors produc'd by the University, see the *Bibliotheca* of *Job. Anovius Bumaldi*. The adjacent Country has the Name of the *Bolognese* from hence. See *Bolognese*.

Boot, an Island of *Scotland* in the Straights betwixt the Isle of *Arran* and the Province of *Argyle*.

Bopart, *Bopartium*, *Bodobriga*, a Town in the Archbishoprick of *Trèves* upon the *Rhine* in *Germany*, betwixt *Coblentz* and *S. Goar*.

Boquerano, a little Island of *Asia* in the *Indian* Ocean about 8 Leagues from *Borneo*.

Bozholm, a Fortress in the Island of *Oeland* near *Garbia* in the *Baltick* Sea, not above two Miles from *Caimar* East, in Lat. 56. 50. and Long. 24. 17.

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Borchole, a small Town upon the River *Aa* in the Province of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, under the Bishop of *Munster*.

Bordelong, *Bordelona*, a Town beyond the *Ganges* belonging to the Kingdom of *Siam*. It has a Port upon the Gulph of *Siam*, betwixt *Lingor* and *Singora*.

Borgo, a Town in the Province of *Finland* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the Gulph of *Finland*, betwixt *Vibourg* and *Revel*.

Borgo S. Domino, a City in the Dutchy of *Parma* in *Italy*, with a Bishops See erected by Pope *Clement VIII.* and placed under the Archbishop of *Bologna* by Pope *Paul V.* Heretofore call'd *Fidonia* and *Julia*. Its ancient Abbey was destroyed by the Emperor *Frederick II.*

Borgofan Sepulchro, *Biturgia*. a City in the States of the Great Duke of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, with an Episcopall See under the Archbishop of *Florence*. Some Synodical Constitutions were made here in 1691.

Borgo di Sessia, a Town properly in the *Milanese* in *Italy*, but belonging to the States of the Duke of *Savoy*, upon the River *Sessia* from whence it receives this Name.

Borgo-Val-De-Caro, a Town and Fortrefs in the States of the Duke of *Parma* in *Italy*, upon the Borders of the States of *Genoua*.

Borgia, *Beljimum*. a City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, 11 Miles from *Zaragoza* to the East.

Boriquen, one of the greatest Leeward Islands upon the Western Coast of *America*; betwixt *S. Croix* and *Porto rico*, under the *Spaniards*. The Natives of this Island in the beginning believed the *Spaniards* were Immortal, till one *Salsedo* they saw happened to be drowned in the River of *Guarabo*.

Borjethenes. See *Nieper*.

Borques, *Bormano*, a Town and Barony in *Provence* in *France*, betwixt *Theuion* and *S. Tropes*, near the Sea.

Borzuta, a River within the States of the Republick of *Genoua* in *Italy*; formed by 2 Rivulets of this Name, that rise in *Piedmont* and unite at *Sessana*. Thence *Bormia* passes by *Acqui*, receives some other small Rivers, and is received itself by the *Tanaro* near *Alexandria della Paglia*.

Borzuto, the Italian Name for *Worms* in *Germany*. See *Worms*. § Also a small Town and County in the Country of the *Gisjons* upon the River *Adda* near the *Valtelline*.

Borneo, one of the greatest Islands in the *East-Indies*; between *Sumatra* to the West, *Java* to the South, *Celebes* to the East, and the *Philippine* Islands to the North. It is of a round shape, and the *Line* cuts the Southern part of it. Reported to be 1800 Miles in *Compass*, and to contain several Kingdoms; but the truth is the Eastern parts of this Island were never well discovered by the *Europeans* yet. *Borneo* the principal City, lies on the North-Western Shoar in a Bay. It is a rich, populous place, well Traded, built in a low ground, not much unlike *Venice*, and has belonging to it a capacious Haven.

Borndem, a Territory and its Capital Town with a Castle in the Earldom of *Flanders*; being a part of the demans properly belonging to the said Earldom.

Bornholm, *Boringia*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, taken by the *Swedes* in 1644. from the *Danes*, and afterwards ceded to them in 1658. by the Treaty of *Reschill*; but restored again in consideration of an Equivalent of Royal Demans in *Scobon*. This Island affords excellent Pasturage and Cattle. It lies towards the furbest parts of *Bicking*, and has a goodly Town called *Nex*, and a Cattle named *Sandhamer*.

Borno, a Kingdom, a Town, a Desert, and a Lake in the Division of *Nigritia* in *Africa*, being the Country of the antient *Garamantes*. The Kingdom stands bounded with *Nubia* to the East, *Berdoa* and *Gaoga* to the North, *Gangara* to the West, and the *Niger* to the South.

Bols, *Bosi*, *Bossa*; an antient City in the Island of *Sardinia*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sassari*, betwixt *Oristagni* to the South and *Sassari* to the North.

Bolcaulle, a Market-Town in *Cornwal* in the Hundred of *Lejneweth*, which Elects a Members of Parliament.

Bolcabell, a Name deservedly given to the *Royal Oak* which served as an *Asylum* to King *Charles II.* for some days after the Battle of *Worcester* in *Sept.* 1651. about 4 Miles from *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordshire*.

Bolbecuc, *Boscum Ducis*, now called by the *French* *Bolduc*, and by the *Flandrians* *S. Sveroggenbosch*, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Meebleu*, seated upon the River *Disa*, *Dios*, which a little farther to the North falls into the *Maze*. It is a large new City, environed with Rivers and Marshes, very well fortified, and only one League from the *Maze*: taken by the *Dutch* in 1629. who are still possessed of it. *Geofry* Duke of *Brabant* made a Town of it out of a Wood, in the year expressed in this Chronogram,

GodefridUs DUX e SILVA seCile oppidUM.

The See was founded by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. And the Country called the *Mayorality* of *Bolbecuc*, containing above 100 Villages, has this City for its Capital.

Bosnia, called by the *French* *Bosson*, by the *Germans* *Uossen*, is a Province of *Europe*, bounded on the North by *Sclavonia*, on the West by *Croatia*, on the East by *Servia*, and on the South by *Dalmatia*; it takes its name from the River *Bosna*, which riseth in *Servia*, thence entering *Bosnia*, waters *Bosno-Saras* and falls into the *Save*. It had Kings of its own from 1337. till 1465. having been before a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. The *Turks* under *Malomeres II.* Conquered it in 1465. and are still possessed of a great part of it. The same *Mahomet* called *Stephen* the last King of *Bosnia* to be head alive.

Bosphorus Cimmerius, that famous Strait or passage at which the *Euximo* Sea communicates with the *Panlus Maeosis* or the Sea of *Tana*. They now call it the *Streights* of *Cassa* and *Kerci* from two Towns in the Peninsula of *Taurica Chersonesus* which are situated upon the Banks of it. Heretofore there was a Town called *Bosphorus* in those parts, which gave Name both to the *Streights* and to the antient People the *Bosphori* mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c. It afterwards changed its name to *Paniceapolum*, which some believe to be the same with the modern *Vespero*, a late Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. § *Bosphorus Thracicus*, otherwise known by the Name of the Canal of the *Black Sea* and the *Streights* of *Constantinople*, is so narrow a passage betwixt *Thrace* and *Asia Minor*, that in some Streets at *Constantinople* they can hear the Cocks crowing upon the Shoars of *Asia*. Upon this *Bosphorus* stands *Gallipoli*, the *Dardanelli*, and the *Seven Towers* where Prisoners of State are secured. It is now called *Bogazin*.

Bolsa, or *Bosra*. See *Bussereth*. § *Srabu* speaks of another *Bosra* in *Phoenicia*.

Bessa, a Town in *Hainault* near *Valencienne*, dignified with the Title of an Earldom.

Boston, a Corporation in *Lincolnshire*, seated on both sides of the River *Wisham*, which is covered by a Timber

Timber Bridge, the Town stands within 3 Miles of the Sea, and has a very convenient Haven, which in Mr. Camden's time was well Traded; it sends 2 Burgesses to the Parliament. § Also a place in New-England of the same name; well built and peopled. It is indeed the Capital Town of that Plantation.

Boweston, an ancient Market-Town in *Leicestershire*, upon the River *Senne*, which a little farther falls into the *Anker* at *Atterston*. Near this place *Henry Earl of Richmond*, Aug. 22. 1485. overthrew in Battle *Richard III.* and put an end to those long and bloody Wars between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*. And *March 12. 1686.* King *James II.* did this Town the honor to constitute Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, amongst many other great Honors, Baron of *Boweston*.

Bothnia, a Province of *Sweden* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which gives Name to the *Baltic* Sea or that Branch of the *Baltick* which lies most West; between which and *Lapland* this Province lies. *Torn* is its Capital City.

Bova, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Reggio*, near the Ocean; betwixt the Cape de *Spartivento* and *Reggio*.

Bouchain, *Bochenium*, *Bucinum*, a small but strong Town, well fortified, in the Province of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countries* upon the River *Eiscaut* betwixt *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*. It is the Capital of the County of *Offerwand*, which formerly belong'd immediately to the eldest Sons of the Earls of *Hainault*. Taken by the *French* in 1676. and ever since by them retained.

Bouillers, a Territory contained in the Diocese of *Amiens* in *Picardy* in *France*, upon the River *Auhie*: Remarkable for giving Name to an Ancient and Eminent Family in that Province.

Boubin, an Island of *France* between the Coasts of the Provinces of *Poitou* and *Bretaigne*, below the Mouth of the *Loyre*. §. Also a Town in the County of *Forez* in the same Kingdom near the River *Lignon*, which is one of the best Places in *Forez*.

Bobines, *Bovinacum*, a small Town upon the River *Maze*, in the County of *Namur*; made famous by a bloody Battle given here by *Philip* the August, King of *France*, to *Ferdinand* Earl of *Flanders*, who was here taken Prisoner in the Year 1214: Whereupon *Philip* founded the Abbey of our Lady de la *Victoire* near *Sensis* in Commemoration of his Victory. This Town lies 4 Leagues from *Namur* to the South.

Bovina, *Bovinum*, is a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine* near the River *Cervaro*, six Leagues from *Troja* to the South, and twelve from *Ariano* to the South-East.

Bouillon, *Bullonium*, a small Town and Castle in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, four Leagues from *Mafers* to the North, and ten from *Namur*. The Capital of an ancient Dukedom, which lies between the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* to the West, and *Champagne* to the South. This Dukedom was mortgaged to *Otobere* Bishop of *Liege*, in 1096, by *Godfrey* then Duke of it, after the famous King of *Jerusalem*; and ever since the Bishops of this Diocese have claim'd a Right to it. But by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679, it was agreed, that the Dukes of *Bouillon*, who are in possession of it, should peaceably enjoy the same; all Differences being referred to honorary Arbitrators; and that the Bishops should in the mean time use no Force against the said Dukes; and so it remains to this day in their Possession.

Boulogne. See *Bologne*, *Bolognese*, and *Bononia*.

Bourbone, *Barbonium*, a small City of *France*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Bourbone*; bounded on the North with the Province of *Nivernois*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, on the West with the Province of *Berry* and *Marche*, and on the South with *Auvergne*. The River *Allier* (*El-laver*) cuts this Dukedom into two Parts; and it lies in length from the North-East to the South-West twenty eight Leagues between the Rivers of *Loire* and *Cher*. *Robert*, the fourth Son of *Lewis* the Ninth King of *France*, had this Dutchy in Marriage with *Agnes* of *Bourbone*, whose descent after 300 years in the Person of *Henry IV.* came to the Crown of *France* in 1590. and his Grandchild *Lewis XIV.* now enjoys that Throne. The principal City call'd *Bourbonne* or *Archambault* lies 4 Leagues from *Moulins*, 16 from *Paris* to the South, near the River *Allier*. This City was erected from a Barony into a Dukedom, by *Charles le bel* in 1297. And its Castle is reputed a place of great Strength. §. The Island of *Bourbon*, otherwise call'd *Majcareni*, is an Island under the *French* ever since the *Portuguese* lost it to them; in the *Aethiopic* Ocean to the East of *Madagascar*, about 25 Leagues in Length and 14 in Breadth. They say there is a Volcano in some part of it; the rest is very fruitful.

Bourbon l'Aney, a Town and Castle in the Province of *Burgogne* in *France*, 7 Leagues from *Moulins*, and one quarter of a League from the *Loyre*. It is much in Esteem for Mineral Waters, which are here covered with a Noble Structure of the Ancient Roman Work. This Town was never taken in the Civil Wars. It gives Name to a Territory in the Diocese of *Aulun*, that is parted from the Province of *Bourbonnois*; by the River *Loyre*.

Boyne, *Bovina*, a River in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, which runs hard by *Drogheda*, where *K. James II.* and his Army, being about 25000 men encamped on the South side of this River, received the Defeat of *Jul. 1. 1690.* by *K. William* in *Perlon*: The Duke of *Schomberg* was killed in the Action.

Bourbourg, *Burburgus*, a Town in the East of *Flanders*, not above one Mile from *Graveling*, which was taken by the *French* in 1657. and has remained ever since in their Hands.

Bourdeaux, [*Burdigala*], the Capital of the Province of *Guenne*, and an Archbishop See; the Seat of one of the Parliaments of *France*; rich, well built, and populous. It has a noble Haven at the Mouth of the River *Garonne*, much frequented by the *Dutch* and *English*, and all other Northern Nations for Wine, Salt, &c. So that this City is deservedly accounted one of the best in *France*. It is also built in a very fruitful Soil, and rarely improved by Art and Industry. It gave Birth to *Aufonius* the Poet, and to *Richard II.* King of *England*. It has also a very strong Castle call'd *le Chateau Trompette*: And was an University in the times of the *Romans*, which Honor has been reconferred upon it by *Charles VII.* *Eugenius IV.* and *Lewis XI.* since which times it has produced many very learned Men. First built by the *Galls*, improved by the *Romans*, made the Capital of a Kingdom by the *Gots*. It fell into the hands of lesser Lords, with the Title of Counts or Earls, after the times of *Charles the Great*: United with the Dukedom of *Guenne* in the times of *Charles the Bald*. *Alemora* the Daughter and Heir of *Lewis VII.* of that House, being married first to the King of *France*, and after to *Henry I.* of *England*; this Dukedom was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and continued so till wrested from them by *Charles VII.* of *France*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The *French* had indeed usurped it before upon King *John*; but the *English* were not without hope,

of recovering it till this last mentioned time it has given some disturbances to the Reigns of *Loth IX.* and *XIV.* but is now finally brought under, having in 1650. been reduced by force of Arms, and a Siege. There has been many National Councils held here, and some Provincial Synods; it stands about 12 Leagues from the shores of the Ocean upon the South side of the *Garonne*, in the most Southern Part of *France*, in Long. 20. 10. and Lat. 44. 30. The antient Inhabitants, by *Pluv* and *Sirabo* have the Title given them of *Bituriges Vivisci*, to distinguish them from those of *Bourges* called *Bituriges Cubi*.

Bazangouf, a Town in the Province of *la Marche* in *France*, upon the little River *Taurion*; three Leagues from *S. Leonard* and 5 from *Limoges*. Some are pleased to include it in *Poitou*.

Bourgen Bresse, *Forum Sebavianorum*, *Tannum*, *Burgus*, a City in the County of *Bresse* in *France*, upon the River *Rejusse*, 5 Leagues distant from *Macon* to the East, and 9 from *Lyon* to the North: It has been under the Crown of *France* ever since 1601, when this whole County which before pertained to the Dukedom of *Savoie*, was taken in. It had a strong Citadel erected in 1569, which was demolished in 1611. The City is seated in Marshes, and called by some, by mistake, *Tanus*; adorned with a Bishops See by Pope *Leo X.* in 1511. but this See was suppressed again by Pope *Paul III.*

Bourg sur Mer, a Town in *Guienne*, built upon the mouth of the *Dordogne* [*Duraniom*] where it unites with the *Garone*, which heretofore was well fortified; it stands 5 Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North.

Le Bourg de Antibes, or the *Bourg de S. Andeol*, *Burgus S. Andeoli*; is the most populous Town in the County of *Vivants*, seated in a Plain upon the River *Rosne*, 25 Leagues lower than *Lions*; antiently called *de Genibus*. Here *S. Andeolus* a Sub-deacon suffered Martyrdom, under *Severus* the Emperor and from him the Town has its name, as appears by the Registers of this Church.

Bourges, *Biturice*, *Biturix*, *Biturgium* & *Avaricum*; is a very great City, and an Archbishop's See, the Head of the Dukedom of *Berry*; seated as it were in the centre of *France* upon the River *Eure*, which falls into the *Seine* above *Rouen*, and naturally a strong Place. It has a noble Cathedral, and an University, famous for the Canon and Civil Laws. The Archbishops enjoyed the Title of *Primates of Aquitaine* from the IX. Century to the time of Pope *Clement V.* who having been Archbishop of *Bordeaux* transferred the Primacy from *Bourges* thither. Several Councils and Synods have been held here; particularly in 1438. one under *Charles VII.* recognized the famous Council of *Basil*, and the *Pragmatic Sanction*, which continued thence in force, till suppressed by the Concordate betwixt Pope *Leo X.* and *Francis I.* in the year 1516. It is 7 Leagues from *la Charrie* to the West, 22 from *Orleans* to the North. *Lewis XI.* King of *France* was born here.

Bourgogne, or *Burgundy*, *Burgundia*, a very large Province in *France*, divided into 2 parts, the one of which is called the Dukedom, and the other the County of *Burgundy*. The Dukedom of *Burgundy* hath on the East the *Franche Comte*, and *Savoie*; on the West *Bourbonnois*, on the North *Champagne*, and on the South *la Bresse*, *Lionnois*, and some part of *Banjois*. A Country not fruitful in any thing but Wines and fine Rivers. This Dukedom was seized by *Lewis II.* upon pretence of want of Heirs Males, upon the Slaughter of *Charles the Hardy* by the *Switzers*, in 1467 and ever since it has been in the possession of the Crown of *France*. The County of

Burgundy hath on the East the Mountain *Jour*, which parts it from *Switzerland*; on the West the *Dutchy* of *Burgundy*, from which it is divided by the *Saône* on the North, and a Branch of the Mountain *Vaige*, which divideth it from *la Bresse*: it is reckoned to be 90 Miles in length, and about 60 in breadth: for the most part Mountainous, but fruitful of Wines, and intermixed with pleasant Valleys. The principal City of it is *Besanson*. The old Inhabitants were the *Sequans*, a potent Nation. In 1674 this County was taken from the *Spaniards* by the present King of *France*; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* confirmed to him. See *Franche Comte*.

Bourgeuin, a small Town in the County of *Vienne* in the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*. A dependent formerly of the Barony of *Tour du Pin*, and famous for driving a Trade of Hemp.

Bourn, a Market-Town in *Lincolshire* in the Hundred of *Aveland*, upon a Spring called *Burnwell's head*. King *Edmund* was Crowned here. It also shows the Ruins of a good Castle.

Bouvo, a Island of *Asia* (by some placed among the *Moluccas*) in the *Indian Ocean*, near the Islands of *Cambello* and *Manipe*: under the King of *Ternate*.

Bouton, *Bistonis*, a Town in the Province of *Romania* in the *Morea* near the Archipelago, with a Lake of the same Appellation, on this side the Mountain *Argentaro*. This place has sometime been the Seat of a Bishoppand is often mentioned by our antient Historians.

Boutan, a Kingdom in the *Terra firma* of the *Indies* or according to others in the Great *Tartary*, towards the Empire of the Grand *Mogul*, and believed to be the same with *Barantola*.

Boutonne, *Vultonna*, a River in *France*, arising in *Poitou*; and flowing through *Santonje*, (where it divides the Town of *S. Jean d' Angeb*.) it ends in the River *Charente*, which conveys it into the Ocean 2 Leagues from *Brouage* to the North, right over against the Island of *Oleron*.

Bowe, a Market-Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *New Tanton*.

Bogagar, *Exopolis*, a City of *Tartary* in *Asia*, a little more East than the Outlets of the River *Tanah*.

Bogolo, a Principality belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*, with a small Town betwixt *Mantua* and *Cremona*.

Brabant, *Brabantia*, *Ambavaris populi*, is one of the most considerable Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*; bounded on the East with *Luyckland*, or the Bishoprick of *Luzege*; on the West with the River *Scheld*, and a part of *Flanders*; on the North with the *Meuse*, which parts it from *Holland* and *Guelderland*; and on the South with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and a part of *Luyckland*. This Country is generally fruitful, and the Air good, 22 *German* Miles long, and 20 broad; and in these narrow Limits it had 26 walled Towns and Cities. Governed by Dukes of its own, from the year 1004, till the year 1430, when it fell to *Philip II.* Duke of *Burgundy*; by whose Grandchild, *Margaret*, (married to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*.) it fell to *Charles V.* King of *Spain*, and in that House it remains to this day.

Bracciano, *Arceum*, *Braccennum*, *Bryganum*, *Sabata*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Church, upon the Lake of *Sabato*; honored with the Title of a Dukedom; now in the possession of the antient Family of the *Ursini*. It is a small, but fine City, about 20 Miles from *Rome* to the West.

Brachmanes, *Bramins* or *Bramans*, a famous Sect of Philosophers amongst the *Indians*, consulted by the greatest Wits of *Greece*; its thought *Pythagoras* received his Doctrine of the *Transmigration of Souls* amongst them. They professed the study

of Nature and Astronomy and Morality; and placed their Happiness in the Contempt of Wealth. The *Bramans*, who are the Priests of the modern *Banjans*, inherit their Esteem with the People: For they teach their Schools, live austerely, are considered as Oracles in the Affairs of Religion; and as to the Point of a *Mesamphobis*, they are equally *Pythagoreans* with their Ancestors.

Braceley, a Market-Town in *Nottinghamshire* in the Hundred of *Sutton*, which returns 2 Members to the Parliament. It stands near the S. ing of the River *Ouse*, and formerly had a College, which is since become a School.

Bracelaw, *Braclovia*, a Town in the Province of *Podolia* in the Kingdom of *Poland* upon the River *Bug*, and towards the Confines of *Polinnia*. It is also written *Braxlam*.

Brabano, *Brada*, a River in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which ariseth from the *Apennine*, and falls into the Gulph of *Tarento*, eighteen Miles from *Tarento* to the West.

Bradfield Magna, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the Hundred of *Freshwell*.

Bradford, a Market-Town in *Westshire*. The Capital of its Hundred, upon the *Avon*.

Bradfoth, a Market-Town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire* in the Hundred of *Morley*, near the fall of a small Stream into the *Aire*.

Bradling, a Market-Town in the Isle of *Wight*, in the Hundred of *E. Medine*.

Bradwinth, a Market-Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Hevrudge*.

Braga, *Augusta Bracarum*, *Bracara*, *Bracara*, a City and Archbishoprick of *Portugal*, call'd *Bragues* by the *French*, in the Province of *Antrredoneo Minho*, it stands upon the South Side of the River *Morisa*, four Leagues from the Ocean, eight Miles from *Pora* to the North, and almost fifty from *Lisbon* to the same quarter. The Archbishop of this City pretends, no less than the Archbishop of *Toledo*, to the Primacy of all *Spain*. This was the Seat of the Kings of the *Sueves* for an hundred and seventy Years, and is now of great Circumference, but not equally populous.

Braganza, *Bragantia*, *Celiobrigia*, *Unobriga*, a City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom: It lies in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Portugal*, in the Province of *Sera de Rebodas*; 7 Miles from *Miranda* to the North, and 25 from *Braga* to the East. *John Duke* of *Braganza* surnam'd the *Fortunate* being descended from the Kings of *Portugal*, in 1640, recovered that Kingdom out of the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and his Son now enjoys it.

Braintry, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the hundred of *Hinckford*.

Brampour, a large Town in the Province of *Candis* in the Empire of the *Grand Mogul*; and the second Government of Quality in that Empire. Adorn'd with a magnificent Castle, where the Governor of the Province resides. It is a place also of extraordinary Trade.

Brampton, a Market-Town in *Cumberland* in *Esedale Ward*.

Brandenburg, *Brandenburgum*, *Brennburgum*, is a very ancient City in the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*: It stands in the middle March upon the North side of the River *Havel*, which falls into the *Albia*. This is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Meyburg*: the See was erected by *Otto* the Great, Emperor of *Germany*, in 946. The City embrac'd the *Augustane* Confession in 1561. It lies in Long. 35. 00. and Lat. 52. 39. The Marquifate of *Brandenburg* is bounded on the East by the Kingdom of *Poland*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the North with *Pomerania*, and part of *Mecklenburg*, and

on the South with *Misnia*, *Lufaria*, and *Silesia*: Its Length from East to West sixty German Miles, and of a proportionable Breadth: In it there are fifty five Cities and *Walld Towns*, the chief of which are *Brandenburg* and *Berlin*. But it is neither very populous, nor very fruitful, except in Corn. The Prince is a *Catholick*, and his Subjects *Lutherans*. He is one of the Electors, created in 1415, by *Sigismund* the Emperor. S. *Brandenburg Brunberg*; see *Brunberg*. S. *Brandenburg Island*, or the Island of *Pulcan*, *Insula Pulcani*, so called because it sometimes burns and vomits Fire like *Atna*, is an Island in the *Indian Ocean*, towards the Eastern Coast of *New-Guinea*.

Branston, a Market-Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the lesser *Ouse*, 5 Miles West of *Theford*, and ten North of *Bury*. *Charles Gerard* Earl of *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire* was created Viscount of this Place, July 23. 1679. by *Charles II.*

Branthome, *Branthome*, an Abbey and Town in the County of *Perigord* in *France*, upon the River *Droune*, which there receives the *Colle*. Supposed to be founded by *Charles M.*

Braslow, *Braslovia*, a City and Bishops See in the Province of *Walachia* in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and *Transylvania*.

Brasil, *Brasilis*, is a vast Country of the Southern *America*, bounded on the East with the *Atlantic* Ocean; on the West with some undiscovered Countries lying between it and the *Andes*; on the North with *Gusana*, and on the South with *Paraguay*. It reaches from 29 to 39 Deg. of Southern Latitude, and it is 500 Miles in Breadth; under the Dominion of the *Portugueses*, ever since the Year 1502, though the *Spaniards* claim it.

Braslaw, a Town in the Province of *Lithuania* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, with a good Castle: It stands below the River *Wina* towards the Frontiers of *Curland* and *Livonia*. It is the Capital of a Palatinate.

Braslaw, the same with *Cronstair*.

Brava, a City upon the Coast of *Ajan* in *Africa*; well built and fortified: Govern'd by the Laws of 12 *Xeques* or (Princes) in the Nature of a Republick; being the only Government of that sort in this Quarter of the World. The *Xeques* are elected out of the Descendants of the 9 Brothers, who fled hither out of *Arabia Felix*; from the Persecution of the King of *Lacab*.

Bray sur Seine, a small Town in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, betwixt *Nogent* and *Montreuil-Jumi-Tonne*: remark'd with the Title of a Dukedom. S. *Bray sur Somme*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France* betwixt *Perone* and *Amiens*. Bought of the Chatelain of *Ponthieu*, by *Philippe August*, in 1210.

Brayns, a Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Vesse*, betwixt *Soissons* and *Esfines*. Some pretend it is the *Bibrax* of *Cesar*.

Braxza, *Labraxa*, or *Bax*, *Braxia*, is an Island of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*. It is near the Island of *Lefina*, and takes its Name from a Town that stands in it.

Brechin, a City in the County of *Angus* in *Scotland*; adorn'd with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *S. Andrew*. About 5 or 6 Leagues from the Ocean. In Latin call'd *Brechinium*. S. Also a Town and Fortres in the Kingdom of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Laurentz*, near *Tabor*.

Brecknock, *Brechinia*, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*: On the East it is bound'd with *Herefordshire*, on the South with *Monmouth* and *Glamorganshire*; on the West with *Carmarthenshire*, and on the North with *Radnorshire*. The chief Town is *Brecknock*, seated upon the North side of the *Uk*, where the River *Honry* or *Hudry* from

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the North, and two other small Brooks from the South augment its Streams. It stands twelve Miles West of *Abergemny*; and elects one Member of Parliament. This County is thick set with high Mountains, but fruitful Valleys lie between them. *Bernard Newmarch*, who conquered this small Shire, built at *Brecknock* a Castle, which the *Bebuns* afterwards repaired. The most Loyal and Noble *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, was created Earl of *Brecknock*, July 20. 1663. by *Charles II.*

Breda, [*Breda*.] a City in the United Provinces in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Merck*, under the Prince of *Orange*. A little, but a strong Place, and the Capital of a small Barony; taken from the *Hollanders* by the Marquess of *Spinola* in 1625. after a Siege of 10 Months: taken from the *Spaniards* in 1637. and though it has been twice besieged by them, yet they never could retake it. At this place *R. Charles II.* continued some time in 1660. and received the welcome News of his Restoration. And in 1667. after a bloody War of three Years continuance, here was a Peace concluded between the *English* and *Dutch*. It lies eight Leagues from *Antwerp* to the North.

Brederoede, a Castle near *Harlem* in *Holland*, giving its Name to an ancient Family.

Bregenz, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany* upon a River so named. It sustains the Title of an Earldom.

Bredfort, *Bredfort*, or *Bredvoerde*, a Town in the County of *Zuiphen* in *Guelderland*, in a marshy Place, strengthened with a Castle, near a Canal which joins the *Issel*, two Leagues from *Grol* and *Aanbolt*. The Prince of *Orange* took it by Storm in 1597.

Brema, a City and Kingdom beyond the *Ganges* in the *East-Indies* towards the States of *Pegu*. It is a rich Country and makes a puissant Prince, who resides either at *Brema* or *Carpa*.

Brembo, a River in the *Bergamasco* in *Italy*, giving Name to the Valley of *Brembo*. It springs about the Frontiers of the *Valtoline*, and embraces the *Adda* a little below *Beigame*.

Bremesfurde, a Town in the Dutchy of *Bremen* in the lower Circle of *Saxony*. The ordinary Residence of the Governor of that Dutchy under the King of *Sweden*.

Bremen, *Brema*, is a very potent City in the lower Circle of *Saxony* in *Germany*; made more renowned by an Archbishop's See, instead of *Hamburg*. It stands upon the River *Wiser*, [*Visturgis*.] a Free Town, and under no Prince; with a small Territory about it, call'd *Stift van Bremen*. Tho the *Swedes* have many Pretences upon this Place, on the Account of the Dukedom of *Bremen*, yet they still maintain their Freedom. The Archbishops have embraced the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1585. This City was declar'd an Imperial Free City by *Ferdinando III.* Anno 1646. It stands 12 *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the South-West. In Long. 40. 17. and Lat. 53. 25. First Wall'd in 1309. The Archbishop never had any Sovereignty here. This Town was besieged by the *Swedes* in 1666. forty six Days, and at last rescu'd by the Interposition of the *German* Princes. The Dukedom of *Bremen*, which belonged heretofore to the Archbishop, was in 1648. yielded to the *Swedes*. It has the River *Albis* or the *Eib*. to the North, the *Weser* to the South, the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* to the East, and on the West the Dukedom of *Oldenburg*.

Bremgarten, *Bremcartum*, a Bailiwick in *Switzerland*, belonging to eight of the ancient Cantons. *Bullinger* the Apocalyptic Minister was born here.

Brens, or *Brens-Alex*, a small Town in *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, with a Castle; 2 or 3 Leagues from *Brussels*.

Brens-le-Comte, a little Town in *Hainault* near *Mons*.

Brens sur le Vesle. See *Brayne*. S. Also a District within the Province of *Touraine* in *France* in the Diocese of *Bourges*. *Gregory of Tours* was accused in a Council here in 581. or 83. for saying, that *Queen Fredegonda* had secret commerce with the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*: but he was acquitted.

Brenta, *Brenesia*, a River in the Dominion of the States of *Venice* in *Italy*.

Brent, a Market-Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Stanborough*.

Brentford the New, a Market-Town in *Middlesex* in the Hundred of *Elbourn*, so called from the River *Brent*, which falls into the *Tbames* betwixt *Henden* and *Hampsted Hills*. King *Edgar* assembled a Council here in 960. In 1016. King *Edmund Ironside* obtained a Victory over the *Danes* at this Place, which obliged them to raise the Siege of *London*. And 1644. It was advanc'd to the Honour of an Earldom in the Person of *Patrick Ruthen* Earl of *Forsyth* in *Scotland*, by King *Charles I.*

Brescia, *Bressia*, call'd by the *French* *Bresse*, by the *Spaniards* *Brescia*, is a City in the *Venetian* Territories in *Italy*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, aggrandized with the Title of a Duke, Marquess, and Earl. The Capital of the County of *Brescia*, a large well fortified Place, and has a very strong Castle upon a near Hill. It lies between the Rivers of *Gorxa* and *Mela*, in a Plain 15 Miles from the Lake of *Bennaco* to the West, and 50 from *Milan* to the South-East; built by the *Senones*, and was once under the Duke of *Milan*, before it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*. The County of *Brescia* has *Verona* to the East, *Bergamo* to the West, *Cremona* to the South, and the *Valtothine* and the County of *Tirol* to the North. It is a great and fruitful Country.

Breslaw, *Budorgis*, *Uratissavia* *Budorigum*, call'd by the *Poles* *Wroclaw*, is the Capital City of *Silesia*, and of the Dukedom of *Breslaw*. A Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gnisen* in *Poland*; great and well built, and once a Free and Imperial City; but it was afterwards exempted from the Empire, and is now a kind of Free-State: It stands on the River *Oder*, towards the Confines of *Poland*. Made a Bishop's See in 1033. About the Year 1000. it was built by *Mieszlaw*, Duke of *Poland*; the Cathedral Church was built by *Casimirus* King of *Poland*, in 1041. Near this place *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* was overthrown by *Henry V.* and forc'd to take an Oath of Allegiance. This City lies 35 Miles from *Cracon*, and 40 from *Berlin*.

Bresse, a small River near *Calais* in *France*.

Bresse, a small River near *Tours* in *France*.

Bresse, *Bressia*, *Sebusiani* *Populi*, is a Province of *France*, bounded on the East by *Savoy* on the West, with *Lionois*, on the North with *Charolois* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy* and some part of the *Franche* County, and on the South with *Dauphine*. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, and lies between the *Seafne* and the *Rhone*. *Bellay* and *Boisy* are its chief Towns. It belong'd from the Year 1285. to the Dukes of *Savoy*, till 1600. when it was surrendr'd to *Henry IV.* of *France*, in lieu of *Saluzzes*, a Marquisate in *Italy*.

Brest, *Briouans*, a very good Sea-Port in the Dukedom of *Bretagne* in *France*, which as *Scaliger* saith, was call'd *Gesobribate* by *Ptolemy*. It lies on the most Western Coast of *Bretagne*, about 50 Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West. This is the Magazine of the Admiralty of *France*; situated upon the Afcnt of a Hill, and secured with New and Noble Fortifications both to the Sea and Land. The Sea enters into the Gulph

of *Brest* by 4 Ways, and the Vessels there are always afloat. §. Also a Town in the Province of *Cujavia* in the Kingdom of *Poland* with a Castle well built in a Marshy Place near *Waldislaw* and the *Vistula*. Here, in the Years 1595. and 1620. two Councils were assembled for the Union of the Greek Church of *Lithuania* with the Latin. §. The same Name is given to a French Colony in *New-France* in *America*.

Brestet, *Bresscia*, call'd by the French *Briefcio*, is a small City in *Lithuania*, the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name: It lies between *Lithuania*, *Russia*, and *Polachia*, upon the *Bug*; and has a tolerable good Cattle.

Breſtze, a small City in *France*, in *Poitou*; 3 Leagues from *Parthenay*, and as many from *Thuray*.

Bretagne, *Armorica*, *Britannia Minor*, is a Province of *France*, 70 Leagues long, and betwixt 35 and 40 broad; containing 9 Bishopsricks who are all Suffragans to the Archbishop of *Tours*. In three of these, that is, *Cornouaille*, *S. Paul de Leon*, and *Figuer*, the Inhabitants entirely speak *Briton*, a Language the same in abundance of words with the *Welsh*: in the other three (to wit) *Nantes*, *Vennes*, and *S. Brieux*, they speak *Briton* and *French* mix'd; yet the most ordinary Sort, only *Briton*: in the rest, they speak all *French*. It is bounded on the East with *Normandy*, and the County of *Maine*; on all other sides with the *Englisk* Seas; upon the South side it has the *Loire*, which divides it from *Anjou*; but yet the County of *Razx*, which belongs to *Bretagne*; lies on the South side of that River, between it and *Poitou*. The *Britans* were first brought hither from *England* by *Maximus*, in 389. To which a great Accession was made by the driving out the *Britans* by the *Saxons*. They erected a Kingdom here in 485. (I suppose after the coming of the second *Saxon* Colonies) which lasted till 874. when a lesser Title was taken up with the same Power; which continued till 1498. under 28 Dukes; when *Lewis XII.* married *Anne* the Daughter of *Francis II.* the last Duke of *Bretagne*, who, in 1484. had been married to *Charles VIII.* K. of *France* before. *Francis I.* of *France*, succeeded in the Right of *Claude* his Wife; who's Issue failing, the Right fell to the Duke of *Savoy*, but the *French* kept the Possession. §. *New Bretagne*, a Province of *New-France* in *America*, upon the Gulph of *S. Lawrence*: Its Settlements are call'd *Brest*, *Belle Isle*, &c.

Brewood, a Market-Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Cudleston*. The Bishops of this Diocese had their Palace here before the Conquest.

Bretzevil, a Town in High *Normandy* in *France* upon the River *Ilon*.

Brianzon, a City in the *Dalphinat*, supposed to be one of the highest in the World. It is the Capital of the Bailiwick of *Brianzonnois*; in *Ptolomy* call'd *Beridston*, in *Antoninus* *Brigantium*, in *Am. Marcellinus* *Virgantium*. The *Dure* and the *Ance* (the two Sources of the *Durance*) unite below it. The Castle stands upon the top of a Rock and is very strong. Yet taken from the Leaguers by the Duke de *Lesdigueres* in 1590. §. Likewise a Village in *Provence*, in the Diocese of *Glandeves*, where they find Numbers of Medals with Inscriptions. §. And a Castle in the Territory of *Tarantaise* in *Savoie*, upon the River *Isere*; about 1 League below *Moutiers*; with a Village of the same Name. These two last mentioned *Brianzon's* are also call'd in Diminution *Brianxonnet*.

Briare, a Town in the Dutchy of *Orleans*, upon the River *Loire*, where the Channel is cut for the Communication of the *Loire* and the River *Seine*. In 1652. a Battle was fought here betwixt the Army of the King of *France*, and that of the Princes. The New Channel

takes the same Name: in Latin, *Brivodurum*, and *Brevodurum*.

Breſcqua, a Province in the lesser *Asia*, formerly called *Lesia*.

Bridgton, a Market-Town in *Glamorganshire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *New-Castle*.

Bridge-ſtoth, a Market-Town in *Sbrofſhire* in the Hundred of *Stotrefdon* upon the *Severn*. Heretofore fortified; since demolished.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a small Town in the County of *York*, where *Mary Queen of England* Landing from *Holland*, February, 22. 1642. was most barbarously treated by 4 Parliament Ships, which a great while plaid with their Cannon on the Town, and especially on that House in which the Queen was entertained.

Bridge-Water, a Corporation in *Somerſetſhire*, upon the South side of the River *Parret*, which about five Miles further falls into the *Irsh* Sea; 13 Miles from *Wells* to the West, and 23 from *Bristol* to the South-West. It was a great and a populous Town, as Mr. *Camden* saith; but suffered very much in the old Rebellion by the *Scotts*, July, 23. 1645. And on Sunday, July 5. 1685. the late Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to *Charles II.* of ever blessed Memory, was entirely defeated (being then in Rebellion against *K. James II.*) upon a Moor near this place, by the Providence of God, and the Courage of the Earl of *Feverſham*; who the same day marched to *Bridge-Water*, the Rebels having before his coming deserted it, and dispers'd themselves. The greatest Honor this Town has, is to give the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *John Egerton*, whose Father was created Earl of *Bridge-Water*, May 17. 1617. in the 5th. Year of *James I.* being the Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was created Baron of *Elesmere* in 1603. and Viscount *Brackley* in 1616.

Bridport, a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*. The Capital of its Hundred; 2 Miles from the Sea, to which it had formerly a very good Haven. This Town was famous in the time of *K. Edward the Confessor*. It sends 2 *Burgeſſes* to the Parliament.

Briſe, a Country, part within the Government of the *Iſle of Frante*, and part in the Province of *Champagne*, betwixt the Rivers *Seine* and *Marne*. *Monux ſur Marne* is the Capital Town of it. It is very fruitful. In Latin call'd *Bria*, *Brigium*, and *Brigiensis* *ſaltus*.

Briſe-Compte-Robert, a Town in the Country precedent, upon the River *Iere*; four or five Leagues from *Paris*.

Brieg, *Brega*, a Town upon the *Oder* in *Silesia* in *Germany*, betwixt *Oppalen* and *Breslaw*. The same is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Brieg*.

Brienne, a small Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Aube*; with the Title of an Earldom; near *Troyes*, between *Bar-sur-Aube* and *Planci*. This Place gives Name to the ancient Houle of *Brienne*.

Brightelmston, a Market-Town in *Suffex* in *Lower-Rape* by the Sea Side.

Briſignobille, *Brinnonia*, *Brinnola*, a Town and Bailiwick in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Caramio*: Understood by some, to be the *Forum Voconii*; by others, the *Matavonium* of the Antients. *Charles V.* the Emperor, took it in 1536. The Leaguers surpriz'd it in 1589.

Briſle, or *Briel*, a Town and Port of *Holland*, in a good Soil, but a gross Air, at the Confluence of the *Rhine* and the *Meuse*, in a small Island of this Name. It was surpriz'd by the *Dutch*, in 1572. by the help of the Succors obtained from *Queen Elizabeth*: And this Action was as the first Foundation of the Commonwealth of *Holland*.

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Brin, *Eburum, Arscua, Britium, Brina*, a City of *Moravia*, seated upon the River *Zwitta*, where it falls into that of *Sarata*, 7 German Miles South of *Olmitz*. This was the only place which in 1645, and 1646, held out for the Emperor against the *Suedes* in all *Moravia*, when being besieged it broke the *Suedish* Army, and forc'd them to retire: call'd by some *Bruna*; written *Brenne* also.

Brindisi, *Brindisium*, is an Archiepiscopal City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which has a strong Castle, and a safe Harbour at the mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*: 36 Miles from *Tarento* to the East. *Pompey* retired hither after his overthrow, in the Year of *Rome* 705, and was obliged to leave the place again, because *Cesar* pursued him. In the Year 735 the incomparable *Virgil* died here; that is, about 19 years before the coming of our Saviour. It has been several times ruin'd and repair'd.

Brionde, *Brivas, Vicus Briateris*, a great and ancient Town in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the *Alber*. The Emperor *Avitus* was buried in the Church of *S. Julianus* here: The Chapter takes the Title of Earls of *Brionde*, being in the first institution Knights Confederated to make War against the *Normans* in the Year 898. 5 2 Leagues from this place, stands *Braude la Vieille*, upon the same River; where there is a Bridge to cover it, compos'd of one Arch, so extraordinary long and high, as scarce to have its parallel in *Europe*.

Briqueras or *Briquerasco, Briquerascum*, a considerable Town in the Principality of *Piedmonte*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Pignerol*, with a Castle. Taken by the *Sieur de Lesdigueres* in 1592, and retaken by *Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy*, in 1594. Also famous in the Wars of *Piedmont* in the years 1629, 30, and 31.

Brissach, *Brissach Mons*, a City with a very strong Castle, in the Territory of *Brigow* in *Alsacia*, with a Stone Bridge upon the *Rhine*; 6 German Miles from *Basil* to the North, and 7 from *Straisburg*, and 2 from *Colmar*. It was a Free Imperial City till 1330, when it was exempted, and given to the House of *Austria*; call'd therefore the Key of *Germany*, the Cittadel of *Alsacia*, and the Pillow on which the House of *Austria* slept with security. In 1633 *Gustavus Horne*, a *Swede*, besieg'd it vain: but in 1638, it was taken by the *French*, under the command of the Duke of *Weimar*; who are still in Possession of it; their Title being confirm'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, or *Munster*, in 1648, and afterwards by the Treaty of the *Pirenees*, in 1659.

Brissag, or *Brissace*, a Town under the *Grisons*, upon the Lake *Majour* in *Italy*; between *Locarna*, *Canobia*, and *Domo*.

Brigow, *Brigowia*, is a Province of *Germany*, lying on the East of the *Rhin*, and the West of *Wirtenburg*, and on the South clos'd with the Canton of *Basil*. The principal place is *Friburg*. This Province is in part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the *French*: *Brissach* (which was once its Capital) being under the latter; but the greatest part under the former. The Prince of *Conde* obtain'd a Victory here in 1644, when General *Merci* was kill'd.

Brissach, a Town in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, upon the River *Avance*, below *Saumur*. It gives the Title of a Duke.

Bristol, *Bristolium, Venta Belgarum, Venta Silurum*, is a noble City in the County of *Somerset*, upon the River *Avon*, which runs through the midst of it; and so part of it stands in *Gloucestershire*; but then it is a County of itself, and belongs to neither of them. It is a neat, strong, clean, populous, rich, well traded City; and after *London* and *York*,

the Third principal Place of *England*; the Inhabitants of this City Trading into all parts of *America*, and most other parts of the World: tho' no where nam'd before the Year 1663. *Robert Bishop of Constance*, a Seditious Man, first Wall'd it, in the Reign of *William Rufus* against that King. It has a Stone Bridge, with Houses built on both sides of it over the River. And also a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept a Prisoner some time, after he had in vain besieg'd it. The Bishops See was Founded by *Henry VIII.* and made Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In the beginning of the Rebellions against *Charles I.* it sided with the Parliament, and was on that account besieg'd by Prince *Rupert*, July 24, 1643, who took it in two days; under whom it continued till September 10, 1645, when it was surrendred to *Fairfax* the Parliaments General. It was preserved from falling into the hands of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Vigilance of the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was Lord Lieutenant of this City and its County.

Britain. See *England*.

New Britain, a Country in the Northern *America*, between *Hudson's Bay* and *New France*; discover'd, nam'd, and possess'd, by the *English*. Formerly call'd *Estfoietland*. See *Estfoietland*.

Brittish Sea, *Mare Britannicum*, by the *French* call'd *la Manche*, is the known Sea betwixt *England* and *France*: Extending, according to *Pomponius Mela*, to the Islands of *Sain* and *Osbiniens*; that is, to the Diocese of *Treguier* in *Bretagne*.

Brive-la-Gaillarde, *Bruva Curvesa*, a Town in the Province of *Limosin* in *France*, upon the River *Couze*: 2 or 3 Leagues from *Tulle*. *Gombaud Ballomier*, natural Son to *Cloatare I.* King of *France*, was here Crown'd, after the death of *Chilperick I.* Not a large Place, but situated to its commendation.

Bruxen, *Brixinio*, an Episcopal City in the County of *Tirol* in *Germany*, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. Heretofore a Free Imperial City; but now exempted. It lies at the Foot of the Mountain *Bruneck*, upon the River *Eysach*, where it receives another River call'd the *Rienck*, not far from *Siben*, a ruin'd City, out of which it springs. It lies not above 2 Miles from the Confines of the Dominions of the state of *Venice*, and 13 from *Trent*. In the year 1080, the Emperor *Henry IV.* preiuded over a Council here of 30 Bishops of his Party; who all subscribing to his resentments, of the Excommunication and Degradation pronounced against him by Pope *Gregory VII.* deposed the said Pope, elected *Gumbers* Archbishop of *Ravenna* (who took the Name of *Clement III.*) to succeed him in the Chair of *Rome*, and Voted that the Emperor should carry his Arms into *Italy* to put their Decrees in execution.

Bucalo, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Buckersberg, a Mountain between *Thuringen* and *Franconia*.

Buckmerlandt, a Territory in *Frisland*.

Bud, a small Town in *Bosnia* upon the *Savo*; famous for the Victory which Prince *Louis of Baden* obtain'd near it over the *Bassa of Bosnia*, Sept. 5, 1688, whereby the *Turks*, *pro illa vice*, lost that whole Country.

Budapestia, a Town in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the hither *East-Indies*, 12 Leagues from *Surate*: under the great *Mogul*.

Bromley, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the River *Roventburn*. Here there is a College for 20 Clergymen's poor Widows, founded by *Dr. Warner*. The Seat of the Bishop of *Rocheſter* stands by it.

Bromley Abbots, a Market-Town in *Staffordshire* in the Hundred of *Pirebilk*.

Bromon-

Bromes-Globe, a Market-Town in *Worcestershire* in the Hundred of *Halfshire* upon the Banks of the River *Salwarp*.

Bromyard, a Market-Town in *Herefordshire* in the Hundred of *Broadfoss*.

Bronchost, a Town in the Province of *Guederland* upon the *Issel*, very near *Zurphen*. It gives the Title of an Earl.

Bronsbjoo, *Bronsbros*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Ostrogotia*: where the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark* held a Treaty of Peace in the Year 1645.

Brough, a Market-Town in *Westmorland*, in *East Ward*.

Broughton, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Lonsdale*.

Brouage, one of the fairest and strongest Forts in all *France*, in *Xaimonge*, not far from *Burdeaux*.

Brower, a Name given by *Brower a Dutchman* to the *Sreights* discovered by him in 1643, towards the Island of *Scatenland* in the Sea of *Magellan* in *America*.

Browerhaven, a Town and Port in the Island of *Sehoun* in *Zeland*, 2 Leagues from *Ziriczee*. Rich and Populous.

Bruca, *Pantagia*, a River of *Sicily*.

Bricomat, *Bricomagus*, a Town in *Alfaria*
Bruges, *Bruga*, a City in *Flanders*, call'd by the *Dutch* *Brugge*, which was made a Bishops See by *Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*; a large, beautiful, well traded Town, and has its name from the multitude of Bridges in it; being seated on a knot of Dikes, 8 Miles from *Gant* to the West, and 3 from *Ostend* to the East. This is under the *Spaniards*, and is one of the best they have left: being 4 Miles in Circuit, wonderfully well Peopled, and once exceeding rich. They reckon 60 handfom Churches in it.

Bruneto, *Brunetum*, a City in the State of *Genoua*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genoua*, at the Foot of the *Apennine*, 50 Miles from *Genoua* to the East; of little compass, thinly inhabited, and ill built.

Bruno, *Prilis*, a Lake and small River in the Territories belonging to *Sienna*, once a Commonwealth in *Italy*, now a part of the Dukedom of *Florence*; 8 Miles from the City of *Grosseto* to the South-West.

Brunsbereg, *Brunsberega*, is a Royal City belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland* in *Prusia*, but some years since mortgag'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*: seated upon the great Bay call'd *Frissh Hoff*, on the West side of the River *Passere*, 8 Miles from *Margenberg* to the East, and the same distance from *Konigsberg* to the West.

Brunsbittel, a small Town in the Dukedom of *Hessein* in *Germany*, towards the Mouth of the *Eib*, under the King of *Denmark*; 2 or 3 Leagues from *Glucksta*.

Brunswick: *Brunopolis*, *Brunonis Vicus*, is a City and Dukedom in *Germany*: the Dukedom is a part of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, bounded on the East with the Earldom of *Manifield*, on the West with *Westphalia*, on the North with *Lunenburgh*, and on the South with *Hissa*. This Dukedom takes its name from *Brunswick*, the principal City in it, which lies upon the River *Onacra* and was a Free Imperial City or *Hanse* Town, the Metropolis of the ancient *Saxony*: a rich, strong, populous City, or rather five Cities under one Law, and within one Wall, which is 8 *English* Miles in compass: built by *Bruno* Duke of *Saxony*, in 861. and from him it had its name. It fell into the hands of the Duke in 1671. and is now under their Dominion; it has a Castle lately built, and well fortified, since which time it is much decay'd. This City embrac'd the

Reformation in 1522. and Professeth the *Augustan* Confession, as all the rest of that Dukedom doth. It lies 20 Miles from *Hamburg* to the North, up on the River *Oker*.

Bruzel, *Bruxella*, the chief City and Seat of the ancient Dukes of *Brabant*, and after that of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, as it is at this day the Residence of the *Spanish* Governour of *Flanders*: seated upon the *Sinne*, and other Springs and Rivers, which make it one of the sweetest Situations in *Europe*; 8 Leagues from *Antwerp* to the South, and 4 from *Lovainie*; being partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill. In the Cathedral Church of *S. Gedulle* they pretend to have an *Hoff*, stab'd sometime by a *Jew* in indignation at the supposed presence of the Body of *Christ*, which shed Blood out of the Wound; and the *Jew* (they say) immediately was struck with death: Whereas the Life and Conversion of the Man had been a greater Proof of the miracle. In Long. 25. 6. and Lat. 50. 50. § There is another small City of the same name in *Germany*, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

Butti, an antient People of *Italy*, descended originally from the *Lacedemonians*. They were distinguished into *Cimontani* and *Tramontani*, possessing that part of *Italy* which we now call the *furber Calabria*. In the second *Punic* War they ran over to *Hannibal*; whereby they lost their Reputation to that degree amongst the *Romans*, that they could never afterwards get to be employ'd but in servilities, and even their name became a Proverb for a despicable Generation of People, living continually in meanness and shame.

Buton, a Market Town in *Somerfeshire*, the capital of its Hundred, upon the River *Bruce*. The Lord *Fitzharding* has a noble Seat here.

Bua, otherwise call'd *Chivoa*, is an Island of *Dalmatia* near *Spalatro*, under the *Venetians*. It is very near to the Island of *Trogbir*.

Bucephala, *Alexandria Bucephalos*, a Town in the *Indies*, built by *Alexander M.* in honor of his Horse. It is mentioned by *Q. Curtius*. The Moderns suppose that it is the same with *Labur* now. See *Labur*.

Buchse, a small Principality within the Territory of *Burgundy* in *France*, near *Medoc*; belonging to the House of *Foix* and *Candale*.

Buckenham the New, a Market-Town in *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Shropham*.

Buckenburgh, a small Town in *Westphalia* in *Germany*, where the Counts of *Lippe-Buckenburgh* (taking their Style from hence) have a Palace.

Buckinghamshire, *Buckinghamia*, is divided on the South from *Berkshire* by the *Thames*, on the North it hath *Northamptonshire* and *Bedfordshire*; on the West *Oxfordshire*; and on the East *Hertfordshire* and *Middlesex*; a County very fruitful, and chiefly employed in Grazing. The first Earl of this County was *Walter Giffard*, a great Man amongst the *Normans*, whose Son *Walter* died in 1164. In 1317. *Richard II.* conferred this Title upon his Uncle *Thomas of Woodstock*. *Hunfry* Earl of *Stafford* was the first created Duke of *Buckingham* in 1444. *Edward*, the last of this Race, was Beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in 1521. After which this Title lay vacant till 1623. when *James I.* created *George* Viscount *Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*; his Son *George* succeeded him, who died April 16. 1687. without Issue, and left the Title vacant. On the North of the River *Ouse*, in the North-west part of the County, stands the Town of *Buckingham*, which gives Name to the whole County. It was Wall'd before the Conquest in 915. by *Edward* the Elder, to secure it against the *Danes*: in after times there was a Castle built here, which is now intirely ruin'd; the Town stands upon a low ground, very commodious for Mills, and incircled by the River on all

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Buckop, a Town and Kingdom in the States of the Great Mogul in the East-Indies. The former stands upon the River *Indus*; the other is bounded by the Kingdoms of *Tarcan* to the South, *Multan* to the North, *Hajacan* and *Persia* to the West, and *Fesslinere* to the East.

Buda; *Buda Heracia*, *Aquinum*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of Hungary: call'd by the *Turks* *Budun*, by the *German* *Ofen*, by the *French* *Buda*, and by the *Italians* *Buda*. Heretofore a very great and rich City, till it fell into the hands of the *Turks*, who ruin'd most of its stately Houses and Palaces: it lies on the West side of the *Danube*, over against *Pest*, which is join'd to it by a Bridge of Boats: and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower; between which there is the distance of a Mile: the Lower Town is weak; but the upper Town is by Nature one of the strongest Ports in the World, and has a very strong Castle on the West side: said to be built by one *Buda*, the Brother of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and from him to have its Name. In 1279: there was a Council held here, under Pope *Nicolaus III.* and *Adalstaus III.* King of Hungary. It was much improved by *Sigismund* King of Hungary about the Year 1387. and adorned with many stately Buildings; amongst the rest with a Castle, where at first the Kings and afterwards the *Turkish* *Vissers* resided; which was so strong, that it was thought Impregnable. The Successors of this Prince augmented this City, and strengthened it with new Fortifications. *Solyman II.* Emperor of the *Turks* took it first in 1526. *Ferdinand* the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, retook it the next Year after. In 1529 *Solyman* retook it again, and the Garrison had stood eleven Assaults; and restored it to the *Weywood* of *Transylvania*, who had lost it before. *Ferdinando* in 1540. or 1541. attacked it again, when *Solyman*, coming the third time to relieve it, raised the Siege, and made himself Master of the place by a Stratagem and Surprise. In 1593. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke again besieged it, and after in 1601. again, but with no Success. In 1684. the Duke of *Lorraine* sat before it from July 14. to November 1. but was forced to rise and leave it: this brave General in 1686. reinvested it June 15. and after a bloody defence made by the Governor, took it by Storm September 2. following; though the Grand *Vissier* stood and looked on with an Army of 50000 Men, and was no way able to help him. In the lower Town there is a Hot and a Cold Bath, both adorned very much by the *Turks*, who are great lovers of Baths: it lies 49 German Miles from *Belgrade* to the North, 54 from *Vienna* to the South. Long. 42. 15. Lat. 47. 7. The *Imperialists* found in it 400 Peices of Artillery, a Treasure of above 30000 Ducats, and the ancient Library of the Kings of Hungary, augmented by *Matthias Corvinus*, entice; which last was ordered to be transported to *Vienna*.

Budresdale, a Market-Town in *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Flatejmere*. Here there is a Grammar School endowed with certain Scholarships, assigned to *Cambridge*.

Budoa, *Buna*, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon the shores of the *Adriack* Sea, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Anivari*: well Fortified, under the Dominion of the *Venezians*, but it is small; and has been severely handled by the *Turks*, who took it in 1571. and were obliged soon after to return it to the *Venezians* again. In 1667. it was almost ruined by an Earthquake. This City lies ten Miles from *Anivari* to the West, between the Gulph of *Cattaro*, and that of *Lodrin*, in Long. 43. 37. Lat. 42. 23.

Budzack, more antiently called *Bessarabia*, which see.

Buhtera, *Arapotes*, *Maria*, *Marcotis*, a Lake in *Egypt*.

Buenos Aytes, or *Cividad de la Trinidad*, a City, and an Episcopal See in the Province of *Paraguay* upon the River *Plata* in the *West-Indies*, whither the King of *Spain* was persuaded to bring his Silver from *Potosi*; but found it not convenient, by reason of the Vicinity of the *Portugals* in *Brazil*.

Bugan, a Town and Kingdom in the Island of *Ximo*, belonging to *Japan*.

Bugge, a small Country in *France*, betwixt the *Rhodus* and the *Ans*. The former separates it from *Savoy* and *Dauphine*, the other from *Bresse* and *Burgundy*. In length 16 Leagues, and about 10 in breadth: the Capital Town: of it is *Bellec*. This Country belonged to the Sovereigns of *Bresse*, till the Year 1621. that it submitted to the Crown of *France*.

Bugia, a City and Province in *Barbary* in the old Kingdom of *Algiers*. The latter extends itself along the Sea Coast, betwixt the River *Sufegmar* to the East, the River *Major* to the West, and the Mountains to the South: the other stands upon the Mouth of the *Major* with a good Port, and was heretofore a Bishops See; they now reckon about 8000 Houses in it. It is the *Salda* or *Salde* of the Antients. In 1558 the *Spaniards* took it, but the *Turks* soon after removed them. § Also a Town upon the Nile in *Nubia* in *Africa* towards the Frontiers of *Egypt*, betwixt *Falac* and *Assuana*: written sometime *Bugiba*.

Bugna, *Abugema*, a Kingdom in *Aethiopia*, Mountainous and small.

Bullt, a Market-Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, the chief of its Hundred.

Bulgaria, *pars Media inferioris*, is a County which is bounded on the East with the *Euxine* Sea; on the West with *Seravia*; on the North with the *Danube*, by which it is parted from *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*; and on the South with *Thrace*. It has this name from the *Bulgares*, a *Scythian* People, who in 566. possessed themselves of it. This Nation first received the *Christian* Faith about 700. but were not totally gained over to Christianity till about 860. since which time they have been subject to the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch of *Constantinople*: first under Kings of their own, till 1310. when they were Conquered by *Charles* King of *Hungary*, having been before extremely weakened by their Wars against the Eastern Emperors. They were finally subjugated by *Anurath II.* Emperor of the *Turks* about 1427. ever since which time they have been subject to that Empire. The Country for the most part is full of sharp rugged Hills, Branches of the great Mountain *Hemus*, which divides it from *Thrace*; so that it is the most unpleasant and worst peopled part of *Dacia*; the People are accordingly patient of all Toil and Labor, and brutishly Valiant.

Bullsburn, *Fons Trimalvarius*, a Fountain near the Village of *Oldenbeck* in the Province of *Westphalia* in *Germany*. It is remarked for using to yield its Water with extraordinary noise and unequal Intermittions.

Bullingbrook, an antient Market-Town in *Lincolnshire*. The Capital of its Hundred; upon the Spring of a River, which falls into the *Witham*. This was the Birthplace of *Henry IV.* thence surnamed of *Bullingbrook*. Made an Earl-dom first in the Person of *S. Oliver S. Johns*, descended from the Grand-Mother of *Henry VII.* which Title is now enjoyed by the Right Honorable *Rawley S. John*,

Bungay,

Bungey, a Market-Town in *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Wangford*; upon the Banks of the River *Wangford*.

Bungo, a Town and Kingdom in the Island of *Ximo* belonging to *Japan* in the *East-Indies*: this is in the Eastern part of the Island. The King and a number of his Subjects had once embraced the Christian Religion; but the terrible Persecution that followed, reduced them to their old again.

Buntingford, a Market-Town in *Hertsfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Edwinstree*.

Buqhan, or *Buchan*, a County of *Scotland*, bounded on the North and East with the *German Ocean*; on the West and South with *Murray* and *Marr*. The Castles of *Stanes* and *Fendrachs* are the most considerable places in it. It affords good Pasturage.

Bura, an antient Town of *Achaia* in the *Morea*, upon the Gulph of *Corinth*: famous heretofore for an Oracle of *Hercules*, whose Statue was Adored in a neighbouring Cavern. This Town had the fortune to be over-tur'd by an Earthquake. The remaining ruins have taken since the name of *Peritheia*; betwixt *Patras* and *Vasilica*.

Buragrag, a River in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, separating the Provinces of *Fex* and *Thefmena*. It falls into the *Altanick* at *Cap de Sala*, having at the Mouth of it a Town standing of the same Name.

Buren, a small Town with the Title of an Earldom, in the Province of *Guelderland*, 3 Leagues from *Bosleduc* and *Utrecht*, near the River *Slingh*.

Burford, a Market-Town in *Oxfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Bampton*, near the River *Windrush*. About the Year 750. *Cuthbert* King of the West Saxons overthrew *Eschelbald* King of the Mercians here, and won his Banner, wherein was depicted a golden Dragon. Whence came the Custom of this Town of making every year a Dragon in Jolity. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *S. Albans*.

Burgaw, *Burgavia*, a Country and Marquitate in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, lying along the *Danube*. It receives this name from *Burgaw* upon the River *Mindel*, which is the capital Town of it. This Country is about 10 Leagues broad and long; and has been possess'd by the House of *Austria* ever since the year 1182.

Burgh, a Market-Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Candleston*.

Burglabe, is an antient Diocels in the North *Jutland*, where now is the Diocels of *Alborch*, called by the Latin writers *Alburgensis*.

Burnham Market, a Town in *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Brother Croft*. So call'd in distinction from other *Burnhams* which are not Market-Towns.

Burgos, *Masburgi*, *Bravum*, *Burgi*, called by the *French Bourgues*, is the Capital of old *Castile*, Formerly a Regal City, and grew up out of the Ruins of *Oca*: made an Archbishop's See by *Gregory XIII.* in 1571. having been a Bishops See from 1075. It stands on the North side of the River *Arlanzon*, which falls into the *Duero* below *Valladolid*; amongst the Mountains, upon the descent of an Hill, and declines itself also apace, being Inhabited but by a few People. Antiently call'd *Bravum*, and *Masburgi*: 37 Spanish Miles North of *Madrid*. In Long. 16. 32. and Lat. 43. 10.

Burick, or *Budrick*, *Budrichium*, a strong Town in the Duchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, 2 or 3 Leagues from *Gueldees*: under the *Hollander*. This was one of the Four Towns which the *French* besieged at the same time at the opening of the Campaign of the year 1672. The *Marschal de Turenne* commanded the Siege.

Burnley, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Blackburn*.

Burntwood, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the Hundred of *Chelmsford*.

Burrowhead, a Market-Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire* in the Hundred of *Claro*.

Barton, a Market-Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Manlake*, upon the River *Trent*; near its fall into the *Humber*. § Another in *Westmorland* in *Loynsdale* Wapentake, near the great Hill call'd *Farleton*-*knott*. § A Third in *Staffordshire* in the Hundred of *Offlow*, upon the River *Tren*.

Bursa, *Prusa*, called by the *Turks Prusa*, by the *Italiani Bursa* and *Bourse*, by the *French Brusse*, is a City of the lesser *Asia*, in the Province of *Chiusale*, antiently *Birhymia*: built by *Prusus* King of *Birhymia*, in the year of the World 3179. and gave Name to that Part of that Kingdom in which it stood. Taken by *Orchanes* the *Turk*, in 1325. after which it was the Seat of their Empire, till they took *Adriaupole* and removed it thither in 1402. In ancient time a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Nicomedia*; but afterwards it became a Metropolitan See of its self. It is two Miles in length, well built and peopled, and one of the richest Cities in *Asia*; and to this day ennobled with the Sepulture of the Princes of the *Ottoman* Race, except the Emperors themselves: 5 Miles from the *Propontis*, 30 East from *Constantinople*. In Long. 37. 30. Lat. 41. 49.

Bury Saint Edmonds, *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a delicate sweet Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Lark*, (as may seem by the Town of *Larkford*, a little more North) which falls into the great *Ouse*, between *Ely* and *Little-Pore*. *Edmund* surnamed *Ironsides*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, founded here a Church in the beginning of Christianity, and called it the *Royal Town*; but after that Prince was brought hither from *Hoxon* in the same County, it was called *St. Edmonds Bury*. King *Kennus* the *Dane*, to expiate the sin of his Father *Swaire* or *Sueno*, who murdered this Prince, built here a new Church and an Abbey; and brought in the *Black Friars*, about 1020. to whom he gave the Town of *Bury*, and many noble Mannors thereabout; so that at the suppression it was valued at 2361. the year; a vast Revenue then. They governed the Town by a *Senefchal* or *Steward*; and when it was allowed to be a Corporation, the *Alderman* was not permitted to exercise any Authority till he had taken his Oath of Obedience to the *Abbot*. Afterwards *Hervey* the *Sacrist*, compassed the Town with a Wall, whereof there remain still some few Relicks; and *Abbot Newport* Walled the *Abby*, and the *Pope* granted it great Immunities. *Edward VI.* founded here a Grammar School. *Charles I.* of Pious memory, Created *Henry Jermin* Baron of *S. Edmonds Bury*, Sept. 8. 1643. The delightfulness of its Situation, and the goodness of its Air, have ever procured it the residence of a great many of the Gentry, who living here enrich the Inhabitants, and support the Town, which would otherwise fall to decay. *Henry II.* overthrew *Robere* Earl of *Leicester* and his *Flemings*, (taking the Earl and his Wife prisoners), in a Battle not far from hence.

Bustis, an antient City in *Egypt* in the middle of the *Delta*, where was formerly a vast Temple consecrated to *Isis*, whose Festivals they observed with the greatest Solemnity.

Bustereth, *Bostra*, a City of *Arabia the Stony*, the Native place of *Marcus Julius Philippus*, Emperor of the *Romans*, and called from him *Philippopolis*. It is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken out of the Patriarchate

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archat of *Antioch*; and lies sixty Miles East from the Sea of *Tiberias*, in Long. 69. 45. Lat. 31. 30. Called in some Monies of the Emperor *Severus*, and his Mother *Almasa*, *Colonia Alexandrina*; now under the *Turks*.

Butera, a Town in the Island of *Sicily*, with the Title of a Principality in the Province call'd *Valle di Noto*; about 4 Leagues from the Sea.

Butow, a small Town in *Pomerania* upon the River *Stelp*, towards the Frontiers of the Royal *Prussia*. Under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Butrino, a place upon the Confines of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It was heretofore a considerable City, and the Seat of a Bishop. Call'd by the Antients *Buthrotum*. The *Turks* ruin'd it about 120 years ago; and the *Venetians* have not yet restored it to it's pristine Dignity. It stands over against the Island of *Corfou*, upon a Gulph of its own Name: being many times written *Burrino*, or *Borrino*.

Button's Bay, the same with *Hudson's Bay* in the North of *America*.

Butua, a City of the Lower *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, under the Empire of *Monotopia*, the Head of a Kingdom of the same Name, towards the River *Zambre*.

Buyell Mancy, a River of *Ethiopia*.

Le Buzys, a small Town in the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*, in the Country call'd the *Barones*, upon the River *Ouveze* and the Borders of *Provence*. Surpris'd by the *Huguenots* in 1568.

Buzantich, *Pauflinus*, a River of *Dalmatia*.

Buzeuzats, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berri* in *France*, upon the River *Indre*, and the Borders of *Touraine*.

Bychow, *Bychovia*, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, upon the *Bozsthenes*, between *Mobilow* and *Robuczko*, two Cities, ill handled by the *Moscovites*, some few Years since.

Bursa, the Name of an antient Cittadel at *Carthage* in *Africa*, built by Queen *Dido*; which had upon the top of it a Temple dedicated to *Aesculapus*. In the *Phœnician* Language, introduc'd by *Dido* into *Africa*, it is written *Boetra* or *Bursa*, signifying a Tower: Whereof the Word *Bursa*, with the Fable of the *Hyde* thereon ground'd, was by a *Grecian* Corruption alluding to the little Morfels of Leather stamped for Money in antient times; with which she purchas'd the Ground for the Building of this Castle and the City of *Carthage*.

Buzacena, an antient City and Province of *Africa* within the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The City has sometime been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Carthage*. In the Year 646. a Council of 42 Prelates was assembled at it against the *Monothelites*; besides others of less Note, in 602. 541. and 522.

C A B.

Cabe, or *Choyles*, or *Queiles*, *Chalybs*, a River of *Spain*, rising in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, which waters *Taracona*, and falls into the *Ebro*. The Waters of this River have been ever famous for the tempering of Steel.

Cabeston, a Town in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France* near *Nismes*.

Cabo d' Istria, a City of *Istria* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, upon the *Adriatick* Gulph; heretofore call'd *Iustinopolis*, from *Iustinian* the Emperor, who rebuilt it. This is the Capital of *Istria*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop

of *Aquileia*. It is a small Place in an Island three Bow shoots from the Continent, to which there is a Passage by Bridges; and in the midst of it is an antient Cattle: 30 *Italian* Miles from *Aquileia* to the South-East, and 75 from *Vence* to the East: Long. 36. 26. Lat. 45. 31.

Cabziereas, a Town in the County of *Venaissin* in *Provence* in *France*.

Cabal, a Province or Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*, near the Fountains of the River *Indus*; it has a City of the same Name, standing upon a small River which falls into the *Indus*. The whole Country is full of Mountains, but very fruitful, and reasonably well traded. The Rivers *Nisab* and *Behar*, falling into the *Indus*, have their Sources therein. Long. 305. and Lat. 31. In this City their Kings resided heretofore. There are two Fortresses standing in it.

Cabusto, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Cacagioni, *Chares*, a City of the *Lesser* or *Crim Tartary*.

Cacari, a River and Town of *Mongrelia*.

Caceres, *Caceres de Camaribina*, a City in the principal *Philippine* Island of *Lusson* or *Manilla* upon the Straights of *Manilla*, with a good Port to the same; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Manilla*.

Cacelina, a City of *Bithynia*, antiently call'd *Chalcedon*.

Cachan, a large City in the Province of *Hydrach* in *Persia*; 22 Leagues from *Ispahan*. Above a thousand Families of *Jews* (said to be of the Tribe of *Juda*) dwell in it. It is a famous Place for *Brocards*.

Cachar, the *Indus* or great River of the *East-Indies*.

Caco, *Cacus*, *Caunus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Old Castile*; now call'd also *Moncaiso*.

Cadenas, a small Town in the County of *Quercy* in *France*, upon the River *Loz* and the Borders of *Revergne*; 8 or 9 Leagues from *Cabors*. Some take it to be the *Oxellodinum* of the antient *Gauls*, which stood out the last of all their Towns against *Cesar*.

Cadillac, a small Town in the Province of *Guienne* in *France*, near the *Garrone*; in a fertile Soil, and adorn'd with one of the best Castles in this Province.

Cachten, or *Sierra Lioga*, a Sea-Port Town on the Coast of *Guines*, much frequented by the *Europeans*, towards the Promontory of *Leana*. This Place was first discovered by the *Portugals* in 1452.

Cadix, *Gades*, is an Island and City on the Coast of *Spain*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean; call'd *Cadix* and *Cales* by the *English*, and *Cadice* by the *Italians*: But small, as being only 4 Leagues in length; whereas it was once much greater, as *Pliny* and *Srrabo* both affirm. It lies on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, to which it is now join'd by a Bridge between the Outlet of the River *Guadalquivir* or *Betis*, and the Straights of *Gibraltar*. On the Western Shoar of this Island lies *CADIX*, which gives Name to the Island, built by the *Phœnicians*, and is perhaps the oldest Town in *Spain*. In the times of the *Romans* it was made a *Municipal* City, and one of the *Invidical Reforts* for the Province of *Bœtica*; in which time it was thought one of the Noblest and Richest Cities in all *Spain*; scarce yielding to any in the Empire for Greatness, Magnificence, or the Number and Quality of the Inhabitants; here living at one time five hundred *Roman* Knights, which Number was not equalled in any other Place but *Padua* only; beside the great Concourse of Merchants from all places of the World; which occasioned *Cornelius Balba*, a Native of it, to build a New Town to the old one. By the *Moors* at the Con-

quest of Spain, it was utterly ruined, and so continued till it was recovered from them by the Spaniards, who rebuilt and fortified it, and made it the Magazine for their Navies: Yet it was taken by the English in one Day, under Robert Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh, in which they burnt the Indian Fleet, consisting of forty Sail of Ships, whose Lading was worth eight Millions of Crowns; overcame the Spanish Navy, which consisted of fifty seven Men of War; took the S. Michael and S. Andrew, two great Gallions, with their Lading, and carried away more Martial Furniture than could be again supplied in many Years; forced the Town, in which they slew and took Prisoners 4000 Foot, and 600 Horse, and brought thence a considerable Booty in 1596. This City is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of Sevil. Long. 14. 10. Lat. 36. 28. *Juno* had a Temple formerly in her Honor in this Island, thence call'd *Junicus Insula*; and also *Hercules* another, to which they went to reflect upon the Actions of *Alexander the Great* at the Age of thirty three. After the Rout of *Spain* by *Caesar*, he left a Roman Colony at *Cadix* with the Name of *Julia Gaditana*. The Antients believed it to be the utmost boundary of Navigation; calling the two Mountains near it, at the Mouth of the *Straites*, the *Pillars of Hercules*. Here the Spanish Gallions rendezvous. It is one of the Keys of Spain, and of so very great Importance, that *Charles V.* recommended it particularly, together with *Flushing* in the *Low-Countries*, and *Goules* in *Africa*, to the Care of his Son King *Philip II.* as absolutely necessary for the Conservation of his Empire. *Columella* was a Native hereof, with *Canus* a Poet mentioned by *Marzial*.

Cadovine, the most Northern Country of all Italy towards the County of *Tyrol* and the *Alpes*; contained within the *Marcha Trevisana*, in the States of the Republick of *Vence*. Its Capital Town is *Pieve di Cadore*.

Cadoain, a famous Abbey of the Order of the *Cisterciens* in the Province of *Perrigord* in *France*; where they pretend to preserve a Handkerchief of our *Saviour's*, brought out of *Jerusalem* in 1105. and since visited by *S. Lewis K. of France*, in 1269. by *Charles VI.* and *Lewis XI.* as a most extraordinary Relick.

Caen, *Cadmus*, famous for a Bishop's See and an University, on the River *Orne*, about 4 Leagues from the *British* Sea, 28 from *Roan* to the South. In the year 1063. the Archbishop of *Roan* held a Council here in the Presence of *William* the Conqueror King of *England*; who died in 1087. in the 74th year of his Age at *Roan*: and being deserted after his Death by all his Friends and Servants, was after a long time inter'd by the *Monks* here with small Pomp, in the Abbey of *St. Stephen* which he him self had Founded, as his Queen had done that of the *Holy Trinity*. The University was Founded by *Henry V. K. of England*, who took this City from the *French*, after a sharp resistance, by Storm in 1417. Its Long. is 22. 20. Lat. 49. 40. The learned *Bochartus* was none of the least Ornaments of this Place. They bear three *Fleur de Lysse* in their Arms, as a Token of their Fidelity to the Crown.

Caes-Cadon, the Welsh Name of the City of *Bath*.

Caerdif. See *Landaff*.

Caerick-Avegus. See *Knock-Fergus*.

Caer-Acon, *Chester*.

Caer-Acon, [*is Legionis*], *Legio Secunda*, an antient Roman Town upon the *Osik* in the County of *Monmouth*, which was once one of the Metropolitan Seats of *Britain*, and an University, till the See was removed to *S. Davids*. The City was ruined in the Reign of *Henry II.* but there are still many very honourable

Marks of its Antiquity and Splendor digg'd up here, for which the Reader may consult *Mr. Camden*. The *Romans* quartered the Second Legion, call'd *Augusta*, in it, to bridle the *Silures*. King *Arthur* kept his Court here. It stands 9 Miles East from *Landaf*, 21 from *Brecknock* South-East, and 26 from *Hereford* South-West. *Nempeis* has sprung out of its Ruins, and stands a little beneath it on the *Severn*.

Caer-Lud, *London*.

Caermarthenshire, is one of the Twelve Counties in *Wales*; bounded on the East by *Glamorganshire* and *Brecknock*, on the West by *Pembroke*, on the North by *Cardigan*, from which it is separated by the River *Tivy*; and on the South by the *Irish* Sea. This County is said by *Mr. Camden* to be very fruitful, and in some places to have plenty of Coal Mines, and to abound in Cattle. It takes its Name from the principal City, which stands upon the River *Tivy*, about 2 Miles from the Sea: call'd by *Proculus*, *Marsidunum*; by *Antonius*, *Muriamum*. It was wall'd with Brick in the times of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, but was then decaying: Pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, and very venerable for its great Antiquity: taken from the *Welsh* in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, after this by them retaken and burnt twice; till being first strengthened with a Castle by *Henry Turbervil*, an English Man, and after that wall'd about by *Gilbert de Clare*, it recovered something of its former Glory. The Princes of *Wales* settling here the *Chancery* and *Exchequer* for South *Wales*.

Caernarbandore, has on the North and West the *Irish* Sea, on the South *Merioneth*, and on the East *Denbighshire*; parted from the Isle of *Anglesey* by the River *Menny*. All the middle parts of it are covered and filled with Mountains; so that *Mr. Camden* calls these Hills *Alpes Britannicas*, the *Britissh Alpes*; and saith they afforded the greatest Security to the *Welsh* in times of *War*: and so abounded with Grass, that they seem'd sufficient alone to have fed all the Cattle of *Wales*. The Western parts are more level, and yield plenty of Barley. The chief Town or City, is seated in this part of the County, upon the River *Menny*; and was built by *Edward I.* King of *England*, about 1283. Small and almost round, but strong, and defended by a beautiful Castle. *Edward II.* was born here, and Surnamed from this Town, who was the first of the English Princes that bore the Title of Prince of *Wales*. In after times these Princes settled here the *Chancery* for North *Wales*. *Robert Dormer* Baron of *Wing* was created Viscount and Earl of *Carnarvon* in the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Charles I.* who afterwards lost his Life valiantly for that Prince at *Newberry*, in 1643. to whom succeeded *Charles* his Son.

Caerphilly, a Market-Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, where the Earl of *Pembroke* has a Noble Cattle. It is the Capital of its Hundred.

Caerwys, a Market-Town in *Flintshire*, in the Hundred of *Colesthill*.

Caeron, a Country in *Affryria*, where *Josephus* says the Relicks of *Noah's* Ark were to be seen in his time. It produces your odoriferous Wood.

Caesarea, *Palestina*, was antiently call'd the Tower of *Siron*: But *Harod* the Great, rebuilding it, call'd it *Caesarea*, in honor of *Augustus*: It is now call'd *Caisar*. It lies on the shoars of the *Medicerranean* Sea, in the *Holy Land*; 30 Miles to the South from *Ptolemais*, and 45 from *Jerusalem*. After the Ruin of *Jerusalem*, it became the Metropolis of *Palestine*, and the Seat of the Prefect or Governor; the Bishop of *Caesarea* gained thereby the Authority of a Primate over the Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and for some

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Agers maintained it; but in after Councils the Bishop of Jerusalem was exempted and made a Patriarch; several great Councils have been held here. *Eusebius Pamphilus* the Church Historian was in his time Bishop of it. *Cornelius*, the first converted Gentile, was baptized here by *S. Peter*. *S. Paul* was a Prisoner here. And *Origen* thought here. But in 652, after a Siege of 7 years, *Mulomina* a Saracen took it from the Christians. In the Arab War it was several times taken and retaken; till at last intirely ruined by *Barlus* a Saracen. Long. 66. 13. Lat. 32. 20. S. *Cæsarea Magna* in *Cappadocia*, the Episcopal Seat heretofore of *S. Basil*. See *Cæsar*. S. *Cæsarea Philippi*. See *Balbec*. S. *Cæsarea* in *Africa*, an ancient City mention'd with Honor in the Roman History, upon the Coast of the Mediterranean; believed to be the same with the *Isle of Ptolemy*, *Painy*, and *Mela*. It became a Bishops See since Christianity, and likewise an University that produced divers Poets and Philosophers of Note, in the time that the *Arabians* were victorious in *Africa*. In the Year 959, the *Caliphs* ruined it. The Remains of its Walls make it appear to have been above 3 Leagues in Circuit: call'd by the *Africans* *Tigudens*.

Caſta, a considerable City and Sea-Port in *Crim Tartary*, upon the Eastern side of the *Peninsula* East of the City of *Crim*; suppos'd to be the *Cavum* of the Antients. It is a flourishing Mart, and furnish'd with a large and capacious Haven: Heretofore possess'd by the *Genoese*, who (saith *Dr. Heylin*) by the Help of this Port and the Plantation they had in *Pera*, on the North Side of *Constantinople*, engroff'd all the Trade of the *Euxine* Sea into their own hands. In 1475, it was taken by *Mahomet the Great*; ever since it has been in the hands of the *Turks*, and though by them much ruin'd, is still the principal Place in that *Demy*-Island. The *Turks* govern it by a *Baſhaw* they send thither; and although the *Tartars* can possess themselves of it when they please, yet they chuse rather to leave it in his hands than to take it into their own. The *Venezians* have often solicit'd a free Commerce with it for the Benefit of its Commodities: but the Port has constantly refused to suffer their Vessels to pass into the *Black Sea* for Reasons of State. They reckon about 4000 Houses of *Mahometans*, *Tartars*, and *Christians*; whereas some *Latins*, *Greeks*, and some *Armenians*, to the Number of about 800, who are oblig'd to wear a Distinction from the rest in their Bonnets.

Caſſeria, a Country of *Africa* of large extent. It lies from the Kingdom of *Angola* on the North to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and is bounded East, West, and South with the Ocean; the South-Eastern part is very fruitful, and well peopled; the rest barren, Mountainous, and little peopled. The Inhabitants are so barbarous, that they are call'd by this Name from their rude way of living, which signifies the Lawless People; they were all heretofore Man-eaters, and many of them continue such to this day. They call themselves *Hottentots*. Mr. *Herbert* an English Man, who was in these Parts, will scarce allow them to be perfect Men; and saith they sell Man's Flesh in the Shambles. They acknowledge a Sovereign Being under the Name of *Hunna*, which they adore when he sends good Weather: But in cold and rainy, or very hot Seasons, they change their Praises of him, into Complaints against him.

Caſſiari, *Caralis*, *Calaris*, a City of *Sardinia*, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, which is the Capital, and the Seat of the Governor, on the South side of the Island upon an Hill: Also an Archbishop's See, and an University. When the *Moors* were Masters of this Island they ruin'd this City; but *James II.* King of *Aragon* recovering it Anno Christi 1330, the *Pisians* rebuilt the Town, which is now become

great and rich under the *Spaniards*. It has three large Suburbs, a Castle and a very capacious Haven. The famous *Lucifer* was Archbishop of this See in the Reign of *Constantine M.* Pope *Hilary* was born here, and *Martin* King of *Sicily* died here in 1409. Long. 32. 12. Lat. 37. 30. The *Cape Cagliari* derives its Name from hence.

Caſſi or **Caſſio**, *Callium*, *Cale*, *Calle*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Urbano*; seated upon the River *Meuro*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 14 Leagues from *Urbino* to the South-West, and the same Distance from *Eugubio* to the North-East. It was under the Dominion of the Pope in 1189.

Caſſoz or **Caſoz**, *Dovona*, *Divona*, *Cadurcum*, the principal City of *Quercy* in *Guenne* in *France* upon the River *Loth*, over which it has three Bridges. It is a large, fine, and strong City, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Alby* ever since 1678 before which time it was under the Archbishop of *Berry*: ten Leagues from *Alby* to the North, and 45 from *Bourdeaux* to the East. Pope *John XXII.* being born here, founded an University in it in 1325. The Bishops take the Title of Earls of *Cabors*. In 1584, *Henry IV.* King of *Navarre*, besieged it in 1584, and forced it in three Days; since which time its Castles and fortifications have been demolished.

Caſſanta, a Province of *Sardinia* which is often also called *East-Borbinia*; between the *River* Sea, *Laplant*, and *Finland*.

Caſſaneburg, the principal Town within the former Territory, which gives Name to it: it lies towards *Laplant* upon the Lake *U...* with a Castle for its Defence and Honor.

Caſſazzo, *Calatia*, a City in the Province of *Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, about 7 Miles East of *Capua*; near the River *Poltorno*, and a Bishop's See under the Arch Bishop of *Capoia*. It was considerable in the times of the *Cæsars*; a Colony having been settled there by *Julius Cæsar*, as *Apianus Alexandrinus* saith, which on that account joynd with *Augustus*. But now very small and in a declining Condition.

Caſſenne, an Island to the South of the Mouth of the River *Cajenne* (which gives Name to it) in the Province of *Guyana* in *America*, under the *French*; 18 Leagues in Circuit. The River *Cajenne* springs from the Mountains, near the Lake of *Parima*, and continues its Course about 100 Leagues through the Country of the *Gabbes*, before it falls into the Ocean with this Island in its Embraces. The *Hollanders* settled themselves here in 1656, and again in 1676, but were both times expelled by the *French*, who were the prior Occupants.

Caſſetta. See *Gajetta*.

Caſſum, or **Caſſung**, one of the principal Cities in *China*, seated on the South of the River *Croceus*, in the Province of *Honan*, in Long. 142. 35. It was heretofore the ordinary Residence of the Emperors of *China*, till the Year 1642, that the Usurper *Lyncung* besieged it: To drown whose Army, the People piercing the Banks of the River *Croceus* (which lies higher than the Town) brought the Water upon themselves more than on the Enemy, with so great an Impetuosity, that the Houses were all overturned, three hundred thousand Inhabitants drown'd, and the whole Town changed into a Lake from that Day.

Caſſiman, a greater, and lesser Island, North of *Cuba*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*; known by the Tortoise-Fishing-Trade there.

Caſſiphas, a City of *Phœnicia*, at the foot of Mount *Carmel*, and heretofore an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tyre*: Understood by some to be the

Posphyrius of *Polybius* and *Strophonius*. The Lords hereof were of high renown in the time that the Christians were Masters of the *Holy Land*.

Cairo, *Babylon*, *Memphis*, *Cairus*, the Capital of *Egypt*, and indeed the greatest City in all *Africa*: by the *Arabians* call'd *Alehair*; seated on the East side of the River *Nile*, about 1 Mile from it; there is a Passage from the River into it, which divides the Town in the middle. This City sprang out of the ruins of *Memphis* and *Babylon*, which stood not far from it on the Western Shoar of the *Nile*, and was built by the *Saracens*, or *Moors*, after they became Masters of *Egypt*; the *Califfs* of which Nation for a long time resided here, as did afterwards the *Sultans*. In 1517. it was Conquered by *Selim* the Turk, and it has ever since been in their hands; but is now sensibly declined from what it was. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* resides here, who has six ancient Greek Churches in the place; there are many more belonging to the *Cophites*; for whose Conviction in the business of *Nestorianisme*, a Council was held here in 1582. by the order of Pope Gregory XIII. but without effect, tho the Patriarch of the *Cophites* had been first gain'd over to the Perswasion of the *Latins*. They have an Aqueduct of 350 Arches, which brings the water from the River to the Town. Its chiefest Manufacture is Tapestry. Three Leagues lower, the *Nile* is divided into two Branches, which make the *Delta*. It is 8 Miles in compass, and has at the South end of it a stately Castle, the Palace of the *Mamuluck Sultans*, built upon a Mountain which overlooks the City and a great part of the Country: When the *Turks* took it, it was very strong, but *Selim* ruin'd a great part of it; and that which remains, serves for the residence of the *Turkish Bassa*, who hath the Government of this Kingdom. About 10 Miles from this City stand those famous *Pyramids* which have in all Ages been so much admired, and are certainly the most ancient Buildings in the whole World, and may in all probability not perish before the general Conflagration. Long. 33. 48. Lat. 36. 40.

Cairoan, *Cyrene*, an ancient and once very noble City in *Africa*, mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*; and now almost ruin'd and depopulated by the *Turks*, in whose hands it is: seated right over against *Matapan*, the most Southern Cape of the *Mores*; an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and once famous not only for its Antiquity, (being built in the year of the World 3560. 143 years after *Rome*;) but also for Learning, it having produced many noble Greek Writers; and particularly *Aristippus*, the founder of the Sect of the *Cyrenaick* Philosophers, with the ingenious *Areata* his Daughter, who succeeded him in his School. The Country antiently call'd *Libya Cyrenaica*, comprehending the Five Cities of *Berenice*, *Teuchire*, *Ptolomais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*, derived its name from hence. It had sometime the honour to bear the Title of a Kingdom. For in the Year of *Rome* 658. we read of a *Ptolomy* surnamed *Apion*, King of *Cyrene*, nominating the *Romans* to be his Heirs. The *Libya Cyrenaica* was afterwards call'd *Pentapolis* from these its Cities, and now *Mestrata*. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 31. 20. § Also a Town upon the River *Capullia* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, about 14 Leagues from the Sea. Built in 652. by the *Califfs* of *Syria*, and adorn'd with a sumptuous Mosque, where you see the Sepulchres of the Kings of *Tunis*. For want of Fountains in so dry and barren a Soil as this Town stands in, they drink altogether of the Water of the Cistern. There has been formerly an University here, frequented from all the parts of *Africa*. It is the *Thydras* of the Antients. The *Arabians* call it *Cai-*

rauan: And a chief Point of the *Malometan Law* resides in it.

Caifar, *Cesarea Magna*, a City of *Cappadocia* upon the River *Haly*, which was made a Colony by *Tiberius Claudius*; call'd before this *Archelais*, 60 Miles from *Icomium* to the North. Till the time of *Valens* the *Roman* Emperour, it was the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. The Great *S. Basil* was a Bishop here. Long 64. 40. Lat. 41. 40.

Caiket, a Kingdom and City of *Georgia* in *Asia* towards the Mountain *Caucasus*: Conquered by the King of *Persia*, and Govern'd under him by a Viceroy. The ruins that are to be seen in the City are sufficient evidences of its former magnificence. This Country is properly the antient *Iberia*.

Calabria, *Magna Græcia*, *Bruttii Populi*. This is the Name of an antient Province in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*; but now apply'd to another, which is no part of that which had heretofore the name of *Calabria*. The antient *Calabria* was bounded on the North and East by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the South by the *Salerninus*; and on the West by *Apulia Pucetta*, taking up that part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which makes now the North of the Province of *Otranto*. The present *Calabria*, is a very large, and the most Southern Province of that Kingdom; itself a Dukedom, the Title of which was given to the Eldest Son of the King of *Naples*, whilst it remained a separate Kingdom. This is bounded on the North by the *Basilicata*, on the East by the *Ionian* Sea, on the West by the *Tyrhænia*, and on the South by the *Sicilian* Straights. Its greatest length is from North to South; and it is one of the four principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Divided commonly into the *Higher* or *Upper* (which is the more Northerly), and the *Farther* or *Lower Calabria*. The *Saracens* became Masters of it about the year 827. and were expell'd in the 12th. Century by the valour of the Celebrated *Robert Guiscard*, a *Norman*; who from a Soldier of Fortune, made himself Duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria* about the year 1059. being the head of a Line, which soon after in the Person of *Roger II.* attained the Crowns of *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Calabria* is very subject to Earthquakes. There is an Historical relation of one particularly which continued more or less from 1638. to 1641.

Calahorra, *Calaguris*, *Clunia*, a City of the Old Castle in the Kingdom of *Spain*, upon the River *Ebro*, where it entertains the River *Cidacos de Castella*; built upon an Hill in the limits of the Kingdom of *Navarr*, and was first made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragon*, by Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1493. but afterwards Subjected to the Archbishop of *Burgos*. The Bishoprick of *Calahada* was united to this See in 1236. It lies 23 Leagues from *Bajona* to the South, in Long. 18. 50. Lat. 43. 26. *Quintilian* and *Prædenius* were both of this City. The antient Inhabitants of it, call'd *Calaguritanus*, sustain'd a Siege against *Pompey* with so much obstinacy, as at last to kill their very Wives and Children, and salt them like *Pork*, and Eat them for Provisions. *Pliny* mentions two Towns of this Name; *Caligurris Næscica*, and *Caligurris Fibularia*: the first was amongst the People of *Hæcia*: the other in the Country of the *Gæsons*, as some interpret him.

Calais, *Calatuna*, *Forus Iccius*, a strong Town of *Picardy* in *France*, at the entrance of the *Englisk* Channel, right over against *Dover*. Taken by *Edward III.* after a siege of a 11 Months, and lost again by *Q. Mary* in less than a Foetnight, in 1557. till when for 210 years together, we had the Keys of *France* at our Girdles; and that Prince accordingly sented the loss, dying soon after of Grief,

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Grief, as it was thought, for it; saying not long before her death, *that if she were opened they should find Calais at her Heart.* Cardinal Albert took this Town from the French in 1596. but it was soon after by them recover'd, according to the Peace of *Verum* in 1598. The Country adjacent had heretofore the Name of *Caletes*. The Long. is 23. 00 Lat. 51. 00.

Calama, *Thymus*, a River of *Epirus*: it falls into the *Ionian* Sea; over against the Island of *Eri-cusa*, now *Alicur*; between *Corfu* to the North, and *Cefalonia* to the South.

Calama, or *Calamata*, an Inland City of *Africa*, between *Hippo* to the East, and *Girea* to the West. Often mentioned in the Writings of *S. Austin*. It was formerly an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Carthage*.

Calamata, *Thuria*, a Fort, and an unwall'd, but well Peopled Town on the South of the *Morea* in the Province of *Belvedere*; opposite to *Coron*, from whence, it is distant 40 *English* Miles by Sea. This Castle or Fort was taken by surprize in 1659. and desert-ed, but retaken in 1685. and is now Garrisoned by the *Venetians*. § Another in the Kingdom of *Al-giers* in *Africa*, near the River *Major*.

Calamitanes, an Island of the *East-Indies*, which lies between *Borneo* and the *Philippine* Islands; and is subject to a Prince of its own.

Calarauega, or *Calaroga*, a small Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, where *S. Dominique de Guzman*, the founder of the Order of the *Preachers*, was born.

Calatagrone, an inconsiderable small Town in the Island of *Sicily*, amongst the Mountains: built upon the ruins of the ancient *Calata*: some speak of another of this Name in the same Island.

Calatajod, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*. Built, as is suppos'd, by an *Arab*, who left his own Name to it. In Latin call'd *Bilbils Nova*, from its situa-tion near the ruins of the ancient *Bilbils*, between *Saragossa* and *Medina Cali*. It stands in a Plain, but at the foot of a high Mountain, upon the River *Zalem*, which there receives the River *Baubula*. A large and handsome Town, in a fruitful Country, with a Castle to command and defend it.

Calatrava, *Oratum*, a City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadana*, 15 Leagues South of *Toledo*. Taken from the *Moor*s by *Sanctus III.* in 1158. who granting it to the *Templars*, they dis-trusting the strength of the place, resign'd it up again to him. Whereupon two *Cistercian* Monks undertook to fortify it, as they did in a short time; and upon a new Grant of it to their Order, they Instituted the Order of the Knights of *Calatrava*, for the defence of it, which was confirm'd by Pope *Alexander III.* This Order of Knights was begun in 1185. under *Alphonfus the Noble*: at first they had Masters of their Order, but in 1489 that Dig-nity was annexed to the Crown. *Paul III.* granted them leave to Marry once. The Order hath 23 Mannors in *Spain* belonging to it. Their Habit was at first the same with that of the *Cistercians*, till Pope *Benedict XIII.* dispens'd with it.

Calabar, a Village of the Province of *Balagate*, which is the last Province and Town the *Mogul* has towards the Kingdom of *Orissa*, of *Golconda*. In this place unreasonable Tolls are forced from Tra-vellers. *Thevenot*.

Calcot, *Calchusum*, mentioned in the 7th. Tome of the Councils, for a Council here assembled in 787. under *Gregory* Bishop of *Offia*, and *Theophylact* Bishop of *Tali*, the Legates of Pope *Adrian I.* But whether this be *Calcot* in *Oxfordshire*, or *Calcot* in *Berkshire*, or another, our Author is not express'd.

Calder, a River in *Yorkshire* falling into the *Ouse* below *Tork*.

Calderino, a famous Bath, 10 Miles from *Verona* in *Italy*; ordinarily call'd the *Bath of Verona*.

Calecut, or *Calicut*, *Calcutsum*, a Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*, taking its Name from a City seated on the Western Shoars. Long. 105. deg. Long. and Lat. 11. 22. It is under a Prince of its own, who has some o-ther Kings Tributary to him. And inhabited by *Pagans*, *Mahometans*, *Arabians*, the Christians of *S. Thomas*. with the Converts of the *Mission*, as to the several Religions of the People. Not the King's Sons, but the King's Sisters Sons succeed to the Crown. The City is very great, and has no Walls; the *European* Merchants drive here a plentiful Trade. This was the first place in the *East-Indies* the *Portuguese* discovered in 1498. Where at first they were kindly received by the King; but afterwards he would have destroyed them at the instigation of some *A-rabian* Merchants, which necessitated them to joyn with the King of *Cochin* against him. The *English* also have a good settlement here.

Calenberg, a Country in the Dutchy of *Brun-swick* in the lower circle of *Saxony*, lying along the *wejer*: it is a part of the *Stytle* of the Duke of *Brun-swick*. § a Mountain in *Austria*, extended from the *Danube* to the *Save*, and divided into divers parts under as many different names: in *Latin*, *Cesius Mons*, understands the whole Mountain.

Calepio, *Calepinum*, a Town near *Bergamo* in *Italy* upon the River *Oglio*, with a Vally to which it imparts its name. *Ambrosius Calepinus* was a Na-tive of this Town.

Calca, *Gadis*. See *Cadix*.

Calisanto, a vast Island of North America, in the South Sea near *New Mexico*, from which it is parted by the *Purple* Sea: 300 *Spanish* Leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. First discovered by *Cor-tesius* in 1525. In 1587. Captain *Cavendish*, an *English* Man, took near the South Cape of this Island a very rich Ship. In 1620. it was found to be an I-land, which was thought before to be a part of the Continent: Sir *Francis Drake* in 1577. wintered in this Island, and took possession of it for his Mistress, calling it *Nova Abion*. Tho' said to be exceeding fruitful, full of People, of a good and quiet humor and disposition, yet the *Spaniards* never attempted to settle here, till within about 7 years since. It is a dry and unfruitful Country: they fish for Pearl upon the Eastern Coast of it.

Caltagas, an ancient People of the *East-Indies*, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Caltaic, *Tamiticum*, one of the Mouths of the *Nile*.

Calcar, a small but fine City in the Dutchy of *Cleve* in *Germany*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Men*, within one *German* Mile of the *Rhine*, 2 from the City of *Cleve*, a little further from *Emeric*, and 4 from *Wesel* to the North.

Callao or *Callao de Lima*, *Callaum*, a small Island upon the Coast of *Peru* over against the Port of *Lima*, with a Town in it and a Castle.

Callishoc, a Fountain of *Judea* beyond *Jordan* mentioned by *Josephus*: its Waters are Medicinal, and yet very pleasant to drink; falling into the Lake *Aphelites*. § Another in *Africa*, particularly taken notice of for flowing with 9 several Streams. *Pliny* and *Pausanias* mention divers others.

Callu, a Fort in *Flanders*, where the States Ar-my received a sharp check in 1638.

Calmar, *Calmaria*, a very strong City of the Pro-vince of *Smaland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea over against the

the Isle of *Oland*: strangely rained by Fire in 1647. The narrow passage between it and *Oeland* is call'd, *Calmarfund*; it lies in Lat. 57. 00. Long. 37. 30. This City was taken by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, with the slaughter of all the Inhabitants, saving those who fled into the Castle, in 1611.: but was recovered by a Treaty in 1613. by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*. It has a good Port, where the *Swedes* ordinarily Embark for *Germany*: And the Citadel carries the greatest Name of any in the North.

Calne, a Market-Town in *Wiltshire*, which is the capital of its Hundred, upon a River of the same name, running from East to West into the *Bristol Avon*. There was a Synod held here in 977. where they say the Clergy presented complaints against *St. Dunstan* for his partiality to the Monks: but whilst the Cause was in debate, the Roof of the House fell, and *St. Dunstan* alone escaped unhurt. This Corporation returns two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Caloseron Oro, *Olympius*, *Mesmus*, a Mountain now called the *Monks Mount* by the *Greeks*, and *Gefchdag* by the *Turks*, as *Leucclavius* saith; it stands in the Confinnes of *Bithynia*, directly South of the famous City of *Nice*, and not far from it.

Calosero, *Atalanea*, a small Island lying near *Negrepont*.

Calopintea, *Tauracinium*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the Straits of *Sicily*, between the Promontory of *Armi*, and the City of *Regio*.

Caloze, *Calor*, a River of the Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which riseth from the *Apennine*, washeth *Benevento*, and then falls into the *Sabbato*.

Calpe, one of the Pillars of *Hercules*; being a high Mountain in the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, opposite to the ancient *Abila* upon the Coast of *Africa*.

Calpurt, *Colchis*, a City of *Armenia*.

Caltery, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Tamba* in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*; about 25 Leagues from the *Ganges*: understood by some to be the *Batan Cafara* of *Ptolomy*.

Calvary, *Golgotha*, the holy Mount near the Walls of *Jerusalem* to the South, on which our Saviour dyed. It is believed by divers of the *Greek* and *Latin* Fathers, that *Adam* was buried, and that *Abraham* offered to Sacrifice his Son *Isaac* here. *Adrian* the Emperor, in derision of Christianity, caused the Idols of *Jupiter* and *Venus* to be Erected upon it; which *Constantine* the Great and *Helena* his Mother demolished, in the same place building a Church (called *Martyrium* at first, now *S. Sepulchre*) not inferior to the most beautiful one in the World. The Christian Princes have many times bestowed great Benefactions upon this Church. The Emperor *Heraclius* reedified it in 628. after it had been ruined by *Chosroes* King of *Persia* in 615, at his taking of *Jerusalem*. The renowned *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* made large Additions to it in 1099. There are distinct Apartments in it for the *Latin*, the *Greek*, the *Armenian*, the *Syrian*, the *Coptite*, and the *Abyssine* Christians: who show you a Chappel, where the Cross stood that bore the Sacrifice of our Saviours Body, called the Chappel of the Crucifixion: the place where he was Embalmed, according to the custom of the *Jews*; the place where he is said first to appear to the Blessed Virgin after his Returrection, called the Chappel of the Apparition; the Rock out of which his Sepulchre was hewn, and the Tomb itself illuminated with 62 Lamps that burn continually. Here are the Tombs of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* the first King of *Jerusalem*, and *Baldwin I.* his Brother, who succeeded him in that Crown.

Calvi, *Cales*, a small City in the *Terra di Lavoro*,

in the Kingdom of *Naples*, 6 Miles North of *Capua*; which tho it has not much above 20 Houses, is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*. It withstood a Siege against the *French* and *Turks* in 1555. the Antients called it *Cales*. § A Town in the Island of *Corfica* with a Port and a considerable Fortrefs to the Gulph of the same name, under the *Genouese*.

Calpdon, an ancient City of *Æolia* in *Greece*; sometime adorned with an Episcopall See, and the Title of the Capital of the Country; giving Name to a Forest therein. § Also the antient Appellation of a part of *Scotland* towards the County of *Perth*, in which *Dunkeid* stands: see *Dunkeid*. The same continuing to the Northern Sea to this Day.

Calpdon, a little Castle in the *Vicentine* in *Italy*, whence a Noble Family of *Vicenza* derives the Name.

Calzada, *Calciara*, a small City in old *Castile* in *Spain*; once a Bishops See, which is now remov'd to *Calaborra*, from whence it lies 12 Spanish Leagues to the West. It is sometimes call'd *S. Domingo de la Calzada*, from the great Devotion of People to *S. Dominick* there. *Henry II.* King of *Castile*, dyed here in the year 1379.

Calzan, *Calzun*, the *Arabian* Gulph.

Camala, *Enyfa*. See *Hama*.

Camartna, an antient Town of the Island of *Sicily*, built in the year of *Rome* 150. according to *Eusebius*, and long since ruined; leaving only its name to a River in the same Island. Its situation near the purulent Lake of *Camertina* obliging the Inhabitants to drain that Lake up, whereby the Enemy obtained a Passage to take the Town, occasioned the known Proverb *Camartina moere*.

Camb or *Kamp*, *Cambus*, a River of the Upper *Austria* in *Germany*, springing towards the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, and ending in the *Danube*.

Cambata, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Guzerat*; and a noble Port, lying in a very great Bay of the same Name; now subject to the great *Mogul*; the City lies in Long 105. Lat. 22. 30. and is one of the greatest, the richest, the best traded Cities in the *East-Indies*; seated in a fruitful Soil, and full of People: commonly called the *Cairo* of the *Indies*; whence the Kingdom of *Guzerate* is often named the Kingdom of *Cambata*. It is walled with a fair Wall of Free-stone, hath very large Houses, Streets and broad Streets; greater than *Surat*, being ten Leagues in compass; and hath 3 Bazar or Market places, and 4 noble Tanks or Cisterns, able to find the Inhabitants Water all the year: tho there is 7 fatbom Water in the Haven at high water, yet at low water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud, which cover the bottom of it. The Inhabitants are partly Heathens, partly *Mohometans*. And in 1638. the English had here a Factory, as *Mandello* acquaints us; from whom the latter part of this Description is taken.

Camabala, a City in *China*. See *Peking*: some represent it to be 24 Italian Miles in compass. *Camabalu* is the *Muscovian* and *Saracen* Name for it, *Peking* the *Indian*.

Cambaya, *Camboya* or *Camboje*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isle of *Borneo*; bounded on the West with the Kingdom of *Siam*, and on the East with that of *Cochin*. It is Tributary to the King of *Siam*. This Kingdom is almost equally divided by a vast River, which in *July* and *August* overflows all the Country, as the *Nile* doth *Egypt*. The King of it is a great Friend to the *Portuguese*, as he of *Siam* is to the *Dutch*. Upon the most Eastern Branch (for there are 3) of the River mentioned before, it stands *Cambodia* the principal City, built upon a rising Ground to prevent the yearly Deluges.

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luges. This Kingdom is extrem fruitful, but not potent, the King not being able to bring above 25 or 30000 Men into the Field: first discovered by *Alphonso & Albuquerque* in 1511. as *Mandello* saith. *Cambodia* lies in Long. 131. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Cambisay, Cameracum, called by the *Flandrians* *Camerick*, a City of *Hainault* upon the *Seheld*; *Guiccardin* saith it is a great, fair, strong City, and has a strong Castle built by *Charles V.* That it abounds in excellent public Buildings, especially the Cathedral is very great and beautiful: that it is populous and rich, and was a very ancient Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Rhemes*; but in 1559. exempted by *Pope Paul IV.* and erected into an Archbishoprick. The first place the *French* possessed themselves of, after they came out of *Germany*, in 1445. After this it became an Imperial City and continued so till *Charles V.* in 1534. built a Citadel in it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. The *French*, who all along pretended a Right to it, at last in 1677. took it by force after a sharp defence. The Archbishops are honored with the style of Dukes of *Cambrai*, Earls of *Cambresis*, and Princes of the Empire. *Cambresis* is a considerable Territory betwixt *Picardy*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*: extremely fruitful, and adorned with a Castle of its own Name, in which *Henry II.* of *France* and the King of *Spain* Celebrated that Treaty of Peace in 1559. which the *French* say was most disadvantageous to them. It lies 4 Leagues from *Doway* South, in Long. 26. 05. Lat. 49. 45.

Cambria, the ancient Name of the Principality of *Wales*: more especially of the Western part thereof towards *Ireland*.

Cambrydgetre, lath on the East *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, on the West *Huntington* and *Bedford*, on the South *Hartford*, and on the North *Lincolnshire*; the River *Onse* divides it almost in the midst. Towards the South end of the County lies the Town which gives it its Name. Mr. *Camden* saith it is called *Camborium*, being seated upon the East Bank of the River *Cam*, which is here passed by a Bridge. This is one of the antientest and noblest Universities in *Christendom*; having 16 Colleges and Halls endowed, or Nurseries in it of Piety and Learning; the most antient of which is *Peeter Hoffe*, founded in 1257. by *Hugh Balsam*, a Sub-Prior; before which time there was only Hoffels, wherein the Scholars maintained themselves. This place sends 4 Burgesses to the Parliament, 2 for the Town, and 2 for the University. It has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons; and lately of a Dukedom in 4 Sons of King *James II.* when Duke of *Tork*, who all dyed very young. Long. 21. 49. Lat. 52. 30. § The *English* have given the Name of *Cambridge* to a Town in *New England* also, situated upon the River *Merrimick*, and beautified with several fair Streets, besides 2 Colleges, in which they aim at the Figure of an University.

Camelford, a Market-Town in the County of *Cornwall* in the Hundred of *Lejnewth*.

Camerino, Camerinum, an Episcopal City in the *Marcæ Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church. Seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, upon the River *Chiseno*, which entereth the *Adriatick* Sea, 25 Miles South of *Ancona*. This was a considerable place in the time of the antient *Romans*; and has sometime since born the Title of a Dukedom. *Leander* gives it a strong Situation and plenty of People, which last is rarely found in these *Italian* inland Cities. He says also, there was another Town of this Name in *Campagna di Roma*, which they call now *Camerota*. It lies 24 Miles East of *Spolito*. Long. 36. 43. Lat. 42. 47.

Camlin, Caminon, a small City in the further *Pomerania*, which is a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Gnisen*, whereas heretofore it belonged to *Magdeburg*. It stands on the Eastern Shore of the River *Diwener* [*Odora*] over against the Island of *Wblinselo*, not above a Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, and about 7 from *Stetin* to the North. This belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and has embraced the *Augsphan* Confession. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54. 12.

Caminiec, See *Kaminiec*.

Campagna, Campanium, Acheron, a River of the Province of *Calabria*, flowing from the *Apennine* and falling into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about 8 Miles South of *Amunsea*, over against *Sronboli*; a flaming Mountain in an Island of that Name.

Campagna, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Principato*, which is a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Conza*; with the Title of a Marquisate. It stands between the Rivers of *Aro* and *Thya*, 16 Miles from *Salerno* to the East, and 11 from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the East also.

Campagna di Roma, a Province of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the *Pope*; on the West it has *S. Peters* Patrimony, on the North *Sabina*, on the South the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the East the Kingdom of *Naples*; *Rome* itself stands in this Province, and it contains the far greater part of the antient *Latiium*; the inland parts are fruitful and populous; those towards the Sea are little inhabited, by reason of the unwholsomness of the Air, tho otherwise the Country is plain and fruitful enough.

Campante, Astacpra, a City of the hither *East-Indies*.

Campden, a Market-Town in *Gloucestershire* in the Hundred of *Kistgate*: the Earl of *Gunsborough*, Viscount *Campden* has a Seat here.

Campen, Campania, a Town in *Sirria*. § There is another of the same Name in *Over-Iffel* in the *Low Countries*, upon the Western Banks of the *Iffel*, near the *Zuider Zee*, 5 Miles from *Dawomer* to the North-East. It was heretofore an Imperial free City, but long since exempted, and under the *States General*. In 1672. taken by the *French*, and the year following deserted. It is a great, lovely, and important place; and was the Birthplace of *Albertus Piglius*, a very learned Man. Long. 27. 14. Lat. 52. 42.

Campiano, a small Town in the State of the Valley of *Taro* in *Italy*, near the River *Taro*. It is an important Pass, and therefore carefully fortified by the Duke of *Parma*.

Campveith, a City belonging to the *Spaniards*, in the *West-Indies*, taken by Captain *Mymes* an *English* Man in 1662. being deserted by the Inhabitants. The *English* took here 50 pieces of Canon, 14 Ships, and the Governor Prisoner.

Campus Platani, a celebrated place in the Island of *Sicily*, near *Catania*: so called from the 2 Brothers *Amphionius* and *Anaps*, which carried their Father and Mother upon their Shoulders hither out of the flames of *Etna*. *Val. Max.*

Caná, a Town in the Tribe of *Zabulon* in *Galilee* in the Holy Land: heretofore famous for the first Miracle of our Saviours operation on Earth, at the Marriage of *Simon Zelotes* according to *Matthæus*, *Calixtus*, or of *S. John the Evangelist*, according to others. Now a poor Village inhabited by none but *Turks*. For the Church which *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine*, built in the place of that House where our Saviour celebrated the Marriage, has been long since converted into a Mosque. *Nathanael* was an Inhabitant of this Town.

Canadá, New France, a large Country in the North *America*, discovered first by the *French*, and by

by them inhabited. It lies North of *New-England*. *Quebec* is the chief Colony of it. The Savages speak different Languages; and here, as in other parts of *America*, they have a custom to eat their Enemies taken in War; a fate that particularly befel *John Veraxau* a *Florentine*, who first took possession of this Country in the name of *Francis I.* King of *France* in 1525. There is a very great River of the same Country, already known to run 500 Leagues, full of large Islands, and about 30 Leagues broad at the mouth, called *Canada* by the Natives, by the *French S. Lawrence*, from their entrance into it upon that day. The *Saguenay* and the *Three Rivers* fall into its Channel from the North.

Cananoz, a Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar*, on this side the *Ganges* in the *East-Indies*; abutting upon the River *Gangerocora*; 25 Leagues in length along the Coast; with a City of the same Name sometime since taken by the *Hollanders*. The Islands of *Divandurou* and *Malicus* amongst the *Maldives* are subject to this King.

Canara, a Kingdom on this side the Gulph of *Bengala* in the *East-Indies* in the Promontory of *Malabar*, separated from the Kingdom of *Malabar* to the South by the River *Gangerocora*, and from that of *Cuncoz* to the North by the River *Aliga*. It is Tributary to the *Great Mogul*: by some called *Tulamar*, and at perpetual Enmity with the Kingdom of *Malabar*.

Canary Isles, Canarie, are 7 Islands over against the Coast of *Lybia Interior*, so called from *Canaria*, the principal of the number, in which the *Spanish* Governor resides; being about 20 Leagues in circuit, and ennobled with a large, handsome, populous City of the same Name, which is an Episcopal See. These were called by the Antients the *Fortunate Islands*, in general; but their particular Names are *Canaria*, *Teneriff*, the Isle of *Palmes*, the Isle of *Iron*, *Fuerte-Ventura*, *Gomera*, and *Lancelote*; and because a great number of Dogs was found in them in antient times, therefore says *Pliny*, they had all the Name of the *Canaries*. In one of these the first Meridian is usually fixed, viz. *Teneriff*. They are much frequented for their excellent Wines, and Merchandises, by the *English* and other Nations. After the knowledge of them had been lost for many Ages, they were first discovered again in 1330. *Vid. Azores*. About the year 1344, *Lewis de la Cerda*, Grandson to *Alphonfus X.* King of *Castile* and Earl of *Clermont*, undertaking the Conquest of them, thereby to introduce the Christian Faith, was Crowned King of the *Canaries* by *Pope Clement VI.* He in his design failing, they were afterwards granted to *John Betancourt*, according as it is already remarked under the Word *Azores*.

Canathus, a Fountain in the *Mores*, in the Province of *Napoli di Romania*, celebrated by the antient Poets for a Fiction of *Juno's* washing herself every year therein to restore her Virginity. § Also a City in *Celolyria* in *Asia*, which has sometime been a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bastro*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Canavels, a Country in the principality of *Piedmont*, betwixt the City *Jurac* and the River *Po*: yielded to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Quevasque* in 1631.

Canche, *Cantius*, *Quentia*, a River of *Picardy*, springing near *Blavincour* in *Artois*, passing by *Ligny sur Canche*, receiving the *Ternois* at *Heldin*, and falling into the Ocean at *Mouresui* and *Estaples*.

Cancheu, a great City in the Province of *Kiangsi* in *China*, with a Territory of the same Name that is honored with the Government of a Viceroy, (distinct from the Viceroy of *Kiangsi*) who resides in this

City, and commands also some Towns in the Provinces adjacent of *Fokien*, *Quantung* and *Hingnan*. It is a place of extraordinary Trade and concourse.

Canbahar, *Candalaria*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, belonging to the Kingdom of *Persia*, and one of the greatest inland Cities of *Asia*; seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Balkan*, which running Northward, falls into the *Oboezgir*, which last by *Oxus* or *Gebuu* is conveyed in the *Caspian Sea*. On the East it is defended by a strong Wall, on the West by an high Mountain; in the middle of it is a Rock, on which is built a Castle. The Suburbs are greater than the City, and much frequented by the *Persian* and *Indian* Merchants, who pass to and fro through it. It lies in Long. 110. Lat. 34. 40. This City has been often taken and retaken between the *Mogul* and the King of *Persia*, till at last the latter possessed himself of it and still keeps it.

Cande, or *Candes*, *Candenfs Vicus*, a Town in the Province of *Touraine* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*; where *S. Martin* the Bishop, so much extolled by *Sulpicius Severus* who writes his Life, dyed Nov. 11. An. Dom. 400. § Likewise a River in *Languedoc* falling into the *Aveiron*.

Candea or *Candi*, the most considerable Kingdom in the Island of *Ceylon* in the *East-Indies*; and a great and populous City, the capital thereof, upon the River *Tringulemale*.

Candel, an antient People of the Gulph of *Arabia*, call'd heretofore *Ophiomages*, from their eating of Serpents.

Candelazo, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples*, springing out of the *Apennine* Mountains in the *Capitanata*, and ending in the *Adriatick* near *Manfredonia*;

Candelona, or *Canciora*, a Town and principality in the Province of *Carmania* in the lesser *Asia*. The Town stands upon the Bay of *Lasazgo*, between the lesser *Asia* and *Syria*, eight Miles from *Antioch* to the North, and 5 from *Scanderoun* to the South.

Candia, *Creta*, *Jovis Insula* in *Virgil* (being heretofore consecrated to him) is one of the noblest Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, lying opposite to the Mouth of the *Archipelago*. In Length from East to West two hundred and fifty Miles, in Breadth sixty, in Circuit five hundred and forty. Heretofore it was full of a hundred potent Cities, and thence call'd *Hecarompolis*, most of which are now ruined. To omit the more antient Story of this Island; it was granted by *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* to the Earl of *Monisiferat*, who in 1194. sold it to the *Venetians*. Others say, that when the *Latins* in 1204. took *Constantinople*, this and the other Islands in the *Aegean* Sea fell to the *Venetians* for their share. In 1645. the *Turks* invaded it and in 1669. by taking of *Candia* possess'd themselves of all out two or three Forts upon the Sea. The inland Parts are very mountainous, yet fruitful, especially of Wines and other such Fruits; but it wants Corn. Whilst it was under the *Venetians*, it was so populous, that they might raise in it 60000 Men. The Language there then used was the vulgar *Greek*, and they were accordingly of the *Greek* Church, though with a mixture of the *Latin* Service in some places. Now divided into four Territories or jurisdictions, call'd *Candia*, *Canea*, *Retina*, and *Sittis*, from the four Principal Cities in it of those Names. Long. 51. Lat. 34. § *Candia*, the chief City of the Isle of *Creta*, call'd by the *Greeks* *Castro*, and *Candax*, was an Archbishop's See, great, rich and populous, as long as it continued in the Hands of the *Venetians*. And stood the longest Siege against the *Turks* of any place in the World, but was at last forced to submit, September 27. 1669. upon Conditions very honourable, after a Blockade of 22 Years, from 1645. to 1667. and

and a Siege of two more, from 1667. to 1669. In which (since the *Turky* are thought to have lost about 60000 Men before it. It lies on the Northern shoar of that Island, something nearer to the Western End. The *Labyrinth of Minos* in a Grott cut out of a Rock is yet to be seen here.

Canca, an Episcopal City in the Island of *Candia*, and the Capital of an adjacent Territory denominated from it. Taken by the *Turky*, Aug. 26. 1645. which loss was an Introduction to the long Blockade and Siege of *Candia*.

Canesham, a Market-Town in *Somersetshire*, seated at the fall of the River *Chive* into the *Avon*, near *Bristol*.

Cangria. See *Gangra*.

Canisa. See *Kanisa*.

Cannares, Savages of *Peru*, in the Province of *Quito*.

Cannae, *Cannata destrutta* in Italian, is a ruined small Town in the Province of *Apulia* in Italy; where *Hannibal* engaging the *Romans* in a bloody Battle, slew 40000 of them upon the Place in the Year of *Rome* 558. with *Paulus Aemilius* Consul, and so many Gentlemen, that he sent to *Carthage* three Bushels of Rings as a Token of his vast Victory.

Canues, a Town in *Provence* in France, to the Sea, over against the *Lern* Islands; misunderstood by *Cuvertus* to be the *Oxibus Portus* of *Strabo*, because it has no Port.

Caunibals, the Savages of the *Caribby* Islands, notorious for eating their Enemies, whether taken alive or slain in the Field.

Cano, or *Ghana*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, bounded by the River *Niger* to the South, the Kingdom of *Cassena* to the East, the *Agades* to the West, and the Desert to the North. The Capital City bears the same Name with it and stands upon a Lake.

Canopus, an antient City of *Agypt*, towards that Mouth of the *Nile* which is distinguished by the same Name. It has been an Episcopal See formerly; and in the opinion of some Authors, the Country of the Poet *Claudian*. The modern *Bachra*, near *Alexandria*, is supposed to be this antient Place under a new Name.

Canosa, *Canusium*, an antient City in the *Terra di Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Episcopal See that is united to the Archbishoprick of *Bari*; five Miles from the Ruines of *Canne*, upon the Ascent of a Hill with the River *Ofanto* at the Foot of it. *Horace* gives the Character of *Bisignus* to its Inhabitants in the old *Roman* Times, because the Language they spoke was an ill mixture of Latin and Greek. It was a famous place for fine Ruffet colour'd Cloath; whence the Word *Canusinas* in *Martial* for such as wore of it. In this City the Emperour *Henry IV.* having been excommunicated by *Pope Gregory VII.* rendered himself to the *Pope's* Discretion, and thereupon received Absolution in the Year 1077. *S. Vins* is also the name of a County in the *Modenes* in *Italy*, near *Parma*.

Canukat, a small City in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, upon the River *Necker*, within one Mile of *Stuttgart*, and five of *Pforzheim* to the East.

Canabals, an antient Valiant People of *Spain*, being thole properly of the Provinces of *Guspiscoa* and *Biscay*, who withstood *Augustus* in several Encounters, and at last kill'd themselves rather than to submit to Servitude.

Canterbury, *Cantuarina*, *Darvernum*, *Dorovernia*, is the principal City in the County of *Kent*; very antient, and without doubt: (saith *Mr. Camden*) famous in the times of the *Roman* Empire. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Stour*, called by the *Bri-*

tish Durwhern, from whence it had its antient Name. Being the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, when *Augustine* the Monk came over to convert them, it by that Means became the Metropolitan See of *England*. The Bodies of eight Kings lye interr'd in the Cathedral as likewise the Body of *Thomas Becket* the famous Roman-Catholick Saint, once Archbishop of this See. There has been several Provincial Councils celebrated here. The Coronation of King *John* and Queen *Isabel* his Wife, the Marriages of *Henry II.* and *Edward I.* were all performed here. *Augustine* the first Archbishop was consecrated in 568. *Dr. William Sanerese* the LXXVII. in this Succession, was consecrated Jan. 27. 1677. It lies in Long. 24. 51. Lat. 51. 16. Two Burghesses are elected for the Parliament by the Corporation.

Canton, a Province and City in the East of *China*, supposed to be the *Cassigara* of *Ptolemy*; which, tho the least of their Metropolitan Cities, is yet beautified with many triumphant Arches, large Streets, and goodly Bridges over a Navigable River running on the South side of it; also fortified with deep Ditches, eight Bulwarks, and seated in a rich and plentiful Soil. The *Portugals* drive here (saith *Dr. Heylin*) a wealthy Trade, being permitted in the day time to come into the City, but at night excluded and forced to find Lodgings in the Suburbs This City lies in *Alvares Samodé's* Map about Long. 125. and about 26. Lat. According to others, in Long. 170. 00. Lat. 24. 00. See *Quaneben*.

The *Switz Cantons*. See *Switzerland*.

Capace, or *Capaccio*, *Caput Aquinum*, a City of the *Principatus Citerior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, in the place of *Pestis*, which was ruined by *Frederick* the Emperour in 1249 though since rebuilt again. This City lies 22 Miles from *Salerno* to the South, in Long. 38 52. Lat. 40. 23.

Caparra, *Capara*, a City of *Extremadura* in the Kingdom of *León* in *Spain*, which stands in the middle between *Emerita*, now *Merida*, and *Placentia*.

Capid-Aguer, the same with *Santa Cruz* in *Africa*.

Capelan, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Pegu* beyond the Gulph of *Bengala* in the *East-Indies*. A Quarry of Precious Stones of divers Colours is found within it.

La Capelle, a Fortres in the Territory of *Tierache* within the Province of *Picardy*, towards the Frontiers of *Hainault*; built in the last Age to oppose the Incurfions of the *Low-Countries*; about a League from the River *Oyse*. It has been many times taken and retaken.

Capernaum, or *Caparnaum*, the Metropolitan City heretofore of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Naphthali*, towards the Borders of *Zabulon*, near the Mouth of *Jordan*, and upon the Coast of the Sea of *Tiberias*; where our Saviour first began to preach. *S. Matthew* was a Publican here, when called to be an *Apostle*. Since *Solyman* reduc'd this City into Ashes, it has only been inhabited by a few *Moors*, who ask Money of the Pilgrims that goe to visit the holy Places.

Capen, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, springing from Mount *Atlas*, and discharging it self into the *Mediterranean* near a Town call'd *Capen*, where it makes a Gulph of the same Name.

Capaveus, a famous Promontory on the East point of the Isle of *Negropont*, otherwise now call'd *Capo del oro* and *Capo Figera*, very dangerous to navigate. The *Grecian* Navy, seduc'd by *Nauplius* King of *Eubaa* by a false Light in revenge of the Death of his Son *Palamedes* by *Ulysses*, being all saild to have been shipwreck'd upon these Rocks.

Capitanata, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, which in the more ancient times was call'd *Apulia Daunia*: bounded on the North and East with the *Adriatick Sea*, on the West with the County of *Molise*, and on the South with the *Principatus Ultrior*, the *Basilicata*, and the *Bariano*: a very fruitful well watered Country; the chief City is *Manfredonia*.

The **Capitol**, *Capitolium*, a famous Fortrefs of *Old Rome*, founded by *Tarquinius Priscus* in the year of *Rome* 139. Perfected by *Tarquinius Superbus* in the year 221. Burnt in the Reign of *Vitelius*. Rebuilt by *Vespasian*. Burnt again by Lightning under *Titus*, and redified with very great pomp by *Domitian*, who constituted a Quinquennial Celebration of Games, (which became an *Ara*) by the Name of *Agones Capitolini*, after the manner of the *Olympiads*. *Jupiter* had a Temple here in his honour, whence they denominated him *Capitolinus*. In this place the Christians have built a Church call'd *Ara Caeli*, dedicated to the *B. Virgin Mary*.

Capo D' Istria, *Caput Istriae*, *Aegida*, the capital City of the Province of *Istria* in *Italy*. See *Cabo d' Istria*.

Capo, *Cabo*, *Cap*, *Cape de*—*Aden*, *Ammonium*, a Promontory in *Arabia Felix*, next to *Africa*, in Long. 76. 30.

—*de Alger*, *Atlantis*, in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

—*de Bona Speranza*, of *Good Hope*. Is a famous Promontory upon the most Southern Part of *Africa*: first discovered by *Bartolomew Diaz*, a *Portuguese*, in 1487. in 32 of Southern Lat. 50 of Long. It had this name given it by *Emanuel* then King of *Portugal*, because he hoped by the doubling it, a passage would be open by Sea to the *East-Indies*, as it came to pass to the great enriching of his Kingdom. The *Hollanders* near this Cape have a settlement of about 100 Houses with a strong Fort. The Natives are divided into several distinct Nations.

—of *Cornwall*, or the *Lands End*; the most Western Point of *England*.

—*di Corso*, a Promontory in *Corfica*.

—*di Faro*, *Pelorium*, the most Northern Cape of *Sicily*.

—of *Farewel*, in *Greenland*.

—*di Formoso*, in *Guinea*.

—*de Sierra Li6na*, *Heesperium Cornu*, supposed to be the most Western Point of *Africa* known to the Antients; 70 Spanish Leagues beyond the most Southern Mouth of the River *Niger*.

—*de Verde*, the most Western Point of *Africa* in the Division of *Nigritia*, South to the Mouth of the River *Senega*, in 14 deg. of Lat. There is an innumerable number of other *Capes*, which the Brevity of this Work will not admit. The Islands of *Capo de Verde* are a knot of small Islands, (by some taken for the *Heesperides*, by some for the *Gorgades* of the Antients,) lying demicircularly with the Points to the Sea, 150 Leagues off of *Cape Verde*: under the *Portuguese*, but not all inhabited.

Capoua, *Capua*, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province *Di Lavoro*, at the foot of Mount *Tifata*: 16 Miles North of *Naples*, and 12 from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, in Long. 38. 04. Lat. 41. 00. A City that was never fortunate, and is now declining into ruins. It was built by the *Lombards* upon the River *Volturno*, and advanced to a Bishoprick by *P. John XIV.* in 968. Two Leagues from the Ruines of the famous ancient *Capoua*, that delicious City, as they call'd it, which compar'd itself with *Rome* and *Carthage*, and so debauched the Army of *Hannibal* with its pleasures, in one Winter that they quartered there after the Battle of *Canna*, that they were not capable of beating the *Romans* a-

ny more. In 1118. *Popo Gelafius II.* held a Council here, in which the Emperour *Henry V.* was Excommunicated, together with *Gregory VIII.* an Antipope.

Cappadocia, a Province of *Asia Minor*, bounded to the East by the *Lesser Armenia*, to the South *Cilicia*, to the West *Pamphylia* and *Galatia*, and to the North by the *Euxine Sea*. It has been twice a Kingdom. The first time for 470 years successively, till the *Romans* overcame and changed it into a Province. The second, from the 12th. Century to the year 1461. by the Title of the Kingdom of *Trebisfonde* from the City *Trebisfonda*, till *Mahomet II.* Emperour of the *Turks* took and carri'd the King prisoner into *Greece*. It is now known by the name of *Tocat*. See *Tocat*.

Capzata, *Capraria*, *Aegilium*, is a small Island in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, on the Confines of the States of *Genoua*, between the Coast of *Italy* to the East, and the Island of *Corfica* to the West: to which last it belongs, and is therefore subject to the State of *Genoua*: it is 18 Miles in compass, and has a Castle for its security against *Pyrats*: full of Mountains, but yet not barren nor unpeopled; and chiefly abounds in Goats, (from whence it hath its Name,) and excellent Wines: 36 Miles South from the States of *Genoua*, and 24 from *Corfica*. There is another Island of the same Name in the *Adriatick Sea* upon the Coast of *Apulia*; and *La Palma*, one of the *Canary Islands*, was antiently call'd *Capraria*.

Capzaroia, a stately and magnificent Palace in *S. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*, 25 miles from *Rome*, near *Viterbo*, belonging to the *D. of Parma* and built in the last Age by *Cardinal Alexander Farnese*. It is particularly remark'd for a whifpering Room in it, where four Persons at several Corners shall understand the lowest whifpers of one to another, whilst those in the middle of the Room cannot here a word that is said. It is one of the noblest structures in all *Italy*.

Capzi, *Caprea*, an Island belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, famous for the Secession of *Tiberius Caesar*, who lived here in great privacy in the latter part of his Reign, spending his time in Debauchery and Villany. It lies in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Naples*, about 3 miles from the Cape of *Campanella*, and is about 12 in compass. The chief Town of it is called by the same Name, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*; seated at the South End of the Island. The Bishops best revenue comes from *Quails*, which twice in the year resort in vast numbers to this Island; whence some have called him the Bishop of *Quails*. This Island is much mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Tiberius*, and other *Roman* Historians.

Capza, an antient Town in *Libya Interior*, defended by the Sands and Serpents of the Deserts that environ it on all sides better than any Walls and Ramparts could do, say *Salust* and *Florus*.

Carabew, *Pelufium*, the most Eastern Mouth of the *Nile*.

Carabogaana, one of the Names of *Moldavia*.

Caragoza, *Caesar Augusta*. See *Saragoza*.

Caraman, *Caramania*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*, extended from East to West upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, opposite to the Isle of *Cyprus*; this Country had heretofore Princes of its own, but has now for many Ages been subject to the *Turks*; it includes the antient Provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphylia*, and a part of *Caria*. One of the potentest Viceroyes or *Beglerbegs* of the *Turkish* Empire, takes his Title from this Province, tho his Jurisdiction is somewhat larger. The principle Cities in it are *Cognu*, *Antiochia*, and *Sarulia*. There is another *Caramania* or *Carnania*, a large Country in *Persia*, bounded on the East with *Gedrosia* or *Circan*, on the West with

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Farfi, Sublestan to the North, and the Gulph of *Ormus* with the *Indian Ocean* to the South: Containing the Provinces of *Guadel, Dulcinda, and Ormus*. It is now called *Kberman*, after its capital City, which stands upon the River *Bessiry*. The Northern part is rather barren; but the middle is blest with fruitful *Vales*.

Caramit, Amida, Ammea, the capital City of *Mejopotamia*, which is an Archbishops See upon the River *Tigris*. Heretofore called *Constantia*, from *Constantinus* the Emperour. The *Romans* in this place received a great defeat by the *Parthians*. Long. 73. co. Lat. 39. 30. according to the latest Maps. It is secured with good Walls, and 360 Towers.

Caraguas, Salvages of Peru in the Province of *Quito*, towards the Coasts of the South Sea.

Caratchoffi, or Karakioles, a People about the Mountain *Caucasus* in *Asia*, descended from the *Hunns*, and speaking the *Turkish* Language.

Caravacca, or Crux de Caravacca, (so called from a miraculous Crucifix there preserved, which they pretend was brought from Heaven by an Angel) is a Village amongst the Mountains in the Kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, near the River *Segura*, upon the Borders of *Old Castile*.

Carabaggio, a Town in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy* upon the Borders of the *Bergamasco*: Where *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, gain'd a signal Victory over the *Venetians* in 1446.

Carbury, a Town and Barony in the County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*: and another Town in the County of *Cork*.

Carcanoffi, a fruitful and well cultivated Country in the South of the Isle of *Madagascar*, where the *French* have established some Colonies not long since.

Carcaffonne, Carcaffum, Volcarum, Telesofagum, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, upon the River *Atez, l'Aude*, a little above its confluence with the *Fresquel*. Famous for Cloathing, and other mechanic Trades. It stands 5 Leagues South of *Aleth*, having a Cattle. Long. 23. 05. Lat. 42. 40. The Diocese belonging to this City is called *Le Comee de Carcaffonne*, the Earldom of *Carcaffonne*. The antient Earls whereof were great protectors and favourers of the *Abbiges*: Whence One came to be Massacred in the Church at *Besiers* in 1167. and a Second had his Estate confiscated to the Earl of *Monferr*, by a Decree of the Synod of *Mounpellier* in 1214. and afterwards of the grand Council of *Lasevan* in 1215.

Carctinatus, or Carentus, the Western Bay of the *Euxine Sea*, which shuts the passage into the *Crim Tartary*, in that Neck of Land which makes it a *Pennsula*; and is defended by the Fort *Pericop*, that gives name to the whole Nation there.

Carballac, a Town and very antient Barony in the County of *Quercy* in *France* near *Figeac*, upon the Borders of *Auvergne*. Advanced afterwards to the honour of a Marquifate.

Cardoff, a fine Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, upon the South Side of the River *Taf*, 2 Miles from the Sea; to which belongs a very commodious Haven. This Town was fortified with a Wall and a Cattle, by one *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these parts. Here *Robert*, eldest Son to *William* the Conquerour, died after a long Imprisonment. It returns one Burgess to the Parliament. The Earl of *Pembrook* has a Seat here.

Cardiganfhire, or Caeridiganfhire, is a County in *Wales* lying along the Coast of the *Irish Sea*, and taking its Name from *Cardigan*, the Capital of it, which returns one Burgess to the *English* Parliament. A Town pleasantly situated, within 2 Miles of the River

Tivy; which divides the County from *Carmarthenfhire* and *Pembrokeshire* on the South, as the Rivers *Torvi* and *Dovi* divide it from *Merionethfhire* and *Brecknockfhire* to the East. The *Tivy* is well stored with Salmon.

Cardona, a Castle in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, built upon a River called the *Cardoner*, where there are several Mines of Salt, and which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family de *Falch*. It stands 3 Leagues from *Solsana* to the South.

Carella, or Karelen, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*, extended upon the Gulph of *Finland*. Heretofore in part under the *Muscovites*, but now entirely under the *Swedes*. *Vibourg* is the capital City of it.

Caremboule, a Country on the South of the Island of *Madagascar*, lying betwixt the Divisions of the *Ampatres* and the *Mabafules*. It is very good Pasturage.

Carencia, a Town of the antient *Rugij*, upon the Coast of the *Baltick Sea*, in *Pomerania*. Heretofore notorious for Three Temples dedicated to Three of the most monstrous and horrible Idols, that ever were invented amongst the Heathens.

Carentan, a Town of *Normandy*, upon a River of the same Name, 3 Leagues from the *British Sea*, and 4 from *Constance* to the North; which has a very strong Cattle. It gives the Title of a Viscount. And was both taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of that Kingdom.

Carfagniana, Carferoniana, Grafniana, a Valley in the States of the Duke of *Florence* in *Italy* amongst the *Apennine Mountains*; betwixt the States of *Lucca, Regio, and Modena*.

Cargapol, a City of *Russia* upon the River *Oneg*, or *Poroga*, almost 200 *Russian Miles* from *Archangel* to the South-West. This City gives name to a Province on the *White Sea*.

Cardita, a small Town and Gulph in the Province of *Romania* in the *Morea*, about 2 Leagues from *Gallipoli*, upon the *Archipelago*. Heretofore a more considerable place, and known to the Antients under the Name *Cardiapolis*.

Caria. See *Asidinelli*. It may be remembered, that a Council of 24 Bishops assembled in this Province in the year 366. rejected the Doctrine of the *Consubstantiality* of Christ with the Father, to approve of the Confessions of Faith made at the Councils of *Antioch* and *Seleucia*. § Also an antient City of the *Morea*, whose Inhabitants uniting with the *Persians* in a War once against Greece, rendered themselves so odious to their Country, that their City was rased, their Men put to the Sword and their Women treated with all manner of ignominy.

Carp, Incarus, a small Port in *Provence* in *France*, 3 Miles from *Marseille* to the West; famous for nothing but its Antiquity.

Caricati, Cariatum, a City of *Calabria Citerior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Gulph of *Tarrento*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, from which it lies 20 Miles from the North, in Long. 41. 36. Lat. 39. 30. It is small, yet gives the Title of a Principality to the Family di *Spinella*.

Caribes, or the Cariby Islands, are a knot of small Islands, whose numbers are not certainly known: they lie extended like a Bow from the Coast of *Paria* in *America*, to the Isle of *Rico Porto*.

Carignan, a Principality and City in *Piedmont*, situated upon the *Po*, which is here covered with a good Bridge, betwixt *Turin* and *Carmagnolo*: In a fruitful Soil, and defended with a Cattle.

Carin, Cyrrhus, a City of *Syria*, which had its antient Name from *Cyrus* the Founder of it: first

a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*; afterwards a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; seated upon the River *Marjyas*, now *Quars*, which falls into the *Euphrates* at *Samosat*; 45 Miles from *Zeugma* to the North-East, and as many from the *Euphrates* to the West, and 25 from *Aleppo* to the North. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 36. 00.

Carinola, *Calenum*, a small City in the Province of *Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, but the City is almost desolate, by reason of the unhealthfulness of its situation. It stands at the foot of *Mount Massico*, 4 Miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and 25 North of *Naples*; giving the Title of an Earldom.

Carinthia, called by the *Germans Karnten*, a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the East by *Siermark* and the River *Lavand*; on the West with *Salzburg* and the River *Salzach*; on the North with *Austria*; and on the South with *Carniola*, and the River *Dravus*. The antient Inhabitants of this Country were the first in *Germany* that embraced the Christian Religion. It is subject to the Dukes of *Austria*, and being seated in the *Alpes*, is generally barren and mountainous: It lies along the *Dravus* an 100 english Miles, and is 47 in breadth. Advanced to the honour of a Dutchy. Its capital Town is *Clagenfurtz*.

Carthage, a Province of *Africa*, called antiently *Hyrcania*.

Carlisle, *Carleolun*, a City and Bishopruck under the Archbishop of *York*; seated upon the Rivers *Edden*, *Poteril*, and *Caud*, in the County of *Cumberland*; besides which it is defended by a good strong Stone Wall, and on the West side by a large Caille, and on the East a Cittadel built by *Henry VIII.* A considerable place in the times of the *Romans*, *Villian Rufus* finding it ruined by the *Danes*, rebuilt the Castle and placed a Colony here, which in after times became one of the principal Bulwarks against the *Scots*. *June* 28. 1645, it was yielded to the invading People, by *Sir Thomas Glensham* upon honorable Terms. In 1648, retaken for the King by *Sir Philip Musgrave*, who kept it not long, the Rebels overpowering all. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 54. 55. *Henry I.* made it an Episcopal See. In the year 1661, King *Charles II.* dignified this City with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Howard*, whose Son *Edward* enjoys the fame at this day. It returns two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Carlingford, a Sea-Port in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; about 30 English Miles East of *Armagh*, and 5 North of *Dundalk*.

Carlsbourg, *Carolsburgum*, a small Town in the lower Circle of *Saxony* upon the *Weser* in the Dutchy of *Bremen*: built by the *Swedes*, who at the same time gave it the Name of their King *Charles X.* The *Danes* took it in 1676. but they yielded it to the *Swedes* again in 1679. according to the Treaty of *Fountainebleau*.

Catmagnote, a strong Town in the Marquise of *Saluces* in *Piedmont*, about 2 Miles from the *Po*, and 9 from *Turin*, in the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy* ever since *Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy*, during the Civil Wars of *France*, made himself Master both of the Marquise and it in 1588. and that the same were ceded to him by a Treaty of Peace in 1601. This Town has been taken by the *French*, and retaken by the *Confederates* in this present War.

Carmentis Mons. See *Carmentis*.

Carmentis Mons, a Mountain in the Holy Land (or *Jerusalem*) upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, 50 Miles North of *Jerusalem*, betwixt *Gadilee* and *Samaria*, in the Side of *Issachar*; about 30 Miles in Circuit, deliciously watered and adorned with Trees,

Plantations, Springs, Villages, Valleys, and Caverns, which have been the retreats of the solitary in all Ages. Now inhabited by the *Drusians*, a Warlike People, who are supposed to be the Relicks of the *European* Pilgrims, and accordingly pay as little deference to the *Port* as they can. There is a Monastery belonging to the *Carmelites* here, whose whole Order derives their Name from the place. These *Carmelites* regard the Prophets *Elias* and *Elisba* as their Patriarchs, whose 2 Grotts, with the Fountain that sprung miraculously up at the Prayers of *Elias*, now under the keeping of a *Malometan* Anchorite, are much honored as well by *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*, as the *Jews* and *Christians*. The Prophet *Agabus*, they say, built a Chappel upon this Mountain in the year 83. a small part thereof being yet extant. In the time of the Emperor *Vespasian* there was a Temple of an Oracle here, so famous, that *Vespasian* came in Person to consult it. Possibly it was some remains of the Idol of *Baal* or *Beelzebub*, that they used heretofore to adore in *Acre*, a Town below at the foot of the Mountain. The Prince of it pays yearly to the *Turks* for Tribute 12 Horles.

Carnarvon. See *Caernarvonshire*.

Carnia, *Acarmania*, a Province in *Epirus*, over against the Isle of *Cos* or *Cephalonia*.

Carniola, called by the *Dutch Kraan*, has *Slavonia* on the East, *Friuli* on the West, *Carinthia* and part of *Siermark* North, and *Istria* South: fruitful in Corn and Wine; this and *Carinthia* both belong to the House of *Austria* by descent; to which they give the Title of a Duke. The Inhabitants are part *Sclavonians* and part *Germans*: its Capital City, *Laubach*. This Country was a Branch of the antient *Carnia*.

Carolina, a Plantation of the *English* Quakers, upon the Continent of *North America*: which has its Name from *Charles II.* It lies between the Lat. of 29. and 36. deg. being the most Northern part of *Florida*. Tho the *English* began to plant it only since 1663. yet being extremely fruitful and temperate, the Inhabitants are already very numerous, and have built 2 considerable Town, *Charles Town*, and *Albemarle*. This Country is bounded to the South by *Florida*, to the North by *Virginia*, to the West by the *Apulachian Hills*, which are exceeding steep and high, and to the East by the *Atlantic Ocean*. The Colonies are endeavouring to improve it to Wine and Oil, which the *English* chiefly want.

Carolsbad, *Carolsbadium*, a Town in *Croatia*, built by *Charles* Archduke of *Austria*, and well fortified against the *Turks*; seated at the confluence of the *Kulp* and the *Mereswitz*, 2 German Miles from *Meteling* to the North-East; the Governour of *Croatia* always resides here. There is another of the same Name in the Bishopruck of *Wurzburg* upon the *Maine*, 3 German Miles North of *Wurzburg*. And a Third in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Westrogothia*, built by *Charles IX.* upon the Lake *Weover*, which suffered much by the *Danes* in 1644.

Carpathus. See *Scarpanto*. Hence the *Carpathian Sea*, now called the *Sea of Scarpanto*, betwixt the Islands of *Rhodes* and *Candia*, derived its Name.

Carpenterland, a vast Country in the *Terra Australis of America*, lately discovered by one *Carpenter*, a *Dutchman*, who has left it his Name.

Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Avignon*; and the Capital of the County of *Venaissin*, under the Dominion of the Pope: 4 Leagues from *Avignon* to the North-East. It stands upon a very well watered Soil. *Casarius* Bishop of *Arles* presided at a Council here in 527. in the Papacy of *Felix IV.* Long. 25. 49. Lat. 43. 18.

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Carpri, *Carpum*, a small City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*, with a Castle and Principality, belonging to the Duke of *Modena*. It has a large Territory to it, and a Collegiate Church, built first by *Astolphus*, one of the Kings of the *Lombards*, who died about 750. Rebuilt by *Albertus Pius*, who was then Prince of *Carpri*, with greater magnificence; and is exempted from the Jurisdiction of all the Neighbour Bishops, who have any Pretensions to it, by the Decrees of *Julius II.* and *Leo X.* This City lies 4 Leagues from *Modena* to the North.

Carrara, a small Town in the Province of *Tuscany* in *Italy* between *Massa* and *Sarfina*, belonging to the Prince of *Massa*, with the Title of a Principality.

Carthage, an antient City of *Mesopotamia* upon the River *Charra*, remarkable in History for the Defeat of *Craffus* by the *Parthians* in the year of *Rome* 701. It has had the honor to be a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Edessa*. This is the *Charan* mentioned in the Story of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

Carrick-fergus, See *Knock-Fergus*.

Carrick, *Carrick*, a small Bailiwick or Earldom in the West of *Scotland*, which has *Dumbristain-Fryth* to the West and North, *Nisbydale* to the East, and *Galloway* to the South. It is fruitful, and supplied both by Sea and Land with all the necessaries of Life. The Earldom belongs now to the Prince of *Scotland*.

Caræ. See *Chars*.

Carthago, *Carthage*, call'd by the *Grecians* *Karthydy*, was once the most famous and potent City in *Africa*, and the Rival of *Rome*; generally supposed to be built by *Queen Dido*, a *Tyrian* Princess, *An. Mundi* 3725. 72 years after *Rome*, 874 years before the Birth of our Saviour. But then *Justin* makes it to be built before *Rome*, and *Appian* before the Ruin of *Troy*, and this is now thought the more probable Opinion. The Learned *Vossius* in his Book *de Magnitudine Urbium*, is confident that it was not only built before the *Trojan* War, but in its greatest Dignity, Extent and Power before that time; and that *Dido* was only the Repairer of it, and that it was much older than *Tyre* itself. But however certain it is, that it was a *Phœnician* Colony. It subjected by degrees not only all *Lybia*, but a great part of the adjacent Islands, and the greatest part of *Spain* and *Sicily*. It sustained 3 sharp Wars with *Rome*, the first lasted 24 years, the second 18, and had ended in the Ruin of *Rome*, if the *Carthaginians* had but supplied their General effectually, and in time. The third lasted 3 years, and ended in the total subversion of this City, *An. Mundi* 3803. Yet it was made a *Roman* Colony, and rebuilt under the *Gracchi*, 25 years after the Ruin of it; and was, as *Vell. Paterculus* affirms, the first Colony the *Romans* sent out of *Italy*. After this it flourished greatly, and the Primate of it had 125 Suffragan Bishops under him. A Council held here in the year 348. condemned the Re-baptization of such as were baptized by Hereticks. And divers others were here attempted in the Primitive Ages, sometimes by the Catholic Prelates, sometimes by the Schismatics and Hereticks, as they are called in the Languages of their respective Communities. *An. Christi* 432, it was taken by *Genesivus* King of the *Vandals*. In the year 533, under the Reign of *Justinian*, it was recovered back to the *Roman* Empire. About the year 632, it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*, who made it Tributary only; before the year 684, they took it again, and treated the Inhabitants with great cruelty. About 690, *Justinian II.* recovered it again from them. About the year 703, the *Saracens* returned the third time, and made a third Conquest of it, ever since which time they have enjoyed it to the total ruin of Christianity,

and when in 1269, it was again retaken by *Lewis IX.* the *Saracens* soon recovered it, and totally ruined it. This City lies 15 Miles West from *Tunis*; Long. 34. 50. Lat. 32. 20. § The *Spaniards* have given the Name of *Carthage* to a Town also of *New-Spain* in *America* in the Province of *Costa rica*: which stands in the middle of the Country betwixt the 2 Seas.

Carthageua, *Carthago Nova*, a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built by *Asdrubal* one of the *Carthaginian* Generals in that Kingdom. It was afterwards brought under the Dominion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*. *Polybius* gives an accurate Description of this City in his X Book: and *Livy* in his XXIV. The *Moors* becoming Masters of it, totally ruined that antient Pile; and it lay buried almost 600 years in Rubbish, when in 1570. *Philip II.* King of *Spain* rebuilt it. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Toledo*: three Leagues from *Murcia* to the South, and about 84. from *Gibraltar* to the North-East. Long. 20. 35. Lat. 38. 02.

Carthagena Nueva, *Carthago Nova*, a City of *New Granada* in *South America*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Santa Fe de Bogota*. Also a safe and very large Port, defended by 2 Forts, and washed by the River of *S. Magdalen*, where the *Spanish* Fleet ordinarily rendezvous. Yet was this important place taken by our famous *Drake*, in 1585. This was also the first place the *Spaniards* Walled in the *West-Indies*. It lies in Long. 299. 30. Lat. 3. 10. 22 Leagues from *S. Jago de Arma*, in the Province of *Quimbaia*, otherwise now called the Province of *Carthagena* from hence, which has the Government of *S. Marea* to the East, *Popayan* to the South, and the Ocean to the North.

Carthymel, *Carduelia*, a Province of *Georgia* in *Asia*, in which is *Tefisi*, the greatest City in that Kingdom.

Cartmell, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Loynsdale*.

Casale, *Bodincomagus*, a strong City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Montferat* in *Italy*. It was raised to the honor of a Bishopsrick under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1474. seated on the South side of the *Po*, with a very strong Castle built of late years; and was made famous by a Defeat of the *Spaniards* in 1640. when the *French* took this City; but in 1652. lost it again. It stands 4 Miles from *Trino* to the East: now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*, who is himself under the protection of the *French*. But the ill Air it stands in, and the Content of Princes, has made it very thinly inhabited. § *Casale* or *Casal Maggiore*, a small Town in the Duchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, and in the Territory of *Lodi* near the *Po*. § *Casale Pusterlengo*, a small Town betwixt *Verona* and *Piacenza* in the same Country.

Casalmach, *Iris*, a vast River in *Cappadocia*, in the lesser *Asia*; which riseth out of Mount *Argius*, in the Borders of *Armenia Minor*, above *Sebastia*, now *Savastia*; and having increased its Streams by the addition of several Rivers, it passeth on the East of *Toebat* and *Amasia*, to the *Euxine* Sea; between *Limania* to the East, and *Sinuso* to the West.

Casan, *Casana*, a very considerable City in *Muscovy*, upon the River *Casanka*; in a pleasant Plain, about 10 German Miles from the Northern Shore of the *Volga*, in Long. 99. 00. Lat. 55. 38. Of a considerable bigness, but the Houses are all of Wood, as also the Towers and Ramparts; only the Castle and its Fortifications are all of Stone, which are well furnished with Cannon, and a good Garrison. The River *Casanka* serves it instead of a Ditch, by all which it is made a very considerable Fortress. The Town is inhabited by *Muscovites* and *Tartars*, but the

the latter are forbidden entering the Castle upon pain of Death. This City, as *Olearius* acquaints us, was taken by *John Bajlowis*, Duke of *Muscovy*, from *Sappery* a *Tartarian* Prince, July 9. 1552. There is a Province belonging to it of the same Name, which of itself is very fertile and good, but in a manner desolate, by reason of the Incursions of the *Cossicks*. This was the State of things here in 1636.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, *Casbinum*, *Asfacia*, one of the greatest Cities of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Ayrach*, or *Parthia*, towards the *Caspian* Sea. Long. 85. 00. Lat. 36. 15. Heretofore called *Asfacia*, and is seated in a great Sandy Plain, which is half a days Journey off Mount *Elwend*, which runs to the South-West as far as *Bagdat*. The City is a *German* Mile in compass, having neither Walls nor Garrison, but is inhabited by 10000 People. Heretofore the usual Residence of the Kings of *Persia*. It stands 65 *German* Miles North of *Hispahan* and the same distance from *Tauris* to the South-East.

Caschau, *Cassovia*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, and Capital of the Province *Abanwar*, seated upon the rapid River of *Hewarb*, or *Kunert*, which soon after falls into that of *Taręza*, which enters the *Tibiscus* by *Dob*. This City is under the Emperor as King of *Hungary*; but was lately in a manner free, till setting up Count *Tecsky* as their King, it was retaken by the *Imperialists* in 1685. who have since bridled them with a very strong Garrison. It is very well fortified, and has the best Arsenal in all *Hungary*: about 4 *German* Miles from *Esperes* to the South, and 11 from *Agria* to the North-East, Long. 43. 32. Lat. 48. 32.

Caschar, or *Kajghar*, by others called *Chazaig*, a City and Kingdom in *Turanstan*, in *Tartary*. The Kingdom of *Thiber* (lands South of it.

Caserta, [*Caserta*] a small City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Pollurno*; which is a Principality, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*: from whence it stands 4 Miles to the East: Not much inhabited.

Casitmar, *Ilaby*, a River of *Paphlagonia* in *Asia* the Less. This falls into the *Euxine* Sea, 20 Miles West of *Amisum*, now *Simis*.

Casliel, *Cassilia*, *Cassellia*, a City of the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Tipperary*, not far from the River *Sewer*; built upon a Hill, and made an Archbishop See by Pope *Eugenius* III. but now meanly Peopled, having suffered much from the *Buglysh*. It stands 23 Miles North of *Waterford*. In 1650. it was almost wholly burnt down. There was a Council held in this City in the year 1171.

Casimambour, a People of the Ise of *Madagascar* of the race of those *Arabians* which the *Cais* of *Mecca* dispatched thither about 200 years ago to instruct the Natives in the *Arabick* Language.

Casius, see *Lison*, a Mountain of *Egypt*; at the foot whereof stood heretofore a Town called *Casium*, famous for the Sepulchre of *Pompey* and a Temple of *Jupiter*.

Cassona, *Cassulo*, a City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadidimar*, which has sometime been a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. Famous for the Defeat of the *Moors* in the year 1202. in the Reign of *Aphonius* King of *Castile*; the *Christians* killing 200000 of them upon the spot near this place.

The *Caspian* Sea, was named at first the Sea of *Chosar*, from a great Grandchild of *Noah*: *Nubius* in his Geography styles it the Sea of *Thavysthan*. The *Moors* call it the Gulph of *Arabia*, *Bobar Corsim*; the *Persians* call both *Kulsum*; the *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, the *Caspian* and *Hyrcanian* Sea; the

Muscovites, *Guldensky* more. The Antients generally thought it a Bay of the Great *Indian* Ocean, or that it had some Communication with the *Euxine* Sea. Though a vast number of Rivers fall into this Sea, yet it is not perceived any way to increase. It is in length from North to South 120 Miles, in breadth 90. Some represent it 200 Miles long and 650 broad. In the Winter for the most part frozen. It is in effect no other than a great Lake, The Waters of it are as salt as any other; yet it neither Ebb nor flows, nor has any Islands. This Sea is the Kingdom of *Abraham* on the North, *Persia* on the South, *Circassia* on the West, and *Caucasus* on the East.

Casnar *Portae*, are certain difficult Passes through the Rocks and Mountains near the *Caspian* Sea, in the Province of *Sibirvan* in *Persia*; only large enough for a single Chariot 8000 paces together, leading to the Cities of *Teflis* and *Derbent*; whence they are sometimes called the Gates of *Teflis*; and *Derbent* amongst the *Turks* *Tenur Capi*, that is, the Iron Gate: see *Derbent*. § The *Caspian* Mountains are a Chain of Mountains extended from North to South in *Asia*, betwixt *Armenia* and the *Caspian* Sea. § The *Caspis* were an ancient People amongst the *Scythians* upon the Borders of the same Sea.

Cassandri, a small Island upon the Coast of *Flanders* over against *l'Escluse*, with a Village in it and a Fortres under the *Hollanders*.

Cassano, a City in the *Hither Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, with the Title of a Principality: situate near a small River called *Lione*. § Also a great Town in the *Milawese* upon the River *Adda*, between *Crema* and *Bergamo*.

Cassel, a City in the Marquisate of *Hessen*, upon the River *Fuld*, which is well fortified. It stands 13 *German* Miles from *Marpurg*, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Branswick*; the usual Residence of the *Landgraves* of *Hessen*: antiently called *Castellum Carorum*. It is a large City, well built and fortified and the Capital of the said *Landgravate*. § *Cassel* or *Mont-Cassel*, *Castellum Morinorum*, a small Town in *Flanders*, 4 Leagues from *Bergue S. Vincti*, and at an equal distance from *Aves*; in a good Soil, and well fortified, with a considerable Jurisdiction belonging to it. It has been taken and retaken upon divers Occasions; but most memorable for the Battle here fought Apr. 11. 1677. betwixt the *French* commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *Dutch* and *Spanish* Armies commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, who proposing to relieve *S. Omers* (then besieged by the Duke) was repulsed in this Battel: so that the Town yielded to the *French* within a few days after.

Cassimir, or *Chismeer*, a Province of the Empire of the *GreatMogul*, in the *Hither East-Indies* towards *Tartary*.

Casseneuil, a small Town in the County of *Agenois* in *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the River *Lot*, 5 Leagues from *Agen*. Formerly adorn'd with a Palace Royal, in which the Emperor *Charles the Great* took particular Delight, and *Lewis the Debonnaire* his Son was born in 778.

Cassuil, a Town upon the *Garonne* in the Diocese of *Bazas*, in *Guyenne* in *France*. Heretofore adorn'd with a Palace-Royal, which disputes the Honor of being the Birth-Place of *Lewis the Debonnaire* with the precedent *Casseneuil*.

Cassian, or *Caschan*, a large, handsome, populous and trading City in the Province of *Hydrach* in *Persia*, in a Plain; 3 Days journey from *Hispahan* in the Way to the *Caspian* Sea; only it wants good Water, and the people are infected with *Scorpions*.

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Cassin, or *Mont-Cassin*, a celebrated Abbey in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; built by *S. Benedict* the Patriarch of the Occidental Monks, and inhabited by him: There was heretofore a City of the same Name at the Foot of the Hill upon which this Abbey stands. It was an Episcopal See under the Pope; but falling into Ruines, the See became united with that of *S. Germain*, a City that has sprung out of those Ruines of *Cassin*.

Cassiopeia, an ancient City and Territory in the Kingdom of *Epirus* in *Greece*, upon the Frontiers of *Macedonia*. It has had the Honor of an Episcopal See, and is a different Place from the *Cassiope* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, which stands to the Sea in the same Kingdom, and is now called *Joannina*.

Cassiterides, the ancient Name of two Islands upon the Northern Coast of *Galecia* in *Spain*, given them by the *Greeks* from the White Lead they found in them. Now call'd *Xigarga*, and *S. Cyprian*. They lie opposite to the *Cap d'Orqueere*.

Cassopo, a Town in the North of the Island of *Corfou*, heretofore called *Cassiopeia*, and famous for a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter*. It is now nothing more than a ruin'd Fortrefs, besides a Church under the Care of some religious *Greeks*; where they have a Figure of the *B. Virgin* that is famed for doing of Miracles.

Cassota. *Vide supra Caschau*. This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabor*, by *Ferdinand II.* in 1620.

Cassubia, or *Cassuben*, a Dutchy in the Province of *Pomerania* in *Germany*. under the Elector of *Brandenburg*, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Prussia*, and *Steetin*. *Colberg* is one of its Principal Towns.

Castabala, *Perasia*, an ancient City of *Cilicia* in *Asia Minor*, upon the Conflux of *Syria* and the Gulph of *Lajazzo*, between *Anazarbe* and *Adana*. *Diana* had formerly a famous Temple in her Honor here.

Castalius, a Fountain of *Phebus* in *Greece*, dedicated by the ancient Poets to *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

Castanovitzza, a Castle on the River *Uina*, which divides *Croatia* from *Bosnia*; surrendered to Prince *Jouis* of *Baden*, Aug. 14. 1688.

Castel-Aragonese, a strong Town in the Isle of *Sardinia*.

Castel-Bolognese, a Town in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy* under the Pope, betwixt *Imola* and *Fatenja*.

Castel-Durante, a Town in the Dutchy of *Urbino* in the States of the Church, in *Italy*: famous for curious Earthen-ware.

Castel-Gandolphe, a Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, 12 Miles from *Rome*, where the Pope has a Monich of pleasure. A Lake of the same Name, formerly call'd *Albano*, stands on one side of it.

Castel-Selour, a Town and Bailiwick in the Province of *Guienne* in *France* upon the River *Avance*: Honoured with a Collegiate Church, in which the Dukes of *Alber* lie interred.

Castel A Mare, or *Castell A Mare di Stabia*, *Stabia*, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Sorrento*. It has a commodious Port upon the Gulph of *Naples*. The *French* took it in 1654.

Castel A Mare della Brucca, an ancient City in the *Hither Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, betwixt *St. Severino* and the Gulph of *Salerno*. It has been an Episcopal See, but not now so considerable as formerly. The Antients call it *Helia*, *Eilea*, and *Hielea*.

Castel-Cognese, a small Town built upon a high Ground in the Province of *Belvedere* in the *Morea*,

about 3 Miles from the Sea, and not far from *Cap Tornefe*. After the taking of *Patras* and *Lepanto*, this Town surrendered upon the first Summons to the *Venetians* in 1687. It had 29 Peices of Cannon in it, and commands 200 Villages or Forts in the Country thereabouts.

Castel dell' Volturno, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, lately made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*. It stands to the Ocean, and is believed to be the Relicks of the ancient *Volturnum*.

Castellana, or *Civita Castellana*, a City of *St. Peters* Patrimony in *Italy*, with a Bishops See consolidated to that of *Orvi*, immediately dependent of the Pope.

Castellane, a Town and Barony in *Provence* upon the River *Verdon* amongst the Mountains. Since the year 1260. the Inhabitants have rebuilt it nearer to the River, because before it stood upon a Rock.

Castellanetta, a City in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: advanced to the Dignity of a Principality, besides an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. Situate upon the little River *Tilvo* about 7 Miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, between the Cities *Matera* and *Motula*.

Castelltau, a small Town in the Tract of *Medoc* in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon a little River which falls into the *Garonne*, over against *Blaye*. § *Castellau de Bretenous*, a Town and Barony in the County of *Quercy* in *France*, near the *Dordogne*. § *Castellau de Cernes*, a Town near *Podenfac* in *Guyenne*. § *Castellau de Manes*, a Town near *Bazas* in the same. § *Castellau de Montraier*, a Town in *Quercy* near *Cahors* upon a little River falling into the *Tarn*.

Castellau-Darry, a Town in *Languedoc*, near to which was delected and taken, the Duke of *Montmorency*, in 1632. not long after beheaded at *Thouloufe*. It is the Capital of the County of *Lauragais*, betwixt *Thouloufe* and *Carcaffone*. In Latin *Castellum Ariano-rum*, or *Castellavum Auracium*.

Castel-Sarazin, a low but strong Town upon the Frontiers of *Languedoc* and *Quercy* in *France*, a little below the Confluence of the *Tarn* and the *Garonne*. Of great Fame in the Wars of *Charles Martell* with the *Sarazens*, and thence comes its adjunct Name of *Sarazin*.

Castiglione, a Town in the Province of *Carfignana* in *Italy*, in the States of the Republick of *Lucca*. § A second in the *Hither Calabria*, dignified with a Principality. § *Castiglione Mantuano*, a Town in the *Mantuan* towards *Verona*. § *Castiglione delle Stivere*, the Principal Town of a little Territory, upon the Frontiers of the *Mantuan*, advanced to the Dignity of a Principality. It is a strong place, betwixt *Mantoua* and *Brescia*, belonging to the Duke of *Mantoua*.

Castile, *Castella*, a Kingdom in *Spain*, which when largely taken is the greatest of all the Kingdoms in that Country; as containing under it the Kingdoms of *Leon*, *Galicia*, *Andalusia*, *Navarre*, *Murcia*, *Biscay*, *Granada*, and *Extremadura*: It being the most prevailing Kingdom in that Continent; to which the rest are united by Marriages, or Conquests: Yet was it at first but an Earldom belonging to the Kingdom of *Leon*, and was made a Kingdom in 1016, under *Ferdinando*. Bounded on the East with *Navarre*; on the West with *Portugal*; on the North with *Biscay*, *Guspiscia*, and the *Asturias*; and on the South with *Andalusia*, *Extremadura*, and *Granada*. It is divided into the *Old* and the *New Castile*; whereof the *Old Castile* lies more North, the *New* more South, arising out of the *New Conquest* of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, and other Accessions gain'd from the *Moors*; which

is also more fruitful than the *Old Castile*. *Burges* is the Capital of the *Old*; *Madrid* and *Toledo* the chief of the *New*. Long. 12. Lat. 39.

Castile D'Or, or *New Castile*, a large and fruitful Country in the Southern *America*, containing the Noble Provinces of *Panama*, *Carthagena*, *Uraba*, *Venezuela*, *Comana*, *New Andalusia*, and *New Granada*. Bounded on the East with *Guyana* and the *Caribes* Country, on the West with the *Pacifick* Ocean, on the South *Peru* and the Kingdom of the *Amazons*, and on the North with the Northern Ocean. It was first discovered in *Columbus's* third Voyage to *America* by some of *Castile*, who therefore call'd it *Castile Nuevo*; and finding Mines of Gold in it, particularly in the Province of *Uraba*, they added the Name of *Castile d'Or*. The great Rivers *Orenoque* and *Darien* water it, besides others. The *Spaniards* have not been able to reduce the Natives entirely to this Day. Pearl also is found upon the Coasts.

Castillon, a Town in *Perigord* in the South of *France* near the *Dordogne*, where the *English* were defeated and their General slain, in 1451. by which *Victor* *Charles VII.* recovered the County of *Guienne*.

Castle-Carey, a Market-Town in *Somersetshire* in the Hundred of *Careyshe*.

Castlenovo, or *Castel-Novo*, a Maritime Town in *Alabama*, upon the Gulph of *Cattaro*, surrendered to the *Venetians* after a Months Siege, October 1. 1637. in whose possession it had been reposed in ancient times. The *Spaniards* enjoy'd it in the Reign of *Charles V.* till it was taken from a Garrison of 4000 of them Anno 1539, by *Barberousse*, that great Admiral, who from being a Pirate, and the Son of a poor Renegade Greek of *Lesbos*, became the most esteem'd Sea-Commander that the *Ottoman* Empire ever employ'd. The *Turks* having been Masters of this Place for 148 Years last past, had long infested the *Adriatick* Sea with Piracies from it. § There are divers Towns of small Note in *Italy* that carry this Name. As *Castelnovo Tortonese* in the *Milanese*. *Castelnovo di Casfagnana*, under the Duke of *Mantua* &c.

Castle Rising, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Frebridge*, which Elects two Burgesses for the Parliament. The Haven here being many years since choak'd up with Sands, has brought this Town into decay.

Casson, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *S. Erpingham*.

Casson, a Market-Town in the Division of *Lindsey* in *Lincolnsheire*, and in the Hundred of *Bradley*.

Castres, or *Charvrenx*, *Castrum Abiensium*, a City and a Bishop's See upon the North side of the River *Gou*, in the County of *Albigensis* in *Languedoc* in *France*. This Bishoprick was first instituted by *P. John XXII.* in 1317. under the Archbishop of *Berry*; but in 1678. it was put under the Archbishop of *Alby*, from which place it llands 7 Leagues to the South, and 10 from *Toulouse* to the East. The *Huguenots* took and Pillaged it in 1567. It also honoured with the Title of an Earldom.

Castro, a Dutchy and Town belonging to the House of *Farnese*, the Dukes of *Parma*; but likewise challenged by the Ecclesiastical State: For in the Wars betwixt *Edward* Duke of *Parma* and Pope *Urban VIII.* this Town, amongst others, was seized for the Pope in consideration of the Arrears of a certain Rent reserved to the Apostolick Chamber from the Dutchy, as held to be a Fief of the Church. *Innocent X.* razed it entirely to the ground; and in the place thereof erected a Pillar with this Inscription, [*Here was Castro*]; and annexed the Dutchy to his See. But the said Annexation was conditionally revoked by the Treaty of *Pisa*, in 1664. The admirable Palace of *Cat*

parola stands in this Dutchy. The Dutchy is bounded on the East by *S. Peter's Patrimony*, the *Siennese* to the West, the *Mediterranean* to the South, and the Territory of *Orosieto* to the North. The City had the Honor to be a Bishop's See immediately under the Pope, till the Year 1646, that *Innocent X.* transferr'd the See to *Acqua pendente*, and quite destroy'd *Casfro* (as we said), in revenge because the inhabitants happened to kill the Bishop that he sent thither to reside and govern. It stood about 11 Miles from the Sea near *Toscanello* and *Corno*; environed with such Precipices as rendred the access to it very Difficult. § A City in the Terra di *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Otranto*, upon the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea. Ravaged by the *Turks* in 1537. who carried away a great Number of the Inhabitants into Slavery. Some suppose it to be the *Castrum Minerue* of the Antients. § There are others of inferior Note. One in the *Hither Calabria* near *Cassano*. A second in the Province of *Abruzzo*, call'd *Casfro Novo*. A third in the *Campagna di Roma*. A fourth in the *Basilicate*. Another in the Island of *Meleos*, &c.

Catadupt, a People of *Ethiopia* about the Cata-racts of the Nile, desaid (says *Tully*, in *Somno Scip.*) by the Noise of them.

Catalognia, a Province and Principality in *Spain*; bounded on the West by the Kingdoms of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, on the East and South by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the North it has the *Pyrenean* Hills, which separate it from *France*. Heretofore it had Earls of its own, who were under the Protection of the Crown of *France*; but in 1137. it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Aragon*; a mountainous but fertile Country, and well watered with Rivers. The Inhabitants are great Lovers of their Civil Liberties; and being ill us'd by some *Isish* Soldiers which were quartered upon them in 1640. they revolted from *Spain*, and call'd in the *French*; but during the Civil Wars of *France*, about 1653. they returned to their old Master the King of *Spain* again. By the Treaty of Peace in 1659, the *Pyrenees* are made to divide the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*. *Barcelona* is the Capital City of this Country.

Catania, one of the principal Cities of *Sicily*, on the Eastern shoar of that Island, about forty Miles North of *Syracuse*. It has a Port made of late Years and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Montreale*. On the South of it runs a small River called *Judicello*. This City was built by the *Chalcidian* Greeks, as *Eusebius* saith. *Charles V.* wall'd and fortified it against the *Turks* and *Moors*, by which Securities it grew Great and Rich; but in 1669. it suffered very much by a dreadful Inruption of Mount *Ætna*, which stands about 20 Miles North from it: four Rivers with Fire, or melted Rocks and Earth making their Way through the Territories of this City, and bearing down all before them, pass'd a Mile into the Sea before those Waters were able to conquer this outrageous Fire; so that it was then thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have perish'd. *Ætna* is observ'd to overflow with Torrents of Fire every 15 Years. *K. Hiero* died in this City. The Remains of an Amphitheatre with divers Inscriptions and Marks of its Antiquity are yet to be seen. Long. 39. 40. Lat. 37. 00. Our *English* Sandys saith, That the Bay upon which it stands is but shallow, and not capable of Ships. The Country fruitful; and the City being an University and not having much Trade, is the more inhabited by Gentlemen.

Catanzaro, *Catacium*, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Reggio*; 2 or 3 Miles from the Ocean, between *Squillaci* and *Nicastro*.

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Catania, an ancient City and Country in *Asia Minor* between *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, in *Sirabo's* time subject to the King of *Cappadocia*. *Bellona* had a sumptuous Temple in her honour in this City, to whose service above 6000 Men and Women were Consecrated under the direction of a Sovereign Priest who here resided.

Cateau, or **Cateau-Cambresis**, *Castrum Cameracense*, a small Town in the district of *Cambresis*, 5 Leagues from *Cambray*, and 2 from *Landreci*. The Treaty of Peace in 1559. by the French, said to be so disadvantageous to them, was celebrated here.

Ce Catelet, a Town in *Picardy* upon the River *Escaut*, and the Frontiers of *Hainault* and *Cambresis*. Taken by the Spaniards in 1557. and once again in this Age, but restored to the French by the Treaty of the *Pyreness* in 1659. A considerably strong place.

Caterlagh, *Casherlogh*, *Carlough*, *Cacerlogum*; a City in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland* on the West side of the River *Barrow*, 30 Miles South West of *Dublin*; which *Lionel Duke of Clarence* began to Wall; and *Bellingham*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, fortified with a Castle. This is also the head of a County of the same Name.

Cathness, *Catnesia*, *Cathanesia*, is the most Northern County in the Kingdom of *Scotland*: on the North and East, washed by the *Caledonian Ocean*; on the West it hath the *Irish Ocean*, and the County of *Strathavern* in part; and on the South it hath *Sutherland*: Generally barren, little inhabited, yet it is a Bishopsrick, and an Earldom.

Catolica, a Town in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy*, between *Pesaro* and *Rimini*; so call'd in the third Century from the *Catholics* of the Council of *Rimini*, who separating themselves from the *Arians* (who in the number of 400 Bishops convoked by Pope *Liberius* to this Council carried the Majority by a great many) came hither to lay their Miles.

Cattay, or **Catio**, a Region of *Asia*, supposed by learned Men to be *China*, or some part of it towards the North, comprehending the Provinces of *Peking*, *Xantung*, *Honan*, *Suehuen*, *Xensi*, and *Xanji*; whereof *Peking* is the Capital City. Being under the H. of *Tartary*, it is likewise called *Tartary de Kan*.

Cattaro, *Cathara*, a City in *Dalmatia*, which has been under the *Venetians* ever since 1420. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bari*; and is a strong Place, well seated on a Hill, having a Castle belonging to it, and 17 Villages. It lies 40 Miles South of *Ragusa*, and 35 North-West of *Scutari*, upon a Bay of the *Adriatick Sea*, call'd *Cattaro*, which takes its name from this Place. The *Turks* have often attempted to take it in Vain.

Catti, an antient People of *Hassia* and *Thuringia*, in *Germany*, who sometime passing into *Holland*, have left the Names of *Catwick* *Opzee* to a Town upon the Sea Coast, and *Catrick* *op den Rhein* to another upon the *Rhine*. In the Reign of *Tiberius*, the *Hermandurs* gave them a terrible Defeat, wherein they destroy'd both Man and Beast, upon a pretence of having Consecrated the Spoils to *Mars* and *Mercury*.

Catzenelbogen, *Catti Meliboci*, a Country in the Province of *Wetterau* in *Germany* under the Land-grave of *Hesse Cassel*. The antient *Catti* its Inhabitants have left it this Name. In the Year 1548. the Emperor *Charles V.* adjudged this Country to *William Earl of Nassau* who made pretensions to it: But the *Arrelt* was afterwards call'd by the Treaty of *Passaw*.

Cava, a great and populous City and a Bishop's See in the hither *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*;

seated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Valley, within four Miles of *Salerno*, and about 20 from *Naples* to the South. This Bishop was heretofore a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Salerno*; but now exempted; and is immediately under the Pope; which Honor was obtained from *Boniface IX.* in 1294. yet is the Bishop's Jurisdiction limited with the Walls of the City. There is also a Abbey in it.

Cavado, *Cavadus*, a River of *Portugal*, which ariseth in *Gallicia*, and watering the City of *Braga*, falls into the Ocean.

Cavaillon, *Cabelio*, *Urbs Cavaltheron*, a small and ill built City in the County of *Penassin* in *Provence* in *France*, in an Isle made by the River *Durance*, within 4 Leagues of *Avignon* to the South-East. This is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Avignon*; and under the Dominion of the Pope.

Cavan, a Town and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. The Duke of *Berwick* in an Action before this Town, against *K. William's* Forces, Feb. 11. 1689. had his Horse shot under him. It is not without a strong Fort.

Caucasus, a Part of the great Mountain of *Taurus* in *Asia*, towards *Georgia*, beginning about the Mouth of the River *Phasis*: It is very fruitful, and well inhabited by Christians, for the most part, of the *Georgian* Church. Full of Rocks and Precipices, and showing the Ruins of several Castles and Churches: Yet covered at the Top with Snow perpetually.

Cauda, a River of *Cumberland*, which running through *West-Ward* *Forrell*, by *Dauslon*, on the West of *Carlisle*, falls into the River *Eden*.

Caudebec, *Calidobecum*, a considerable Town in *Normandy*, upon the Northern sloop of the River *Seine*, in the *Pais de Caux*; about 5 Miles West of *Rouen*, 7 from *le Havre* East; much Celebrated for Weaving. This is one of the Principal Towns of the *Pais de Caux*, which is bounded by the *British* Sea to the North and West; by *Picardy* to the East, and by the *Seine* to the South; and lies from East to West 25 Leagues. The *Caudebec* Hats come from hence.

The *Caves* in *Wiltshire* between *Luckington* and great *Badminton* upon the Edge of the County, nine in Number, of a Row, of several Dimensions; the least 4 Foot broad, and 9 or 10 Foot long, are credibly supposed to be the Tombs of some Heroick Men among the antient *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*; because Spurs and Pieces of Armour have been digged out of them.

Cavita de Manilla, *Manilbanus Sinus*, a Gulph of the *Philippine* Islands.

Cavours, a Town 5 Leagues from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont* under the French, near the River *Peles*, fortified with two Castles. It was taken by *Lediguieres* in 1594. and retaken by the Duke of *Savoy* the Year after. Now made a Dependand of *Pignerol*.

Cavestan, a great Village in the Province of *Farsistan* in *Persia*, betwixt *Lar* and the Isle of *Ormuz*.

Caux, or *Pais de Caux*, a District contain'd within the Province of *Normandy* in *France* betwixt the *Seine* and the Sea; in which *Diepe*, *Havre de Grace*, *Caudebec*, *Aumale*, *S. Valery*, &c. are comprehended. There is also of the same Name with it a Town and a Promontory.

Cawood, a Market-Town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the Hundred of *Barkston*.

Caxamalca, a Country within the Province of *Lima* in *Peru*; adorn'd heretofore with Divers Royal Palaces of the *Inca's* of that Kingdom. Thirty Leagues from the *Pacifick* Sea, but near the River *Vagana*. It was here that the Noble *Atabalipa* King of *Peru* was defeated and taken Prisoner by *Francis Pizarro*, who basely and barbarously afterwards murdered him in 1533.

Caxton, a Market-Town in *Cambridgeshire* in the Hundred of *Ston*.

Cayenne, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Tu-grimmon* in *Abyssinia*, thought to be the same with the *Tenesis* of *Strabo*, where the Queen of *Sheba* dwelt that visited *Solomon*.

Cayenne, an Island under the *French* in the North Sea, upon the Coast of *Guyana*; about 20 Leagues in Circuit; 4 Degrees from the Equinoctial Northward, and South of the Disembogure of the River *Cayenne* which glides betwixt the Countries of the *Caribes* and the *Galibes*. Its principal Commodity is *Tobacco*. The *French* have built themselves a Fort at *Bourg*, (their chiefest Settlement of about 200 Houses) and besides they guard the Harbor with *Canon*.

Cayennites, some small Islands frequented by the Fishers for *Tortoses*, which here are to be found of the largest Size, near the Western shoar of *Hispaniola* in *America*.

Cayphas, an ancient Town, so call'd from *Cayphas* High Priest of the *Jews*, who formerly re-edified it, at the Foot of *Mount Carmel* in the Holy Land upon the shoars of the *Mediterranean*; 2 Leagues by Water from *S. Jean d'Acres*. Since *Sulaimo* demolish'd it in 1191. it has never been rebuilt again; and therefore now become a Village inhabited by some *Moors*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*.

Casan. See *Casan*.

Cazates, an ancient People who took part with the *Huns* and the *Avars* in theirursions to ravage the Empire.

Cea, *Ceos*, or *Xee*, *Xie*, and antiently among the *Greeks* call'd *Hydrussa*, is one of the *Cyclades* Islands in the *Aegean* Sea; whereof *Julide* (*Julis*) is the Capital City, in which *Simonides* and *Bacchylides*, the two famous *Lyrique* Poets, with the Philosopher *Ariston*, are said to be born.

Cedarus, a Town near *Carthage* in *Africa*, where the *Donatist* Bishops in 394. held a Council, and deposed *Primitivus* Bishop of *Carthage*.

Cedar, or *Kedar*, the Hebrew name of *Arabia Deserta*, taken from *Kedar* the Son of *Ismael*, *Gen.* 25. 13.

Cedes, a great and strong Town heretofore of *Judea* in the Tribe of *Naphthali* in *Galilee*, 4 Miles from *Cepher* and *Capermann*: given by *Jesous*, after he had killed the King thereof, to the Priests and Levites. It had an *Asylum* in it for such as committed accidental Murder, (that is, in the Phrase of the *English* Law, *chance Medley*) pursuant to the Law of *Moses* provided in that behalf.

Cedogna, *Laquedonia*, an Episcopal City of the Further *Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, suffragan to the Archbishop of *Conza*: believed by some to be the *Aquilonia* of *Lucy*.

Cedron, or *Kedron*, a small Brook in the midst of the Valley of *Jehosaphat* in the Holy Land near *Jerusalem*, pass'd by our Saviour a little before his Death, *John.* 18. 1. and frequently in Scripture mentioned upon other Occasions.

Cefalu, or *Cifalu*, *Cephaladis*, a fair City with a good Port and a Castle in the Island of *Sicily*, being a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Messina*, upon a Cape; whence some conjecture that its name is derived from the *Greek* Word *κεφαλη*. It stands near *Termini*.

Celena, the Capital City formerly of all *Phrygia*, which being once re-peopled by *Antiochus Soter*, he caus'd it to be call'd *Apamea*. See *Hannan*.

Celtze, the antient *Greek* Authors give this name indifferently to the *Gauls* and the *Germans*, as some do to the *Spaniards*, upon the account of the Alliances of the *Celta* with the *Iberi*. See *Celtiberi*. But it more particularly understands the Original

Gauls, whose Empire in a part of *Gallia*, (from them call'd *Celtesca*, the Boundaries whereof you see described under the Word *Gallia*) flourished in the time of *Tarquinius Priscus*, when *Sevostius* and *Bel-lovsius* Sons or Nephews to *Ambigantus* King of the *Celta*, conducted those 2 Colonies into *Italy* and *Germany*, we mentioned speaking of the Province of *Berry*, whereof these People were the antient Inhabitants.

Celtiberi, a mixt People, as the name itself imports, of the *Celta* (fore said) and the *Iberi*, or the antient *Spaniards* of *Aragon* and *Castile*: Recorded in History with great Honor, for their Courage and Fidelity. *Florus* call them the Force of *Spain*. The *Celta* passing out of *Gallia* into *Spain*, and there allying themselves with the Natives, was the Occasion of this Denomination.

Cemete, an antient City near *Nice*, in *Provence*, amongst the *Maritime Alps*: of great Eiteem heretofore with the *Romans*, and yet showing the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, a Temple of *Apollo*, Inscriptions, Tombs, and Canals, which were the Works of their curious Hands. Since Christianity, it became a Bishop's See, and bore the Honor thereof till either the *Goths* and *Vandals* in the sixth, or the *Saracens* in the seventh and eighth Centuries ruined it so, that the See was translated to *Nice*.

Cenchrea, the Port over against *Corinth*, in the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*.

Ceneda, *Ceneza*, a small but well peopled City, and a Bishop's See in the *Marco Trivigliana*, seated at the Foot of the Mountains; about 13 Miles South from *Baluno*, and 15 from *Trevigi* North-East. The Bishop is Sovereign of the City, but a Suffragan of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

Cenis, or *Mont-Cenis*, *Alpes Cottie*, the Name of that famous Passage over the *Alps*, which parts *Savoy* from *Piedmont*.

Cestiberi, an antient City of the *Celtiberi* in *Spain*; which when besieged by the *Romans* under *Metellus*, plac'd the little Infants of *Rebhenes*, who had run over to *Metellus*, in the Breach where the Besiegers play'd their Battery. And though the Breach was of that Largeness as to render the Conquest of the Town indubitable, and *Rebhenes* himself offer'd his Family to be a Sacrifice to *Metellus*'s Glory; Yet rather than so Generous a Father should see the Maltice of his own Children, *Metellus* rais'd the Siege: And the Town ravish'd with his Humanity and Clemency therein, voluntarily afterwards open'd the Gates to him. *Val. Max.*

Centrum Celles, an antient Town of the Province of *Toscana* in *Italy*, in which Pope *Cornelius* during the Persecution of *Gallus* was confin'd and put to divers Torments. It is mention'd by *Pliny* and *Pracopius*. *Leander Aliberti* calls it *Feralle* or *Forcelle*. Others believe it is the same with that which we now call *Crova Vecchia*.

Ceperano, or *Ciperano*, a Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, upon the River *Garrigliano*. *P. Paschal* II. held a Council here in 1114. in which *William Guichard*, Grandson to *Robert Guichard* the Valiant *Norman* that drove the *Saracens* out of *Italy*, was created Duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria*.

Cephalonia, *Cephalenia*, call'd by the *Italians* *Cefalonia*, is an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, just opposite to the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church; but with the Island, which is not above 90 Miles in Compass, subject to the *Venetians*. It is fruitful in Wine, excellent Oil, and in those Grapes, whereof *Curians* are made. The Town wherein the Provedor or Governor resides is *Argosoli*, a small Place, with a tolerable good Port on the East side of the Island. There is no other Town of any Note there; but only the Villages

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of *Lifuri*, *Finea*, *Eriffo*, *Pilliva*, *Simo*, and *Lucero*, after whose Names, together with *Argostoli*, the whole Island is divided into seven Parts that are accordingly so notified. In the twelfth Century a Bishoprick was founded here, to which the Church of the Isle of *Zante* is annexed. In 1324 the *Venetians* received this Island by a Donation from *Gaio* the Lord of it at that time. In 1479 the *Turks* took it. In 1499 the *Venetians* retook it and re-peopled it, and have since secured it with a strong Fortrefs called *Affo*, that stands upon a high Rock, surrounded with the Sea, excepting the Reserve only of a Point of Land about 20 Paces broad to join the Castle and the Island. The *Proveditor's* Commission is made to continue 32 Months. The Antients call'd this, no less than that other Island in the *Archipelago*, *Samos*.

Cephus, a River of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, first springing up in the ancient County of *Doris* there, and passing by the Mountain of *Parnassus*, it continues its Course through *Baotia*, where it receives the Rivers *Asopus* and *Ismene*: Then traversing the Lake *Cope*, now known by the Name of *Lago Stivo*, it falls into the *Enipus* or the *Streights of Negropont*. And with a little Variation from *Cephus*, is now called *Cefisso*. The Oracle of *Themis* said to be consulted by *Democriton* and *Pyrrho* stood upon the Banks thereof. Some other Rivers of this Name in *Greece* are remembered by ancient Authors; as likewise a Fountain at *Apollonia*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Prolemy*.

Cepus, *Cepusensis Comitatus*, a small County in the most Northern part of the Upper *Hungary*, towards the *Carpathian Hills*, and the Confines of *Poland*; the greatest part of which is under the Crown of *Poland*; though the chief Town (*Leutsch*) with the Southern part of the County is subject to the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*. *Johs de Zepol*, Earl of this County, was crowned King of *Hungary* in 1326.

Ceram, or *Cetram*, a pretty large and well inhabited Island in the *Indian Ocean*, betwixt *Terra des Papuan*, *Gilolo*, &c. and the *Moluccas*. Affording Spices, and the like *Indian Commodities*.

Ceramici, the *Tulleries* of old *Athens*.

Cerastus, an ancient Town of *Cappadocia* upon the Coast of the *Ægean Sea*, now called *Christonida* and otherwise *Emid* or *Omidie*. In *Pomponius Mela's* Time, we find it was as considerable a Place as *Trebizonde*; assuming this name from the abundance of *Cherries* that grew in it, which *Lucullus* first brought into *Italy* from hence, says *Athenens* and *S. Jerom*, in his Return from the Conquest of *Pontus* and *Armenia*. It is very little inhabited now, and under the *Turks*, as all the rest of *Anatolia*.

Ceraunii, *Aeroceraunii Montes*: The *Greeks* are us'd to call by this Name divers Chains of Mountains, whose Height exposes them to be struck with Lightning and Thunder: But it more especially understands those upon the Confines of *Epirus*, running a vast length from East to West between that Kingdom and *Albania*; about 50 Miles distant from the Island of *Corfu*: Now known by the Name of *Monti di Chimera* in *Chaonia*, and *Cosmarioni*.

Cerdanna, *Cerdagne*, *Cerretania*, is a County annexed to *Catalauna*, and belongs to the Crown of *Spain*, though it lies on the North side of the *Pyrenean Hills*. It has *Languedoc* on the North, the County of *Rouffillon* on the East, from which it is separated by the *Pyrenean Hills*, and on the North and South *Catalauna*; divided into two parts by the River *Segre* [*Sicoris*]: the Eastern part of it has been under the *French* ever since the Year 1660. according to the Regulation of the general Peace in the Year precedent. The ancient *Cerretani* were of this Country. The Capital Town whereof is *Puiscerda*.

Cerentli. See *Czeremissi*.

Cerenga, or *Cirenga*. See *Acerenza*.

Cerigo, *Cyberaea*, an Ill. upon the Coast of the *Morea*, belonging to the *Venetians*, between Cape *Murapan* to the West, and Cape *Anzolo* to the East. The first Island of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, at the Distance of 40 or 45 Miles from *Candia*, about 60 in Circuit; and antiently dedicated to *Venus*, whom the Poets represent as born at *Cisbera* which was a Town here of so much Note as to give Name to the whole Island. The *Lacedemonian* Velleis from *Egypt* and *Libya* made this Island their Retreat: Sometimes call'd the *Lautborn* of the *Archipelago*, because it is from hence that you may see the Countenance of the *Turks*: and sometimes *Porphyris* by the Antients, from the abundance of *Porphyry* found in it. It is now adorned with a City standing upon a Rock, having a Castle and a convenient Port to it very strong by Nature and Art of the same Name with it self; which is also an Episcopal See, and full of People. Great Veneration is paid to the Monastery of *San Giovanni della grotta* here above all others belonging to the religious *Greeks*, because the People have been persuaded that *S. John* began the Book of the *Revelations* in the Place where it stands.

Cerisoles, a small Town in *Piedmont*, near *Carmagnole*; famous for the Victory obtained by the *French*, under the Conduct of the Duke d' *Enguien*, at 22 Years of Age, over the *Marques du Guast*, in 1544. twelve thousand being kill'd upon the Place.

Cerne, a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Totcombe*, standing in a *Champaign* Country, and watered with a fine Rivulet; considerable for its being heretofore an Abbey-Town.

Cerbetera, a great and flourishing Place in the Times of the Old *Romans*, under the Name of *Cere Vesus*; the Capital of *Hetruria*: Now a small Town in *S. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*; 5 Miles from *Brucciano*, and 3 from the *Tuscan* Sea. The *Tabula Cæsares* in which the *Cæsars* set down the Names of Persons who for Misdemeanours were deprived of the Right of *Suffrage*, received that Appellation from hence. For when the *Gauls* took *Rome*, this Town entertained the *Refugee Romans* with so much Kindness, that they had the Honour afterwards the first of any People, as a Reward for the same, to be made a free City of *Rome*, nevertheless without the Right of *Suffrage*.

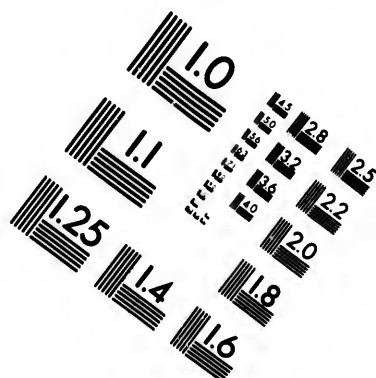
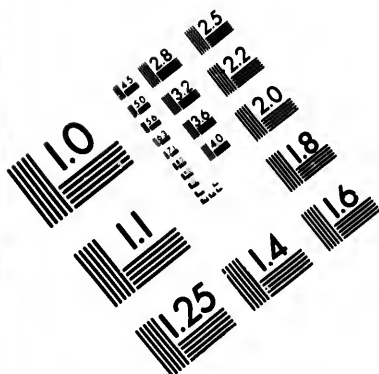
Cerbla, otherwise call'd *Ficoele*, is a City in the Province of *Romandiola* in *Italy* upon the *Adriatick*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. A Synod was held in it in 1634.

Cesena, *Curva Cesena* in *Antoninus*, is a City in the Province of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, upon the River *Savio*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It has sometime belong'd to the *Bolognese*, sometime to particular Families, till at last related to the *Church*. You see in it the Ruins of a Castle which the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* is said to have built. Pope *Alexander VI.* gave it to *Cesar Borghia*. But he did not enjoy it long. It has been many times near the being entirely ruined by *Factions*.

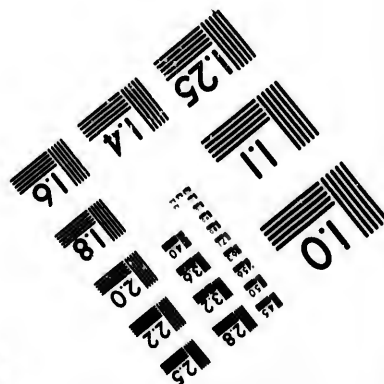
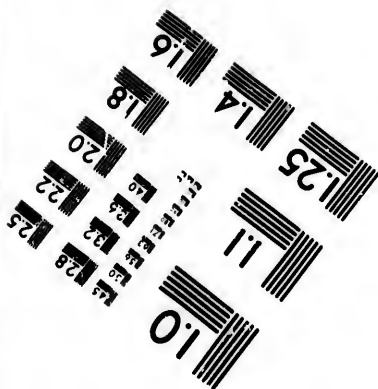
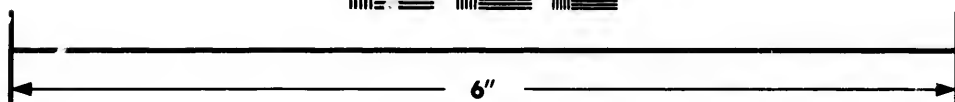
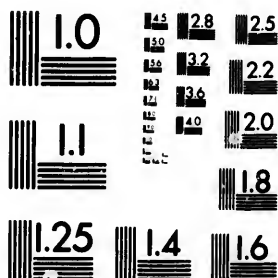
Cesse, a River in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* in the Low-Countries, passing by *Han sur Lesse*, near *Roelbore*; then by the Mouth of a hideous Cavern throwing it self entirely under Ground for the space of a League, and at its Rise again appearing with the same Freshness as it hath at its Descent. Attempts are made to search into the subterraneous *Abyis* in vain; for the Frightfulness of the Danger frustrates all.

Ceba, *Ceba*, a Town in *Piedmont* upon the River *Tanaro*, in the Borders of the Marquise of *Monisferar*, towards the *Apennine*, and the District call'd the *Langhe*. This had heretofore *Marquises* of its own.





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but is now subject to the Duke of Savoy. It lies seven Miles from *Mandis* to the South, eighteen from *Savona* to the North, and the same Distance from *Alba* to the West; being the Capital of the said District of *le Langhe*; with a Castle. In 1553 the French took it.

Cevennes, a Territory at the Foot of the Mount of *Cevennes* in *Languedoc*. See *Sevensis*. This Country was for a long time the Theatre of the Civil Wars of Religion, towards the End of the last, and the Beginning of this Age; till *Lewis XIII.* brought the Rebels under Subjection.

Ceurawalth, the Name of a austere Sect amongst the *Banjans* in the *East-Indies*. They so superstitiously believe the *Metamorphosis*, as to be afraid of killing the least Insect; and for the Mortifications of Life, they may be compared with the most Religious Votaries of any Profession whatsoever.

Ceuta, a Town and Castle in the Province of *Habab* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, upon the *Streights of Gibraltar*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*; the Capital in former times of *Mauritania Tingitana*, call'd by the *Romans*, *Civitas*; by *Mela*, *Septa*; by *Ortelius* thought to be the *Exuliffa* of *Psalm*. From the *Romans*, the *Goths*; from the *Goths*, the *Arabs*; from *them*, *John I.* King of *Portugal* took it in 1415. It has a Collegiate, with the Rights of a Cathedral Church in it: composing in conjunction with *Tangier* a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Lisbonne*.

Coptan, see *Zeilen*.

Chablais, a small Province of *Savoie*, North of the Lake of *Geneva*, with the Province of *Velay* to the East, *Fausigny* to the South, and *Genevois* to the West: being part of the Country of the ancient *Audates* or *Nandates*, and the *Veragri* mention'd by *Cæsar*. The *Romans* call'd it *Provincia Equestris* and *Caballica*, from their breeding up of Horses in it; whence *Chablais* comes to be formed by a Corruption. The famous *St. Francis de Sales*, taking great pains to reduce the *Calvinists* here to their old Religion again, carries therefore the Name of the *Apostle* of *Chablais*.

Chablit, a Town in the Tract of *Senonais* in *France* towards *Auxerre* and *Tonnerre*: made remarkable in 841. by a bloody Battle fought at *Foumeney* near it, betwixt the Children of *Lewis the Debonnaire*. Now, for good Wine.

Chabzia, or *Cilabro*, *Chiabrius*, a River of *Macedonia*, falling into the *Thermaicus Sinus*, or the Gulph of *Salonichi*, betwixt *Cassandria* and *Salonichi*.

Chacrona, is a City of *Bosnia*, upon the River *Cepkissus*, on the Eastern side of Mount *Helicon*, North-West of *Athens*; memorable for the Ruine of the *Grecian Liberty*, in the Defeat of the *Athenian Forces*, by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, *A. M.* 3612. and also for the Birth of *Plutarch*. Now not inhabited, but the Ruines are known by the former name.

Chagford, a Market Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Worsford*.

Chagra, a River between the South and North of *America*, upon which the Merchandises bound for *Panama* and *Peru* do pass; The Mouth of it on the North Sea being guarded by a Spanish Fort. It is thought, a communication might easily be made between the two Seas by the means of this, especially with other Rivers that fall into the *Pacifick*, A Town of the same Name with it stands upon its Banks. In 1670. the *English Buccaneers* went up it in their Canoes to plunder *Panama*.

Chabar, a River in *Arabia*, which ariseth twenty five German Miles West of *Panama*, the Capital of *Arabia*; and passing by *Chabar* and *Tajef*, falls into *Edu*. According to some judgments, this is the *Chebar* of the Prophet *Ezekiel*.

Chalcedon, a City of the *Lesser Asia* in *Bithynia*, which was a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; and of great Antiquity, much celebrated in ancient History: but now reduced to the meanness of a poor Village, call'd by the *Turks Calcein*: it stands on the Mouth of the *Propontis*, over against *Constantinople*. Some believe that *Scutæes* is grown out of the Ruines of this City. This City is particularly remarkable on the account of the fourth General Council here celebrated in 451. In which it had the honour to be advanced to the Title of a *Metropolis* and Church. According to *Sirabo* and *Eusebius*, this City was built in the sixty ninth year of *Rome*, that is, 685. before *Christ*. Longitude 56. 15. Lat. 43. 15.

Chalcis, the ancient Name of the Island and Town of *Negropou*. Also a Town in *Ætolia* in *Greece*, with another in *Syria*, occurring in the Writings of the Ancients: but now unknown.

Chaldea and *Chaldei*: See *Curdistan*.

Chalons sur Marne, *Civitas Catalaunorum*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Rheimes*, in the middle of *Champagne*, upon the River *Marne*; seven Miles from *Rheimes* to the South-East, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North-West. It is well fortified and built, standing in a large Plain, in which *Attila* lost 200000. men in a Battle with *Ælius* the General of the *Romans*, *Meroveus* King of *France*, and *Theodorick*, in the year 451. The Bishops are Earls and Peers of *France*.

Chalons sur Saone, *Cabillonum*, *Cabillo Eduorum*, a City and Bishoprick upon the *Sone*, in *Burgundy* in *France*, 5 Leagues from *Dijon* to the South, and the same distance from *Troulon* to the West. The Bishoprick is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lyons*. There are numbers of Inscriptions, Vessels, Statues, and the Reliques of ancient publick Buildings to be seen here. In 1562. the *Huguenots* made themselves Masters of it. It has been new fortified since; gives the Title of an Earl; and is the Capital of a little Territory called *Chalonnais* or *la Bresse Chalonnais*.

Chalus or *Chastus*, *Castrum Lucii*, a Town in the Province of *Limosin* in *France* towards the Borders of *Perigord*, betwixt *S. Hirsir* and *Limoges*, *Richard I.* King of *England* dyed of the Wound of an Arrow that he received at the Siege of the Castle of this place, then belonging to *Wisdomare* Viscount of *Limoges*, in 1199. The occasion of which Siege, see in *Daniel's* Life of *Richard I.*

Chamb, *Chambum*, a small Town and Territory in the *Upper Palatinate*, upon the River *Regen*, seven Miles East of *Regensburgh*; something more than five Miles North of *Straubing*. This Town with the Territory annexed makes an Earldom, which belonged heretofore to the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; but by the Treaty of *Westphalia* was given to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who to this day enjoys it.

Chambery, *Civitas Chamberiacum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Savoie*, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Dukedom; It stands upon the River *Laise*, in a Plain ten Miles from *Grenoble* to the North-East: well built and beautified, and defended with a good Castle.

Chambzay, see *Cambray*.

Chamen, *Urbs Chamavorum*, a City of *Westphalia*.

Champagne, *Campagnia*, a great rich, fruitful, populous Province in *France*; bounded by *Lorraine* to the East, the *Low-Countries* to the North; *Picardy*, *la Brie*, and the *Ile de France* to the West; and *Burgundy* to the South. The Earl of this County, being an Earl *Palatine*, was always one of the twelve ancient Peers of *France*. It is watered, or bounded, by six of the greater Rivers of *France*, viz. the *Seine*, the *Aulde*, the *Marne*, the *Vere*, the *Meuse*, and the *Vanne*.

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Vannes. The Principal Cities are *Chaumont*, *Rheims*, &c. Amongst which there are four Episcopal and two Archiepiscopal Sees.

Champ Arreit, a small Town near *Bordeaux*, where *Charles* the Great defeated the *Goths*.

Chanad, a City of *Hungary*. See *Gyngisibh*.

Changcheu, two populous and Large Cities in *China*, with Territories of the same name belonging to them; having Jurisdiction, the one in the Province of *Fokien* near the Sea, over Nine; the other in the Province of *Nanking*, over Four Cities. The first is watered by the River *Chanee*, the latter by the *Kiang*, and adorned with divers triumphant Arches.

Change, two great Cities and Territories adjacent in *China*, having under their Resort, the one in the Province of *Honan*, six; the second in the Province of *Huquang*, three Cities. This last excels the fertility of the other.

Changxa, a great City and Territory, having Jurisdiction over ten Cities, in the Province of *Huquang* in *China*: watered with divers Rivers and Lakes. The Mountain call'd *Jumo*, yielding great quantities of *Jinglasi*, stands here.

Chanry, or *Chanury*, a fine Town and Port, on the Eastern Shoar of *Scotland*, in the County of *Ross*, on the North of *Murray Fyrh*.

Chantilly, a beautiful and ancient Seat belonging to the Prince of *Coudé*, eight Leagues from *Paris*, two from *Senlis*, and near a Forreit call'd *Chantilly*. It is one of the most delightful Castles in the Kingdom of *France*.

Chaocheu, a great City and Territory, having Jurisdiction over nine Cities, in the Province of *Quang-rung* in *China*. The City is adorn'd with two itately Temples, a large Bridge over a Navigable River, and is a very trading place.

Chaoking, the Capital City of a Territory of the same Name in the Province of *Quang-rung* in *China*: having ten other Cities under its Jurisdiction. It is the Seat of a Vice-Roy, and full of Noble Buildings.

La Chapelle, a Town in the Province of *Limosin* in *France*.

Chappel in the *Frieth*, a Market Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Highb Peak*.

Los Charcas, sometimes also call'd *la Plata* from its Capital City, is a Province of the Southern *America* towards the *Pacifick* Ocean, below the *Tropick*, to the South of *Peru*.

Chard, A Market Town in *Somersetshire* in the Hundred of *Kingsbury*.

Charente, *Carencelus*, *Carantennus*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Limosin*; and running Westward, entereth the Province of *Poitou*; from which it passeth to *Angoleme*, and *Sauttes*; and entereth the *Aquitanee* Sea, right over against the Isle of *Oleron*, between the *Garonne* and the *Loire*.

Charenton, *Carentonium*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, about two Miles from *Paris* to the East, upon the River *Marne*, where it enters the *Somme*. This Place was allow'd for the Exercise of the Reformed Religion, which together with its nearness to *Paris*, made it very famous, till the demolishing of that Religion there.

La Charite, a large Town upon the *Loire* in the Province of *Nivernus* upon the ascent of a Hill betwixt *Nevers* and *Ceuse* in *France*. Often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of that Kingdom. Here the *Loire* is covered with a good Bridge.

Charaliquen, A Town in *Cappadocia* in the *Lesser Asia*, two Leagues from *Tocaz*, standing in a fruitful Country for Wine. There is the Rock not far from

it, which served in the Exile of *S. Chryssostom* for the place of his retreat, much frequented by the devout Christians.

Charlemont, *Carolomontium*, a small but very strong Town, in the most Southern Border of the County of *Namur*, upon the River *Mose*, about four Miles South of *Dinant*, and nine from *Namur*. It belonged formerly to the Bishoprick of *Liege*; but was taken into this County, and fortified by *Charles V.* in 1555. by the consent of that Bishop.

Charlemont, an old Castle in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in the County of *Arimagh*, surrendered *May 14. 1690.* to the *D. of Schomberg*, upon Articles, for want of Provisions; having defended it self for about six Months, in the midst of all the Garrisons belonging to the said General, to admiration.

Charlevoille, *Caroloopolis*, a new and strong City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the *Mose*, in the Territory of *Retel*; between *Mexieres* and *Cocroy*: built by *Charles Duke of Nevers* and *Mantova* in 1609. five Miles from *Sedan*. For which reason it not only bears his Name, but also is substituted in part under the Duke of *Mantova*, and part the King of *France*.

Charleroy, a new built strong Town in *Namur*, where the Village of *Charney* stood; built by the *Spaniards* in 1666. and so called from the present King of *Spain*. In 1667. it was taken by the *French*, and in 1679. restored by the Treaty of *Nismeghen* to the *Spaniards*. It lies five Leagues from *Mons* to the East, upon the River *Sambre*.

Charley, a Market Town in *Leicestershire* in the Hundred of *Leyland*.

Charles-Town, the Principal Town in the Island of *Barbadoes*, built by the *English*, and so called from *Charles II. of England*, of blessed Memory. A considerable Settlement in *New-England* has received the same Name, from the same Excellent Prince: it is adorned with a large well built Church, and several fair Buildings.

Charleu, A Town in the County of *Charolois* in *Burgundy*, which has risen from an Abby call'd *Carilocus* or *Carus locus* in the Diocese of *Mafcon*. A Council was here celebrated in 926. for the rebuilding of Churches, and repairing of the Ruines of the Holy Places in *Palestine*.

Chars, or *Chirsi*, *Chorsia*, a strong City of *Armenia Major*, mentioned by *Pliny*, as standing near the Fountains of *Euphrates*. It is a Bishop's See, and the Residence of the *Turkish Bassa*, who keeps it with a strong Garrison against the *Persians*. It is well fortified, and has a fine Castle.

Charolles, *Carolia*, *Quadrivigella*, one of the chief Towns in the County so called, in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Reconse*, six Leagues from *Clusy* and the *Loyre*. It is honoured with a Collegiate Church, and some Religious Houses.

Chartoux, *Charrosum*, an ancient Abby in the Province of *Poitou*, not far from *Berry*. *Du Chefne*, a French Antiquary, says, it took this Name, according to the vulgar opinion, from *Chair-rouge*, meaning the Prepuce of *Jes. Ch.* that was cut from him at his Circumcision, and was heretofore preferred as a Relick in this place.

Chartres, *Carunna*, a City, and Bishoprick of the County of *Blais* in *France*, upon the River *Eure*, eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North. This Bishop was heretofore subject to the Archbishop of *Sens*, but in 1621. was put under the Archbishop of *Paris*. The City is the Capital of the County of *Blais*; and more particularly of a little Territory call'd *Charretrain* from it self; and has a noble Cathedral, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, whose *Shroock* is kept here. In 1528.

it was advanced to the honour of a Dukedom. Divers Synods of inferior Note have been held here. It is likewise of good Antiquity, and one of the most agreeable Cities of France, by the general contribution of all things for that purpose.

Charryddis, the notorious Gulph upon the Coast of the Island of Sicily to the South, opposite to *Seylla* a Rock upon the Coast of Italy to the North, made equally known by the common Proverb. *Bocharus* derives the Name from *Char-Obdan*, in the Phœnician Language, signifying the hole of destruction. They now call it *Capo di Faro*.

Chalus, see *Chalus*.

Chateau-Briant, a small Town in Brittany, nine or ten Leagues from *Nantes* towards the Confines of the Province of *Anjou*: Some esteem it as the Country of the ancient *Cadates* in *Cæsar's Commentaries*. There is an old Castle standing in it.

Chateau-Dun, *Castellodunum*, the Principal Town in *Dunois*, in *la Beaulle* in France; upon the River *Loire*, nine Leagues from *Blois* to the North-West. The Antients gave it the name of *Urbs clara*. And indeed we find in the fifth Century, that it was a City with the Seat of a Bishop. But being a dependant upon the Bishoprick of *Chartres*, a Council soon after deprived it of this honour.

Chateau-Gontter, a Town upon the River *Moyenne* in the Province of *Anjou* in France, and the Diocese of *Angers*. Divers small Councils have been assembled at it.

Chateau-Landon, a small Town in the Territory of *Gastinois* in the Isle of France upon the River *Loing*, between *Nemours* and *Montargis*.

Chateau-du-Loyre, A Town upon the *Loyre* in the Province of *Maine*, five or six Leagues from *Mans*, with the Title of a Barony. It belongs to the Demesnes of the Crown.

Chateau-Speltand, a small Town and Chatellany in the Province of *Berry* in France, remark'd particularly for its Castle and a Tower said to be built in the time of the *Romans*.

Chateau-Neuf, A Town in the small Territory of *Timerais* within the Province of *Perche* in France; with others of the same Name in *Anjou*, *Berry*, *Bresse*, &c. whereof nothing particular.

Chateau-Delestin, a Fortress ten Miles from *Cæsarea* upon the Sea Coast in the Holy Land: built for the security of the Christian Pilgrims that travel'd to *Jerusalem*; and in the year 1217, enabled with a Palace which the *Templars* erected for the service of their *Grand Master*: It has been since neglected and nigh ruin'd.

Chateau-Porten, A Town and Principality upon the River *Aisne* in the Territory of *Retel* in *Champagne*, below *Rhetel*. It was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Principality by *Charles IX.* in 1561.

Chateau-Regnard, a small Town in the Territory of *Gastinois* in France upon the River *Othme*, two Leagues from *Montargis*.

Chateau-Regnaud, a little Sovereignty upon the *Meuse* in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Retelois*, two Leagues from *Charleville*. The Town is fortified: and the Title now born by *Monseigneur Chateau-Regnaud*, the French Admiral, who engaged Admiral *Herbers* at the *Banery* in 1689. May 1.

Chateau-Roux, a Town in *Berry*, upon the River *Indre*, between *Bourges* and *Blanc*. *Lewis XIII.* advanced it to the quality of a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1616. It is a considerable large Town, with a good Castle and divers publick Buildings. In Latin, *Castrum Rufum* and *Castrum Redulphium*. § Also a City and an Episcopal See in the Island of *Negropone*, by the Ancients call'd *Carysus*, by the *Italians*, *Castelrosso*. The famous *Carysium Mar-*
mor comes from hence.

Chateau-Cherry, *Castrum Theodorici*, a City in the Isle of France, four Leagues South of *Châlons*: It stands upon the *Marne*, in the Confines of *Champagne*; and is a neat City, and a Dukedom; beautified with a Castle, and divers Churches. *Baudrand* placeth it in *Brie*, twenty Leagues from *Paris* to the South.

Chattel-Clyton, a small Town in the Province of *Nivernois* in France near the River *Jonne*, towards the Confines of *Burgundy*.

Chastellet, *Castellum*, a Town in *Namur*, upon the River *Sambre*, six Miles West of *Namur*. There is another Town of the same Name in *Picardy*, at the head of the *Scheldt*, three Leagues from *St. Quentin* North. This latter has been fortified, being a Frontier Town: but in 1674. it was dismantled.

Chastel-herault, a Town upon the River *Vienne*, in the most Eastern Border of *Poitou*, seven Miles from *Poitiers* to the North-East. *Francis I.* dignified this Town in 1514. with the Title of a Dukedom and Peerdom. It was often taken and retaken in the French Civil Wars.

Chastillon sur Indre, a small Town in the Province of *Touraine*, some say *Berry*, in France upon the said River. § *Chastillon sur Loing*, a handsome small Town in the Territory of *Gastinois* in France, about 4 Leagues from *Montargis* upon the River *Loing*. § *Chastillon sur Loyre*, a Town in the Province of *Berry* below *Casne* upon the *Loyre*. § *Chastillon sur Cher*, is in the same Province towards the Confluence of the *Sandre* and the *Cher*. § *Chastillon sur Marne*, A handsome small Town in *Champagne*, with a Chatellany thereunto belonging between *Espernay* and *Chastell-Thierry*. There is a noble and ancient Family deriving their Name from it. § *Chastillon sur Seine*, a pretty Town in *Burgundy* between *Allesle-Duc* and *Bar-sur-Seine*, divided in two by the River that distinguishes it from all the foregoing.

La Chastre, A great Town upon the River *Indre* in the Province of *Berry* in France, between *S. Sever* and *Chateau-Roux*: imparting its Name to a considerable Family of that Kingdom.

Chatham, a long thoroughfare Town in *Kent* in *Aylesford Leath*, upon the Bank of the *Medway*, and near *Rochester*. It is the principal Station of the Royal Navy of England: and therefore well provided with Storehouses, and a Dock for the building and equipping of the same.

Chatzan, a Town in the Kingdom of *Hajacau* in the East Indies within the Dominions of the *Grand Mogul*, not far from the conjunction of the Rivers *Behat* and *Nilab*.

Chaumont en Artois, *Calvomontium*, a Town in that part of the Isle of France, call'd *Vexin*, upon a small River, about five Miles West of *Beauvais*, which has a ruined Castle.

Chaumont sur Marne, call'd *Vexin-Francois*, a very fine Town in *Champagne*, five Leagues South-West of *Joinville*, and about the same distance from *Grand* to the West. This was first walled in 1500. and has received its growth from the hands of three Kings, *Lewis XII.* *Francis I.* and *Henry II.*

Chaunt, *Calniacum*, a small Town and Chatellany in the Government of the Isle of France upon the River *Oise*, between *Noyon* and *la Fere*. It belongs to the Crown.

Chazan, a City in the Territory of *Chingyang* within the Province of *Huquang* in *China*. The Mountain *Naiqua*, famous for a Temple that is built upon it in honour of a Woman a pretended Prophetess amongst the *Chinese*, stands near it.

Cheddle, a Market Town in *Staffordshire* in the Hundred of *Tornsworth*.

Checkley,

Checkley, a Market Town in the same County and Hundred preceding, upon the River *Tease*.

Chekiam, a Province of *China*, which has *Nenkim* on the North, and the River *Kiam*; *Kiamsi* on the West, *Fokien* on the South, and the *Chinusian* Ocean on the East; the principal City is *Hanchow*: it contains eleven Cities, sixty three walled Towns, and 1242135 Families. It lies between 27. and 32. deg. of Lat.

Chelles, a Town in the Isle of *France* near the *Marne*; famous for a Nunnery founded in 662. by the Queen *Tathilde*. It had heretofore a Royal Mansion also standing in it.

Chelmer, a River in *Essex* on which *Maldon* is situated.

Chelmsford, *Cesaremagus*, a Town in *Essex*, twenty five Miles North of *London*.

Chelo, A Fort in the Province of *Funnan* in *China*.

Chelsey, a place deserving particularly to be remarked for the Magnificent and most Delightful Hospital, begun by King *Charles II.* continued by King *James II.* and now perfected, for the refuge and maintenance of disabled, poor, and Veterans Soldiers here. This being such a stately Palace, as to surpass by confession in divers respects, the famous *Hôtel des Invalides* at *Paris*. Its situation near *London* is better known, than that we should need to mention more.

Cheltenham, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, and the Capital City of its Hundred.

Chennis, an Island of *Esype* mentioned by *Herodotus*. *Apollo* had heretofore a Temple in it. The people used to believe that it floated. § We find mention made in *Herodotus* of a great City also of this Name, near to *Nea*, in the County of *Thebes*.

Chesham, a fine Market Town on the River *Wye*, on the Eastern Border of the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*. It is fortified with a Wall, and has a spacious Castle on the other side of the River; supposed to have risen first out of the Ruines of *Venus Salurnum* (the Capital City of the ancient *Silures*) four Miles distant from it.

Cher, Carrs, a River which riseth in *Auvergne*, near *Cermans*; and running North-West through *Berry*, and on the South side of *Tours*, a little below this last, it falls into the *Loire*.

Cherazoni, a Town in the Province of *Curdistan* in *Asia*, in the Road from *Nisive* to *Mispagan*, of very difficult access from the manner of its construction within a steep and clefted Rock.

Cherbourg, *Caroburgus*, a Sea-Port in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a tolerable good Harbor: ten Leagues West of *Constance*. This Town was lost by the English in 1453. *Houffleur* and *Beaumont* stand near it.

Cheronechus Burea. See *Malaca*. Some believe this to be the Land of *Ophir* of King *Solomon's* time.

Cherry-Island, an Island on the Coast of *Greenland*, in the most Northern part of the World; discovered to us, and denominatied accordingly, by Sir *Francis Cherry*. There are many Mines of Lead growing in it.

Chertsey, a Market Town in *Surrey*; the Capital of its Hundred, not far from the River *Thames*, over which it enjoys a Bridge. The unfortunate King *Henry VI.* was first interred without Pomp here, and afterwards removed to *Windsor*.

Cherusci, an Antient and Valiant People of *Germany*, that dwelled between the *Elbe* and the *Wogor*; having the *Catti* and the *Hermunduri* their Neighbours to the South, East and West. Their General, *Arminius*, is often mention'd with honour by *Tacitus*.

Cherwell, a River in *Oxfordshire*, at the confluence of which with the *Ipsi* stands the most famous University of *Oxford*.

Chesle, *Pavillux*, a Town in *Champagne*, the Inhabitants whereof claim the privilege, to assist at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*; and to convey the Holy Ampoule or Oil (pretended to be brought by an Angel at the Consecration of the first Christian King of that Kingdom) from *St. Rheimes* to our Ladies Church in *Rheimes*.

Chesham, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire* in the Hundred of *Burnham*.

Chester, *Civitas Legionum, Cestria*, is a City and Bishoprick, on the River *Dee*, in the Western part of *Cheeshire*; whence often call'd *West-Chester*; with a fair Stone Bridge over that River. In this City it was that 7 Kings of the *Scots* and *Brittains* by way of Homage, kow'd King *Edgar* in his Barge from *S. John's* Church to his Palace, himself as Sovereign holding the Helm. The East-gate is accounted one of the stateliest in *England*; and the *Rons* or Galleries made along the chief Streets, for preservation against the Rain, are very particular. It was an ancient Roman Town, call'd by *Ptolemy Devana*: made a Bishops See by *Henry VIII.* who put it under the Archbishop of *York*. The ancient Earls of *Chester* fortified it both with Walls and a Castle. It is now at this day a fine Place with 10 Parishes in it, a County Palatine, and the usual passage from *England* to *Ireland*. Its Long. 20. 23. Lat. 53. 11. **Chelstce**, *Cestria*, bath on the South *Shropshire*, on the East *Stafford* and *Darby*, on the North *Lancashire*, and on the West *Denbigh* and *Flinthshire*; towards the North-West it has a Promontory that runs a great way into the Sea. It abounds more in good Pasturage than Corn, well stored with Parks, and watered by the Rivers *Dee*, *Weaver*, and *Mersey*; and the Cheese of this County, is thought the best of *England*. The Earldom of it belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Chesterfield, a Market Town in *Derbyshire* in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, pleasantly seated between two small Rivers in a very good Soil. King *John* made it a free Borough, King *Henry III.* and his Barons fought that Battel hard by it, in which *Roberts de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby* was taken Prisoner, and lost his Estate and Dignity. King *Charles I.* advanced it to the Style and Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Philip Lord Stanhop Anno* 1628. whose Grandson at present possesses that Dignity.

Chesnam, an Island upon the Coast of the Province of *Chukiang* in *China*, planted by above 30 small Towns and Villages of the *Chinese*.

Chewton, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, the Capital of its Hundred: also written *Chewton-Mendip*.

Chiampana, *Ciampa*, a Kingdom of the further East-Indies, between *Cochin-China*, *Cambaja*, and the *Mare Sinicum*. *Puloacien* is the principal City of it.

Chianus, a Province towards the South of *China*. **Chiangate**. See *Galatia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Chiapa, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*, watered by the Rivers *Gyalyva* and *rio blanco*; and for many Ages past inhabited by 4 different Nations of *Indians*. Its Capital City is *Civdad Real*.

Chiatzusa, a Town in the *Morea*, fifty five English Miles from *Patras* to the South. It is a Sea-Port-Town.

Chissamonti, *Claramonti*, a considerable Town in the South-East part of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Netuna* amongst the Mountains, about forty Miles from *Pachino* to the West.

Chlabart,

Chlabari, *Clevarum, Claversum*, a small but well inhabited Town upon the Coast of *Genova*, near *Rapello* in *Italy*, towards the fall of the River *Lavagna*. The *Genouse* are said to build it in 1167. and after it had been ruined, to rebuild it.

Chlabenne, *vide Claven*.

Chichester, *Ciceſtria*, a City and Bishoprick in *Suffex*, founded by *Ciſſa II.* King of the South Saxons. After the Conquest it became a Bishop's See, the Chair being removed from *Selsey* a small Village, not much above five Miles to the Southward. This City is seated on a River call'd the *Lavant*, which encompasseth it on the West and South, about six Miles from the Sea, and almost in the Western Border of that County. The Honorable *Charles Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Southampton* was created Earl of *Chichester*, September 10. 1675 by *Charles II.* his Father. It is a fair City, with five or six Parish Churches, and a Cathedral, first erected by *Radulph* the third Bishop, afterwards rebuilt and beautified by Bishop *Seffrid* the second of the Name, when it had been almost consumed twice by Fire. The Corporation elects two Burgesses for Parliament, and would enjoy a better Trade, were not the Haven choked up that is next adjoining to it.

Chibley, a Market Town in *Devonshire* on the River *Tinge*.

Chiemsee, or *Chiemſee*, *Chiemium*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Salzburg* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, about ten Leagues from *Munich* and *Salzburg* each. It is no very considerable place. An Archdeacon of *Salzburg* founded the Bishoprick in the year 1214.

Chieri, a Town in *Piedmont*, where the *French* obtained a signal Victory against the *Spaniards* in 1639. It lies three Miles to the Eastward of *Turino*, and was heretofore a Potent City, and a Commonwealth; but is now in Subjection to the Duke of *Savoie*.

Chifale, an Island in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Chilafa, or *Chielefa*, is a Fortrefs on the South of the *Morea*, thirty eight *Engliſh* Miles North-West of *Cape Matapan*, a Place of great Importance, both as to its natural and artificial Fortifications; and surrendered to the *Venetians* in 1686.

Chilca, a fruitful Valley in the Kingdom of *Peru*, ten Leagues from *Lima* and six from *Pachacama*. The *Salvages* manure it with *Sardines*.

Chili, one of the most Potent Kingdoms of the South *America*. When the *Spaniards* entered the New World, it was first discovered by them in 1535. It lies four hundred Leagues in length from North to South, but its breadth is not great: bounded on the North by *Peru*, on the West by the *Pacifick* Ocean, or the *Mar del Zur*; on the South by *Magellanica*, and on the East by the *Andes*. A part of the Inhabitants of this Country retiring into these *Andes*, have defended their Lives and Liberties against the *Spaniards* ever since; and have sometimes given them great Overthrows. *S. Jago* is the Capital City of it. Many Mines of Gold and Quarries of Marble grow within its bowels. Yet a very cold Country, governed by a *Vice-Roy* in subordination to the *Vice-Roy* of *Peru*.

Chiloe or *Chilus*, an Island and Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Chili*; South of the extreme parts of that Country, in the *West-Indies*: giving Name to a neighbouring Gulph, called the *Archipelago* of *Chiloe*, because of the number of the Islands therein.

Chimartott, *Ceraunii*, are a Ridge of very high Mountains in *Albania* or *Epirus*; which run from the North East to the South West, and lie not above fifty Miles North of *Corfu*. See *Ceraunii*.

Chimay, *Chimacum*, a Town and Castle in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, upon the River

Alby, which falls into the *Mase*, three German Miles from *Mariebourg* to the South West. This Town was made a Principality by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* in 1486.

Chimera, a City in the Confines of *Macedonia*, between the Mountains of *Chimariis*; upon the Shoars of the Gulph of *Venice*, which has a strong Sea-Port. It lies about 30 Miles North of *Corfu*, upon a Rock which has Precipices on all Sides; whither all the Country People retire when need requires; by which they have preserved themselves from the *Turks*, and will pay him no Tribute. They are stout Men and good Soldiers; but infamous for Theft and Robbery, preying equally upon the *Turks* and *Christians*. Yet they are *Christians* by Profession, and subject to the Bishop of *Janius* in *Theſſaly*. *Vide Wuerſer's* Travels. § There is a flaming Mountain, mention'd by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ovid*, &c. in *Lycia* of this Name; from whence the Poets, and after those the Philosophers derive the Fiction of a *Chimera*, whereby they understand a meer Creature of the Imagination compos'd of such Contradictions and absurdities in Relation to one another, as cannot possibly be any where united into a being, only in Thought: But what Occasion our Mountain gives for such a Whimsy, the Mythologists are put to others to invent.

Chintu, one of the Principal Cities in *China*, the Capital of the Province of *Szechuen*, on the Borders of *West Tartary*, between the Mountains and the River *Kiam*, in Long. 131. 40. Lat. 30. 40.

Chint, a famous Lake in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, occasion'd by the total swallowing up of a great City which formerly stood in the place by an Earthquake.

China, is a vast Kingdom in the East of *Asia*, bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Tangus* and *Niatban*, (or *Cambalu*), from which it is separated in part by Mountains, and in part by a Wall 500. Leagues long: on the West it has *India extra Gangem*, from which it is parted by the Lake of *Cincujay*, and a long Ridge of Mountains; on the South and East, it is surrounded by the *Chinese* and *Indian* Ocean. Since the year 1630. the *Tartars* have conquer'd this once most Potent Kingdom. This is a vast, populous, civil, fruitful Country; and for Learning and Mechanick Arts to be preferred before all the Pagan People in the World. They are very ingenious at *Geometry*, *Arithmetick*, *Astronomy*, and *Poysick*; and since *Confucius* (the *Socrates* of *China*) brought that Faculty into repute with them, in *Moral Philosophy* also. Some maintain, the Arts of Printing, Gunnery, and the Magnet, were first invented here. Their Language for the most part consists of Monosyllables, written downwards in Characters expressing entire words and things, like the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*, without Letters; the Rules by which they are understood may be seen in the *China Illustrata* of *Kircher*. *Ptolomy* calls this Kingdom *Sinarum regio*. It is watered by the great Rivers *Kiang* and *Hoan*. And stands divided into fifteen Provinces; six under the Division of *Catay*, and nine under the Division of *Mangin*; which are incredibly populous and rich, with Mines of Gold, Silver, and precious Stones. In every great Town there is a College for to teach the Philosophy of *Confucius*. And you have a perfect Catalogue of their Emperors from the year 2952. before *Christ*, to the present Lord of the *Universe* and Son of *Heaven*, as they call him.

Chitua, a large and beautiful Valley in the Diocese of *Lima* in *Peru*, discovered by *Pizarro*, whose Government by Order from the King of *Spain*, was limited by the River *S. Jago* to the North, and *Chu Valley* to the South. It yields plenty of Corn and Wine.

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Chynkiang, a well built and populous City of the Province of *Nanking* in *China*, with a Territory of the same Name, whereof it is the Capital: having Jurisdiction over two other Cities. The Physicians of this place have the reputation of the best of that Faculty in all *China*.

Chinon, a Town upon the *Vienne* in *Touraine* in *France*, above four Leagues from the fall of that River into the *Loyre*, and ten from *Tours* to the South-West. It was here that the famous *Maid of Orleans* first came and offered her service to *Charles VII.* of *France* in 1429. And for the Situation of it, it is thought to be of that importance, as to deserve a Garrison in the Castle.

Chintin, a City in the Province of *Pekin*, in the North of *China*; having a Command over one and thirty Cities.

Chintu, a great City and Territory, comprehending nine and twenty other Cities in the Province of *Szechuen* in *China*. See *Chimu*.

Chinyben, a Town in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, situated in a Country that is rich in Silver Mines. The Fort called *Loko* belongs to the Government of this Town. § A second in the Province of *Quiecheu* in the same Kingdom, with a Territory called also *Chinyben*, having Jurisdiction over five Cities.

Chio, an Island of the *Archipelago*, over against *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the nearest Coast of *Asia*; call'd by the *Turks* *Saksjadasi*, that is, the Isle of *Mastic*. It belonged to the Family of the *Justiniani* of *Genova* heretofore; but in 1566. conquered by the *Turks*, under whom it now is. It is about eighty Miles in Circuit, very fruitful and populous, and inhabited for the most part by *Christians*, who live here with greater liberty, and kinder usage, than in any other part of *Turkey*. The Men are proud, ignoant, lazy and ugly, but the Women are beautiful; *Thevenot*. In the Eastern part of the Isle stands the City *Chio*, which has had the honour in former times to be first an Episcopal See under *Rhodes*, and afterwards an Archiepiscopal one. Now inhabited by *Turks*, *Jews*, *Latin* and *Greek* Christians, with the free exercise of their respective Religions. It enjoys the advantage of a good Port and Cattle to enrich and defend it: and they reckon about fifteen Villages in the Island besides.

Chioza, *Clodia Fossa*, *Chiozzia*, a small City which is a Bishop See in a small Island of the *Adriatick*, about fifteen Miles from *Venice* South; made famous by the Valour of the *Genoise*, who in 1380. took it; but it returned under the Dominion of the *Venetians* again. The Bishop is a Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Venice*.

Chiozick, a Town in *Romandiola*, near to which *Bajazer* defeated his Son *Selim*, who was then in Rebellion against him.

Chyppenham, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*. The Capital of the Hundred; upon the River *Avon*. It returns two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Chipping-Norton, a Market Town in *Oxfordshire* in the Hundred of *Chadlington*.

Chipping-Ongar, a Market Town in the County of *Essex* in the Hundred of *Ongar*.

Chisary, the only Town of *Turcomania*, the ancient Seat of the *Turks* in *Asia*; seated upon the River *Euphrates*, near its Head or Spring; forty five German Miles West of *Teflis*.

Chiton, a Province of the Empire of the *Great Mogul* in the *Terra firma* of the *Indies*, betwixt the Provinces of *Malwa* and *Guzurate*; having a City of its own Name for the Capital, in which you see the Remains of divers Magnificent *Pagods* or *Pagan Temples*; together with a Castle which serves for a Prison of State.

Chintu or *Quin*. The same with *Clin*.

Chobar, see *Chaibar*.

Chocolococa, or *Castro Pirreyna*, as the *Spaniards* call it, a Town in the Kingdom of *Peru*, sixty Leagues from *Lima* to the South, and two from the Silver Mines of a Mountain that is perpetually covered with Snow. The Silver is fine, but the Veins not being very full of it, they pay no more than the Tenths to the King of *Spain*.

Chogaco, a Castle in the *Lower Hungary*, surrendered to the *Imperialists* *Ohob.* 18. 1687.

Chogan, a Town in the Province of *Kansu* in *China* near the River *Fy*: remarkable for a Flying Bridge (as the *Chinese* call it, because it is elevated fifty Perches high in the Air) which communicates a passage betwixt two Mountains on each side the River at the distance of forty Perches from one another, yet consists but of a single Arch.

Cholm=Mill, *Insula Sancti Columbani*, *Rana*, an Island in the West of *Scotland*, famous for a Monastery there built by *Columbanus* the Apostle of the *Scotch* Nation: it lies opposite to *Knapdale*: thirteen Miles North of *Tia*, and about fifty from *New-Castle* in *Ireland*. This is one of the five Islands called *Hebudes* or *Hebrides*. The ancient City *Sodore* stands in it.

Chonad, *Canadum*, *Genadum*, a City in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Merish*; which falls into the *Tibiscus* at *Segedin*, about three German Miles East of *Segedin*. This is a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Coloeza*, and the Capital of the County of *Chonad*; which lies between the Rivers of *Merish* and *Temex*.

Chozafan. See *Corasan*.

Chotzim, *Chotimia*. See *Corzebin*.

Chiff=Church, A Market Town in *Hampshire*, situated betwixt the Rivers *Avon* and *Stower* at their fall into the Sea: It is the Capital of its Hundred, and has the Privilege of Electing two Burgesses for the Parliament.

Christiansstad, *Christianopolis*, a Town of *Denmark* in the Confines of *Sweden*, adomed by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*. It lies in the County of *Bleckling*; taken by the *Swedes*, and burnt in 1611. which was the occasion of rebuilding it. There is a good Port to the *Baltick* Sea there.

Christina, a Town in *New Sweden* in the *Northern America*, built by the *Swedes* in the year 1640. and so called from *Christina* their Queen of famous Memory. The *Dutch* and *English* have since taken it from the *Swedes*, and the latter again from former.

Chthonia, a very ancient Name of the Island of *Crete*.

Chuchen, a great City and Territory, extending its Jurisdiction over nine other Cities in the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*; set about with Mountains, but the Valleys thereof are fruitful enough.

Chunking, the Capital City of the Territory of this Name in the Province of *Szechuen* in *China*, having nineteen old Cities under its Command. It is one of the most Magnificent Places in *China*.

Chudleigh, a Market Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Exmister*. The Lord *Clifford* has a Noble Seat here, to whom it gives the Title of a Baron.

Chulmleigh, a Market Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Wistheridge*.

Church=Stretton, a Market Town in the County of *Salop* in the Hundred of *Munstow*.

Churnet, a River of *Staffordshire*.

Chustan, *Sustiana*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, bounded by the Gulph of *Balsera* to the South, the Provinces of *Faxz* to the East and *Hyr*

radh West: The Capital City, *Sausfer*: whence some of the Moderns call the Province *Sausfer*.

Chutel, a People of the ancient Province called *Chusa* in *Persia*, who being transplanted to *Samarina* (whence afterwards called *Samaritans*) and there adoring the Idols that they brought with them of the Gentile invention, were infested with Lions out of the Desert, till they gat a *Jewish* Priest to instruct them in the manner of the God of the Land. And then they served their Idols, and the God of *Israel* together. This transplantation happened upon the carrying away of the *Jews* Captives to *Affrya*, 2 *Kings* 17. *The men of Cush*, v. 30. meaning these *Chutes*.

Cibola or *Civola*, a Province of the Southern *America*, the same with what the *Spaniards* call *New Granada*, from a City of that Name of their building.

Cicones, an ancient People of *Thrace*, near the River *Hibrus*. *Ovid* mentions them upon the occasion of a River in their Country, that would petrify the Bowels of such as drunk of it.

*Flumen habent Cicones, quod posum Saxea reddis
Vifera, quod tacit inducit marmora rebus.*

Cicules or *Zeckels*, a People in the North of *Transsylvania* towards the Confines of *Poland*, thought to be a remainder of the *Huns* under another Name, or else derived from *Tartary*. In Religion they are generally *Calvinists* or *Socinians*. They possess seven several quarters thereabouts, whereof the Capital Town is *Neumarck*.

Cilicia, a Province of *Asia* the *Less*, lying along the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, with *Cappadocia* and a part of *Armenia* to the North. Now contained in the Province of *Caraman*, and sometimes called *Finicia*. *Thebesus*, *Pompeopolis*, *Layazzo*, are the principal Cities of it.

Cillet, *Cilleja*, *Celia*, a Town in *Stiria*, upon the River *Saana*, which soon after falls into the *Drave*. The Capital of a County of the same Name; about five Miles from the Borders of *Carniola* Northward.

Cimbri, the Origin of this ancient People lies under dispute; as whether descended from the *Scythians*, or the *Saxons*, or the *Danes*; or whether the same with the *Cimmerii*. *Cluverius* supposes that they did anciently possess the *Cimbria* *Chersonesus*. It is certain, that about the year of *Rome* 639. these People marched with an Army of 300000. fighting Men, besides Women and Children, in search of a New Country to live in. And being joined by the *Teutones*, the *Ambrones*, the *Tiguris*, and others in the way, they ravaged *Germany*, *Istria*, *Sclavonia*, the *Grifons*, *Switzerland*; till met and overcome by *Marius* in a very bloody Battle in the Field, called *Campus Maris*, between *Aix* and *S. Maximin* near the little River *Ave* in *Provence*, Anno *Rome* 652.

Cimnerii, the ancient Name of a People in *Italy*, that dwelt in subterraneous Caverns near the Lake *Averno*; and of another towards the *Euxine Sea*, from whom the *Bosphorus Cimmerius* derives its denomination. Whether of these two occasioned the Proverb *Cimmeria* *Tenebrae*, from the darkness of their habitations, the Learned make a difference not worth the determining.

Cinansa, a Province of *New Mexico* in the South *America*, bounded by *Guadalajara* to the South, and to the North by the *Vermiglian* Ocean.

Cinait, a great City in *China*, in the Province of *Xanum*, in the North East of that Kingdom, in Long. 145. Lat. 36. It is adorned with divers stately Palaces and Pagods. The *Jesuits* have also a Church here: and nine and twenty other Cities lie under the Jurisdiction of this.

Cinea or *Cingay*, a River of the Kingdom of *Ara-*

gon in *Spain*, springing from the *Pyrenees* below *Zuessa*; afterwards joining the *Sagre* about *Fraga*, and ending with the *Bbro*. *Lucan* styles it *Cinga rapax*.

Cinchen, see *Quancheu*.

Cingary, a People of *Africa*.

Cingcheit, a great City in the Province of *Xanum* in *China*, with a Territory containing thirteen Cities more. The Territory is full of Hills, yet not defective in the Necessaries of Life.

Citofa or *Zulpha*, a Town of *Armenia* upon the River *Arax*; desolated by *Scha Abbas* King of *Persia*, and all the Inhabitants carried away into *Persia* and settled in *Gilan* and *Hispahan* there, for to promote the Trade of *Silks*.

Citutat, a fair Town and a secure Port in *Provence* in *France*, betwixt *Marseilles* and *Toulon*; adorned with divers Churches and Religious Houses. Particularly, at a Monastery of the *Service* hard by it, there is a remarkable Fountain ebbing and flowing with the Sea. The Name is but a Corruption of *Civitas*.

Citrado, a River of *Corsica*.

Circassia, is a vast space of ground extended from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus* and the Fens of *Moeni* on the Eastern Shoars of the *Euxine Sea*, for the space of five hundred Miles; reaching two hundred towards the North. A Country hitherto feated for Trade, but possessed by most Barbarous *Tartars* who delight only in War and roving: they pretend to something of Christianity, having been converted in the eighth Century; but then they never enter the Church till they are old, serving the Devil in their Youth and God in their Age, when they can neither Rob nor Murder any longer. *Olearius* placeth them upon the Western Shoar of the *Caspian Sea*. They are subject for the most part to the Grand *Czar*.

Citrenester, *Cornivum*, *Durocoronivum*, *Cornovium*, an old Roman City in *Glocestershire*, upon the River *Churne*, about twelve Miles South-East of *Glocester*. Here the four Proconular ways made by the *Romans*, crossed each other; and vast numbers of *Roman* Coins, Inscriptions, &c. have been digged up. But this City was so ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is walled in, is not a fourth part of it inhabited; the rest being Fields and Orchards: the Inhabitants subsist mostly by Clothing. It was taken by Prince *Rupert* by Storm, Feb. 2. 1643.

Citrenza. See *Acerenza*.

Citroba, an ancient Town in *Phocis* upon the Gulph of *Corinth* near the City *Delpas*, to which it serv'd as a Port; giving the Name of *Citrobas Sinus* to a Part of the same Gulph.

Cirta, or *Ciriba*, an ancient City of *Numidia* in *Africa*; called afterwards *Constantine*, being the Capital of the Province of *Constantine* in the Kingdom of *Algier*. In this City, we read in *Salust* that *Jugurtha* kill'd *Adherbal* the Son of *Mitessa* King of *Numidia*. It became an Episcopal See in the Primitive Ages of Christianity. A Council was assembled at it in 303. by *Secundus* Primate of *Numidia*, wherein almost all the Bishops of that Province were convicted of the Crime of *Traditors*, that is, delivering up their Bibles to the Infidels in Persecution. A Second in 412. wherest *S. Augustin* assisted.

Cithæron, a Mountain of *Beotia* consecrated amongst the ancient Poets to *Bacchus*.

Citta di Castello, *Tifernum*, *Tiberinum*, a Town in the Dukedom de *Urbino*, in the Ecclesiastical State, upon the River *Tiber*, 10 Miles from *S. Sepulcher*. It has a small Territory annexed to it, called *il Contado di Castello*, under the Popes Dominion; of which this City is the Capital.

Citta di Chieri, *Teatea*, a City in the hither *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Pescara*, 7 or 8 Miles from the *Adriatick*. Whence the

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the Order of the *Religious Theatines* derives their Appellation; one of their Founders having sometime been Bishop hereof.

Citta-Ducate or *Reale*, a City in the further *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Caserta*. It stands upon the River *Vesuvio*, 15 Miles from *Aquila*, within the States of the Church.

Citta Nova, a City of *Hissria* in *Italy*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Aquila*, at the fall of the River *Quisto* into the *Adriatick*: In a bad Air and consequently little inhabited. Called *Nova* because built since, and a little below the Ruines of the ancient *Enonia*.

Citta della Pieve, *Civitas Plebis*, a small Town in the *Perugine* in *Italy* belonging to the Ecclesiastical State.

Citta di Sole, a well fortified Town in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy* upon the little River *Fagnone*, belonging to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

Citta Vecchia, *Medina*, or *Melita*, a City in the Island of *Malta*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Palermo*, situated upon a Hill in the middle of the Island, having formerly been the Capital thereof.

Cittabell, *Cittadella*, the Capital Town with a Port and some Fortifications of the Island of *Minorca*.

Cibdad Real, a City in the Province of *Chiapa* (thence commonly it self call'd *Chiapa*) in the South *America*, being a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*; whereof the famous *Bartholomeo della Caja* was Bishop in the last Age. § There is of this Name a Town in *New Castile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadiana*, between *Calatrava* and *Almagra*. The same is a large Town in a fruitful Plain, but not very well peopled.

Cibdad-Rodrigo, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain* upon the River *Agujar* and the Frontiers of *Portugal*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*. Supposed to have been built by *Ferdinand II.* in the Year 1200. for a Rampart against the *Portuguese*.

Cibdenheu, a great City in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, with a Territory of the same Name annexed to it, commanding six old Cities. This City is extraordinarily traded; and in its Temples, Palaces, triumphant Arches and Houses, appears an admirable and magnificent Place. A little West of it is to be seen the Bridge of *Loyang* over the River *Loyang*, 360 Perches long, about one and an half broad, to curiously contrived with great Pillars instead of Arches, and so finely embellish'd with Sculptures, as no where to find a Parallel in the World.

Cibdad del Roy Philippo, a Colony of *Spaniards* planted in *Magellanica*, at the Mouth of the Straights of *Magellan*; but dissipated by Famine again, it being far remote from their Countries and seldom visited.

Civita Nova, a small Town in the *Marcha Anconitana* in *Italy* 5 or 6 Miles from *Loreto*, and near the *Adriatick*, upon a Hill; dignified with the Title of a Dukedom.

Civita Bufella, *Bucellum*, a Town in the *bisher Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples* upon the River *Sangro*.

Civita Vecchia, a famous Port in *S. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*; believed by some to be the *Centum Cellae* of the Antients.

Civittella, a Town in the *farther Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon a Rock, with the River *Librata* at the Foot of it. Besieged by the *French* in 1557. under the Duke of *Guisse* in vain.

Clagenfurt, *Clagenfurtum*, *Claudia*, the Capital

Town of the Dutchy of *Carinthia* in *Germany*, 2 Leagues from the River *Drave*, and the same Distance from *S. Veir*. There is a great Lake near it. It is a fortified Town. See *Klagenfurt*.

Clain, *Clanis*, *Clitis*, a River of the Province of *Patlow* in *France*, which having received the *Quine*, the *Clouere*, &c. passes by *Poitiers*, and loses its Name at length in the *Vienne* below *Chasteleraud*.

Clatvaux, *Clarevallum*, a famous Abbey of *Champagne*, upon the River *Aube*, in the Diocese of *Langres*, 5 or 6 Leagues from the said City: Founded in the Year 1115. by the Great *S. Bernard*: Himself being the first Abbot: Who left above 700 *Religious* in it at his Death. Hence the Title of *Abbas Clarevalensis* given that very Divine Person.

Clare, *Clarence*, *Clarentia*, a Country-Village in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Stour* which divideth *Essex* from *Suffolk*; about 6 Miles West of *Sudbury*. It had once a Castle, but now ruined; yet famous for the great Men who have born the Titles of Earls or Duke of it: The last of which was *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a Buit of *Malmesey*. The second King at *Arms* retains the Surname of *Clarencieux*, as appertaining formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*. At present the Title of Earl of *Clare*, is in the Family of *Hollis*. § There is also a Town and County in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*, of this Name; the former standing near the Fall of the River *Fergus* into the *Shannon*.

Clarendon, or *Clarindon*, is a Noble Country House and Park, belonging heretofore to the Kings of *England*, about 2 Miles North of *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*. Famous of old, for a Parliament here held in 1164. where were made the *Constitutions* of *Clarindon*. *Charles II.* of blessed Memory added a new and lasting Honor to this Place, when *April 20. 1661.* three Days before his Coronation, he created the *Loyal Edward Hyde* (late Lord Chancellor) Earl of *Clarendon*, *Viscount Cornbury*, &c. who dying at *Rouen* in *Normandy* in 1674. was succeeded by *Henry* his eldest Son, a Person of great Virtue and Goodness.

Clarentia, or *Clarenza*, a Country in the *Morea*, described to contain the ancient *Achaia*, (properly so called) *Sicyonia* and *Corinth*. Heretofore renowned under particular Dukes of its own. The capital City bears the same Name of *Clarenza*.

Claros, a mountainous Island of the *Aegean Sea*, consecrated in antient times to *Apollo*. Called at present *Calamo*. § The Name of *Claros* is likewise born by a Town, now unknown; but mentioned we find amongst the Antients, as belonging to the *Colophonis* in *Ionia*: *Apollo* having had an Oracle in it, and his Attribute thence deriv'd of *Clarius Deus*.

Claven, *Cleven*, *Clavenna*, a small City in the *Palatinate*, with an Earldom call'd by the *Germans* the *Gravichast von Cleven*. This City stands 5 Leagues from the Lake that bears its Name, to the North, upon the River *Maira*; call'd by the *French*, *Clavenne*.

Clausenbourg, *Claudioopolis*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Coloswar*, is the principal Town in *Transylvania*; great, populous, and enobled with an antient Cattle. All the Publick Affairs of that Principality are transacted, and Justice administr'd here. It stands upon the River *Samosch*, nine *German Miles* from *Abafulia* North, and fifteen from *Waradin* East. The Duke of *Lorraine* put into it an Imperial Garrison, *Oct. 19. 1687.* upon Articles agreed in a peaceable manner by the Magistrates and Governor for the late Prince *Abaffi*.

Clay, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* and the Hundred of *Helc*.

Classomena, the Birth-place of the Philosopher *Anaxagoras*; an ancient City of *Ionia* in *Asia Minor*; built in the Year of *Rome* 98. upon the *Ægean Sea*; betwixt *Smyrna* and *Clôa*.

Cleburg *Worms*, a Market-Town in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *Stotesdon*.

Clerac, or *Cairac*, a Town in the County of *Angennes*, in *Guyenne* in *France*; 4 Leagues from *Angen*, and the same Distance from *Nerat*. It stands upon the River *Los* which a little below falls into the *Garonne*. And has a famous Abbey in it.

Clermont en Argens, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the River *Ayr*, four Leagues from *Verdun* West, and seven from *Barleduc* North-East. This belongeth to the Duke of *Lorraine*, but in 1654. was taken from him, and annexed to the Crown of *France*. It is honoured with the Title of an Earldom.

Clermont en Auvergne, *Auverne*, *Claramont*, *Claramontium*; the principal City of the Province of *Auvergne*, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*. It stands upon a declining ground in a Territory called *Limagne*, which is very fruitful, upon the River *Tiretaine*; twenty Leagues South of *Moulins*, and twenty five East of *Limoges*. Here was a General Council celebrated in 1095. under Pope *Urban II.* in which the *Crossade* for the recovery of the *Holy Land* was concluded, and *Godfrey of Bouillon* declared General of the same. Also *Philip I.* King of *France* was excommunicated, until his repentance, for Adultery. This is thought to have arisen out of the Ruines of *Gergovia*, an old *Roman* Town. It is honoured with the Title of an Earldom belonging to the Crown ever since the Union of *Auvergne* with the Crown.

Clermont en Beauvais, a Town in the Isle of *France*, five Leagues South of *Beauvais*, in the North-East Border of that County. The Earldom of this place is famous for giving a beginning to the Royal House of *Barbton*, in the Person of *Roberts of France*, Earl of *Clermont* on *Beauvais*, the Son of *St. Lewis*.

Clermont de Lodeve, a Town in *Languedoc* upon the River *Lergue*, four and twenty Leagues from *Avignon* West. So distinguished, because standing in the Diocese of *Lodeve*. It gives Name to an Honourable Family, and is beautified with a Collegiate Church, a Castle, and some Monasteries. There are other *Clermonts* in this Kingdom: One in *Dauphine* in the Territory of *Vainnois*, giving the Title of an Earldom, and its Name to an Honourable Family. Another in the Province of *Anjou*, from which there is also a House of Quality denominated.

Clerf, *Clariacum*, a small Town near *Orleans* upon the Borders of the Province of *Sologne* in *France*; where *Lewis XI.* lies interred in a Church dedicated to the *Virgin*, of his own establishment; pretending to Miracles.

Cleveland, a Tract in the North Riding of *Yorkshire* of good extent, taking its Name (says *Mr. Camden*) from the Cliffs running along the side of it, at whose feet the Country spreads it self into a fine fruitful Plain. King *Charles I.* did this place the honour to make it give the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Lord Wentworth*: who dying without issue, King *Charles II.* created *Barbara Villiers* Daughter to the Lord *Viscounts Grandison* (who was slain in the Civil Wars) and Wife to the present Earl of *Castlemain*, *Duchess of Cleveland*.

Cleves, *Clivia*, *Castra Ulpia*, *Calonia*, a City and Dukedom in *Germany*; called by the Inhabitants *Cleef*; by the *French*, *Cleves*; and seated upon a small River about three Miles from the *Rhine*. Heretofore much greater, as appeareth by the Ruines about it; and thought to have been built by *Cæsar*. The last Duke dying in 1609. a War happened, in which

the Duke of *Brandenburg* seized one part of this Dukedom, and the Duke of *Newburgh* another: the *Hollanders* in the mean time by *Mauritius* their General in 1628. seized the City of *Cleves*. But in 1672. the *French* having taken this and all the other Towns possessed by the *Hollanders*, and in 1673. being no longer able to keep them, he put them into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The Dukedom of *Cleves* is bounded on the North and West with the Dukedom of *Guelderland*; on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and the Earldom of *March*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Berghe*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*. The *Rhine* divides it into two equal parts.

Clieby, *Clipiacum*, a small Village near *Paris*, which the former Kings of *France* delighted in as a place of Pleasure. King *John* instituted the Order of the Knights of the *Star* in it. *Dagobert I.* was here married to *Commensrude* or *Gomatrude* his first Wife, from whom he was afterwards divorced, because she proved barren. A Synod was also held here in 659.

Cliff Kings, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire* in the Hundred of *Willbrook*.

Climens, a Port in the Island of *Santa Maura*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, thirty English Miles North of *Sama*. Here the *Venetian* Fleet rendezvoused in the year 1687. See *Mr. Wheeler*, pag. 36.

Clin, an important Fortrefs in *Dalmatia* not far from *Scardana*; surrendered to the *Venetian* Forces, commanded by General *Cornaro*, Sep. 12. 1688. after a fortnights Siege; whereupon 150 Christian Slaves received their Liberty.

Clissa, a Fortrefs in *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 1648.

Clitheroe, a Market Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Blackburn*, which returns two Members of Parliament.

Clitumno, *Clitumnus*, is a small River in the State of the Church in *Italy*; it ariseth in a place called *Le Pene*, from three Springs beneath the Village *Campello*, two Miles from *Trevis*; and running Westward, watereth *Fuligne*; then falls into the *Topino*, which entereth the *Tiber* five Miles beneath *Perugia*.

Clougher, *Cloceris*, a small City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Armagh* in the County of *Tyrone*, in the Province of *Ulster*, upon the River *Black Water*: fifteen Miles East of the Lake of *Earne*, and twenty five West of *Armagh*.

Cloney, *Clona*, an old ruined City in the County of *Cork* in the Province of *Munster*, fifteen Miles from *Lismore* South, and twenty five from *Cork* South-East. Heretofore a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Tuam*, but now a Village.

Clonsfert, *Clonsferria*, a small ruined *Irish* City in the County of *Galloway*, in the Province of *Connaught*, upon the *Shannon*; fifteen Miles from *Galloway* East, and twelve from *Ashlone* South. This was a Bishoprick under the same Archbishop with the former.

Clonmel, the Assize-Town for the County Palatine of *Tipperary* in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, upon the River *Slawra*; considerably strong, handsome, and rich.

Clud or *Clyd*, *Gloza*, *Cluda*, is one of the principal Rivers in *Scotland*; it riseth in *Craufurdmuir*, not far from the head of *Tweed*; and running North-West by *Lamriak*, passeth by *Glasgow*; fifteen Miles beneath which, it falls into *Dumbreckainfyrb*: it gives Name to *Clusdale*, *Clusdale*, *Glozzama*, or the Valley of *Cluda*. **Cluid**, a River in *Denbighshire*, which passeth on the West of *Rybin* and *S. Asaph*, through the delightful, fruitful and healthful Valley of *Clud*, to the *Irish* Sea; which it entereth five Miles beneath

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beneath *S. Asaph*, carrying with it the Streams of ten other small Rivers.

Clunp, Cluniacum, a famous Abbey of the *Benedictines* in the Territory of *Majonnais* within the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, founded in the year 910. It gives Name to a small Town upon the *Grone*, four Leagues from *Majcon*. The Popes, *Gregory VII. Urban II. and Paschal II.* with a great number of Cardinals and Bishops have been given to the *Roman Church* by this Abbey; which is so very large a Foundation, that we find it lodged at once, *S. Lewis King of France, Baldwin Emperour of Constantinople, Pope Innocent IV. the two Patriarchs of Antioch and Constantinople, twelve Cardinals, three Archbishops*, and abundance of Secular and Ecclesiastical Nobility of their Relations and Attendants, without obliging the Religious to quit any of their ordinary Apartments, in the year 1245 after the Celebration of the first General Council of *Lyons*.

Clusium, or Clivsi, a City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, upon the Borders of the Ecclesiastical States. It stands in a Valley called *Chiana* near a Lake of the same Name, and heretofore was the Capital of *Heiruria* under King *Porosma*; call'd likewise *Cannars*, says *Livy*. This is a different place from *Clusius ravo* in the same Dukedom, which stands towards the Sources of the *Tiber*.

Cludus, see *Guido*.

Coa, Cuda, a River of *Portugal* which riseth East of *Guarda*, and falls into the *Douro* at *Almendra*, a Village about ten Spanish Miles East of *Lamego*.

Coanza, a River in the South part of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*; springing from the Lake of *Zaire*, and thence running to throw it self into the *Aethiopic* Ocean near the Isle of *Loanda*.

Coblenz, Cobolenz, Confluentis, a strong and populous City, seated where the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* meet, twelve Miles North-East of *Trier*, and ten from *Cologne* to the South. Heretofore an Imperial Free Town, but in 1212. by *Henry VII.* exempt, and now subject to the Elector of *Trier*. *Arnulphus* one of these Electors in 1250. first walled it. *Gaspar à Perra*, another of later times, much improved its Fortifications by drawing a Line from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the most regular Modern way. The situation hereof is very pleasant, having a Stone Bridge over the *Moselle*, and another of Boats over the *Rhine*; and on the opposite Shore of the *Rhine*, a very Noble Palace of the Electors; two large Wings of which, and the Front, with five Pavilions, stand towards the River. In the *German Wars*, the *Spaniards* put a Garrison into this Town, which was beaten out by the *Swedes*: and when the *French* had in later times wheeled the Elector out of his strong Calle, the Emperour's Forces seized upon the Elector (*Philippus Christophorus*) and carried him away to *Vienna*. In 860. under *Charles the Bald*, here was a Council, or Diet held; and in 922. another under *Henry II.* The *Marquis de Bauffiers* came before it in *November* 1688. with seven or eight thousand *French*; but retired with the satisfaction only of having shot into it a great many Bombs.

Coblenz, a Village in *Switzerland* upon the *Rhane*, where the *Arola* [Aar] falls into it, in the Borders of *Schneaben*, seven Miles from *Basil* to the West.

Cobourg, Melocatus, a small Town in *Franconia* upon the River *Utsch*, in the County of *Henneberg*, and in the Borders of *Thuringen*, under the Dukes of *Saxony*; which has also a fine Castle. It stands 8 Miles from *Smalcald* to the South-East, and 5 from *Bamberg* to the North.

Coccos, Cocbiar, Caucasus, a Mountain in *Asia*.

Cocco, Lauz, a River of *Calabria*.

Cochin, Cochinum, a City of the *East-Indies*, near the Promontory of *Malabar*; call'd by the *Portuguese Cochim*, by the *Malians Cochino*; the Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Goa*. It has a large Haven and Fort call'd *S. James's Fort*, built by the *Portuguese* in 1503. The Country is very well watered and fruitful; antiently call'd *Calchi* as some think; but however the *Portuguese* were Masters of it ever since they built that Fort, till 1663; when the *Hollanders* took it from them. The Kings of this City have always born a great Kindness for the *Portuguese*; And when at first the King of *Calecut* would have destroyed them, he took part with them against him, and protected them; and when the *Hollanders* had beaten them out, the present King refused to be Crowned in the usual Place, till the *Portuguese* were restored to it. This City stands 36 Leagues from *Calecut* to the South, and is watered by a fine River. The Country about it yields much Pepper. Those they call the *Christians* of *S. Thomas* have the Liberty of their Religion here; using an Office of the *Chaldean Language*. Long. 103. 00. Lat. 10. 00. There is another Town of the same Name in the Island of *Lemnia*, but now ruin'd.

Cochin-China, call'd by the Inhabitants *Cachucyna*, and by the *Portuguese Cochim-China*, or *Caulim-China*, is the most Battered Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, on the Continent; bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Tungking*, on the West by a People call'd *Kemis*; and its own Desarts, on the South by *Tjampa* or *Ciampa*, and on the East it has a vast Bay of the Ocean, call'd after its own Name, the *Gulph* or Bay of *Cochin-China*, opposite to the Isle of *Hainan*. *Alexander de Rhodes*, a *French* Jesuit, has lately given a large Account of this Country, which is subject to a King of its own; and stands divided into six Provinces, each under a subordinate Governour.

Cochermonth, a Market-Town in the County of *Cumberland*, situated upon the River *Cocker*, near its fall into the *Derwene*; by which two Rivers it is almost surrounded. About 8 Miles from the Sea, with a Calle upon one of the Hills adjoining to it.

Cocytus, the antient Name of two Rivers; the one in the Kingdom of *Epirus*, the other near the Lake of *Averno* in *Italy*. The Poets call one of their four fictitious Rivers of *Hell* by this Name.

Coelocystia, the Region betwixt the Mountains *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* in *Asia*, in which the River *Orontes* springeth.

Coesfeld, a small but strong City of *Westphalia*, upon the River *Berkel*, about 5 *German* Miles from *Munster* to the North. The Bishop of *Munster* doth often reside in this Place.

Cocquen, or Cosquen, a Town and Castle in *Brittany*, near *Dinanz*, which gives name to a Family of Honor. *Henry III.* advanc'd it to the Dignity of a *Marquisate* in 1575.

Coswolden, Coerden, Badubenne Lucus, Covordia, is a very strong and fortified Town in the Province of *Overyssel* in the *Low-Countries*; the principal Town of *Dranne*, standing in the *Marishes* near the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, who has formerly possessed it; but it is now in the Hands of the *Dutch*; it lies about a Mile from the River *Vosbe*, (*Vidrus*;) and two from *Hardenberg* to the South-East. It was often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of the *Low-Countries*.

Coggeshal, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the Hundred of *Lexden*.

Cognac, Conacus, Campinacum, a Town in the Dukedom of *Angoumois* in *France*, upon the River *Charante*, betwixt *Farnac* and *Zeintus*. It stands in a fine fruitful Soil, for Wine especially. *Francis I.* King

King of France, being born here, built it a Fortress. In the Year 1238, there was a Council held at it. In the Civil Wars of France it was taken and retaken: Nevertheless accounted a place of Strength.

Coignit, Iconium, a City of Cappadocia, in the Lesser Asia, which is now great and well peopled; the See of an Archbishop, under the Patriarch of Constantinople; the Capital of Carmania, and the Seat of a Turkish Bassa. Still made more famous in 1658, by a Victory obtain'd against a Cypri Rebel. It lies over against the Western Cape of Cyprus, about 30 German Miles from the shoars of the Mediterranean Sea. In the Year 256, a famous Council of the Bishops of Cappadocia, Galatia, Cilicia, and the neighbouring Provinces was held here, declaring the Baptism of Heretics null; an Opinion which occasioned great and long Diffentions afterwards amongst Christians.

Cogeveto, a small Town upon the Coast of Genoua, where Christopher Columbo the Discoverer of the New World was born. It lies 10 Miles East of Savona, and is under the Republick of Genoua.

Cohan, Albanus, a River of Albania.

Colmba, Conimbrica, a City of Portugal, mentioned by Anonimus, but now destroy'd. There is another call'd by that Name in the Province of Beira, which sprung out of the Ruines of the former. It is built upon a Rock, and therefore sometimes call'd *Aeminum*; upon the River *Munda* (now *Mendega*;) 32 Leagues from Lisbon to the North, and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Braga. In 1550, John III. King of Portugal removed hither the University, which had been settled before at Lisbon. Seven Kings of Portugal were born and three died here. It has the Honor also to bear the Title of a Dukedom.

Coltre, Chur, Chvira, the capital City of the Country of the *Grisons*, upon the River *Plessur*, a little below the *Rhine*; between *Chisavenna, Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. The *Grisons* ordinarily hold their Diets at it. Though the inhabitants profess the Opinions of *Zuinglius*; yet they allow a Toleration to a few Roman Catholics under a Bishop residing at *Mansfeld*, but taking his Title from hence; who is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Menz*, and has the Honor to be a Prince of the Empire.

Colisnon, Coesus, a River of France.

Coliacty, Araxes, a River of Armenia.

Colaita, a Town and Castle in the *Marcha Trevicensis* in Italy, dignified with the Title of an Earldom.

Colan. See *Coulan*.

Colberg, a Town or small City in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, having a strong Castle at the Mouth of the River *Perfams*; six German Miles from *Coslin* to the West, and three from *Treppow* to the East. This Town was taken from the *Suedes* in 1641, by the Duke of *Brandenburg* after a tedious Siege; and confirm'd to him since by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The making of Salt here has render'd it considerable. Long. 38. 12. Lat. 54. 20.

Colchester, *Colonia, Colcestris*, a considerable Town or City in *Essex*, mentioned by *Anonimus* by the Name of *Colonia*: Seated on the Acent of a steep Hill, upon the Southern Bank of the River *Colne*, from whence it takes its Name. It has had fifteen Churches within the Wall, and one without, which *Eudo Sewer* to *Henry I.* built in 1105. There is also a Castle built by *Edward* Son of *Alfred*. The Inhabitants pretend that *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great was born and brought up here; and that she was the Daughter of an imaginary King *Coel*, who lent his Name to their Town. Being fallen into great Poverty and Decay in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, She settled the *Bays-Trade* here, which has infinitely

enriched and peopled it. It was first seized by the Royal Party, June 13. 1643. then besiegd by the Parliaments Forces till Aug. 23. following, and forced to surrender by Famine; when, not contented to fine the Inhabitants 14000. l. (to which the Factious contributed nothing;) they shot Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Lisle* to death under the Castle, who were the Chief Commanders. Many of the Churches also were ruined in the Siege, which now stand as sad Monuments of Fancatrick Fury, and Rebellious Rage. The Right Honorable *Thomas Savage*, Earl of *Roeis*, is Vicount of *Colchester*. \$ There is another Town called *Colchester* in *Northumberland*.

Coldingham, Coldana, a small Town in *Moray* or *Mery* in *Scotland*, in the South-East Part of that Nation; famous for the Chastity of its Nuns, in the times of the *Danish* Wars, mentioned by *Bede*; if the fame with *Coldstream*. And no less famous for the Encampment of the late Duke of *Albemarle* there, when with the Forces of *Scotland*, he marched for the Redemption of *England* from Anarchy and Slavery.

Colindale, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamshire* in the Hundred of *Stock* upon the River *Coln*.

Colwyn, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire* in the Hundred of *Hemlingford* upon the River *Cole*. The Lord *Dogby* has a Seat near this place.

Colzash, a Market-Town in *Glostershire* in the Hundred of *Briavels*.

Coligni, a Town in the *Franche Comté*, adorn'd with the Title of an Earldom, and giving name to a Family of Honour there. It is epitheted *Coligni the Old*, to distinguish it from *Coligni the New*, in the Province of *Brasse*. Some believe it was one of the Colonies that the *Romans* established amongst the ancient *Gauls*.

Colla, a rich and trafficking Town of the Kingdom of *Peru* in the South America, two Leagues from *Lima*, to which it serves as a Port properly, wherein a large Fleet rides in safety.

Colla, a small City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Florence*. So call'd from its Situation upon a little Hill about fifteen Miles from *Sienna*.

Colla, Ampaga, Alcol, a great River in *Mauritania*, (now the Kingdom of *Algier*) the Mouth of which is at *Cullis* in *Africa*.

Collopete, a Castle in the Province of *Friuli* in *Italy*, giving its Name to an honourable Family.

Colmar, Colmaria, a City of *Assasia Superior*, which is the Capital of that Country: It sprung out of the Ruins of an old Roman Town called *Colonia Argentinaria*; and stands upon the Rivers *Lauch, Durus, Forebs*, and *Ilia*, two German Miles from *Brisack* to the West. Once an Imperial Free City, fine and strong; but now in the Hands of the *French*, who in 1673. dismantled it: It is situate in a fruitful Plain.

Colmars, Colmarium, a strong Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Verdon*, eight Leagues from *Digne* to the East, and as many from *Sens* to the North-East. This Town suffered very much by Fire in 1672.

Colme, a River of *Flanders*, which runs by *St. Vinox*.

Colne, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Blackburn*; upon a little Hill. \$ Also a River of *Buckinghamshire*, which severs part of that County from *Middlesex*.

Colochina, a Sea-Port-Town on the South of the *Morea*; about ten Italian Miles South of *Misiera*, or *Spara*; which gives Name to the Eastern Bay, next *Cape Matapan*.

Colocza, Colocia, ad Scenarus Colossas, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the

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Danube, about ten Miles from *Buda*, eighteen from *Segedin*. This Town has been in a ruinous condition; but being recovered by the Emperor from the *Turky* in 1686, it is hoped it may in time return into its ancient Prosperity.

Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, *Colonia Ubiorum*, called by the Inhabitants *Coln*, is an Archbishop's See in the Empire of *Germany*, whose Bishop is an Elector; yet the City an *Hanse Town*, and one of the biggest in *Germany*, sixteen Miles South of *Moesvich*. The Name of *Agrippina* comes from the Mother of *Nero*, who being born here sent a Colony to it, as a Testimony of her Greatness. It is not only a great and strong, but a rich and populous City, and lies in the Form of an Half-Moon, upon the *Rhine*. Therefore sometimes entitled the *Rome* of *Germany*. They reckon 365 Churches, great and small, in it; amongst which you see the Tombs of the three pretended Kings that visited our Saviour in his Cradle by the Guidance of a Star: Commonly called the *three Kings* of *Cologne*, because of these their Relicks brought thither from *Milan* and to *Milan* from *Constantinople*, as they tell you. The famous *S. Bruno*, the *Carthusian*, was born here. Divers small Councils have been assembled at it. Pope *Urban VI.* in 1388, erected here an University. It was under the *French* from the Expulsion of the *Romans*, to the Reign of *Ordo I.* since when it has been under its Archbishops. Of very ancient times it was a great Favourer of the Reformation. And in the last Age two of its Archbishops embraced that Church. The Learned Dr. *Edmond Brown* has given it a noble Description in his *Travels*, pag. 113. and to him I must refer the Reader. Of the Election of the Cardinal of *Furstenburgh* to this See, vide *Bonne*. Long. 28. 31. Lat. 50. 55.

Colomey, *Coloma*, a City of the Black *Russia*, in the Province of *Pokutia*, upon the River *Prat*, towards the Confines of *Moldavia*, nine Leagues from *Halterz* to the South. Having suffered very much from the Rebellious *Cossacks*, it is now become a Village remarkable for nothing but its making Salt.

Colomers, or *Columiers*, *Colomeria*, a small Town in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, five or six Leagues from *Meaux*.

Colophon, an ancient City of *Ionia* in *Asia the Less*; now called *Atobosco*, and *Brvedore*; which has sometime been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Edeffa*. It pretends with others to the Honour of giving Birth to *Homer*. And in the Days of Antiquity was particularly renowned for excellent Cavalry.

Colossis, or *Colosse*, an antient City of *Phrygia* in *Asia the Less*, upon the Confines of *Caria* and the River *Licho*. Now called *Chonos* by the *Greeks*. It has been an Episcopate, and afterwards an Archiepiscopal See. Made universally known by *S. Paul's* Epistle to the Primitive *Christians* that were here.

Colotwan. See *Clausenburgh*.

Columb Spagna, a Market-Town in *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Fider*.

Columbo, a City in the Isle of *Ceylan*, in the *East-Indies*, built by the *Portuguese*, on the West Side of that Island; but taken from them some years since by the *Hollanders*.

Columpton, a Market-Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Hayridge*.

Colusi, an Island in the Gulph of *Engia*, called formerly *Salamino* or *Salamis*; which pretends to the Honour of being the Birth-place of *Homer*; and is famous in ancient History for the Defeat of *Xerxes's* vast Fleet.

Colzim, a Mountain of the Desert of *Gebel* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, a days Journey from the *Red Sea*. There is a Monastery of Religious standing upon it, called *S. Anthony's*.

Com. See *Kom*.

Coma, *Como*, *Comum*, and *Novo Comum*, a City in the Duchy of *Milan*, upon a Lake of the same Name, (a hundred Miles in Circuit, in Latin called *Larius Lacus*) seventeen Miles North of *Milan*. It is a rich, large, and handsome City; and gave Birth to the ancient Poet *Cacilius* mentioned in *Caullus*, to the younger *Pliny*, to the Historian *Paulus Jovius*, and to the late Pope *Innocent XI.* who was chosen Pope *Sept.* 21. 1676. and died *Aug.* 12. 1689. in his seventy eighth year.

Comachio, *Comacina*, a City of *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, and under the Dominion of the Pope. It is little, and not well inhabited, by Reason of the badness of the Air; being seated in a Marsh amidst the Lakes that are made by the *Po*, three or four Miles from the *Adriatick*: giving Name to the *Valley* of *Comachio*. It lies twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the North, and forty from *Bologna* to the East; and belongs to the See of *Rome*. The *Venesians* in 932, almost ruined it.

Comagena, the ancient Name of a Country in *Syria*; which, as we find in *Josephus*, was a Kingdom in the Time of *Marc Anthony*, who overcame (he says) *Antiochus* King of *Comagena*. Afterwards made by the *Romans* a Province: its chief City being *Samofara*, a place famous for giving Birth to *Lucian*, and *Paulus Samfatennus* the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Comana, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Pontus* in *Asia the Less*, upon the River *Iris*, having been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Neocaesarea*. And famous in the Times preceding Christianity, for a Temple dedicated to *Bellona*. Another of *Cappadocia* upon the River *Sarus*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Melitene*.

Comania, a Country of *Asia* betwixt *Georgia* to the North, and the *Tannais* to the South; for the most part under the *Turks* and *Moscovites*. It enjoys a fertile Soil, but ill cultivated; the People chusing rather to live by Robbery than their honest Industry.

Coma-Partia, a Market-Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Branton*.

Comenolitari, *Theffalia*, a part of *Macedonia*.

Comine, *Cuminum*, a small Island in the *Sicilian* Sea, belonging to the Order of the *Knights* of *Malta*, who have built a Castle in it. It lies betwixt *Malta* and *Goza*.

Comingen. See *S. Bertrando de Comings*.

Commetey, *Commercium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Barrrois*, in *Champaigne*, six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South. It is seated on the West Side of the *Moselle* or *Meuse*.

Commines, a Town and Castle in *Flanders*, upon the River *Lis*, near *Massines*, giving Name to an Honourable Family.

Como. See *Coma*.

Compiègne, *Compendium*, a City in the Isle of *France*, of good Extent; in the County of *Sensis*, upon the River *Oise*, which a little lower falls into the *Aisne*; seventeen Leagues from *Paris* to the North, and five from *Soissons* to the West. In the year 899, King *Lothar the Debonaire*, by the Conspiracy of his three Sons and the Sentence of a Council of Bishops here, was deposed. *Clothar* the First King of *France*, and *Lewis the Bald* Emperor and King of *France*, died both here: the latter in 879; who built here also a Monastery, and adorned the City with so many magnificent Edifices, that it was for some time called *Carolopolis*, or *Charles Town*, from him.

Complutum. See *Alcala*. The *Biblia Complutensis* have that Name after the old one of this.

Compostella, *Brigantium*, *Favarium*, *Compostella*, the Capital City of *Galecia* in *Spain*, upon the River

Sar

Sar or *Sardela*; which in 1124. was by Pope *Callistus II.* made an Archbishop See, instead of *Merida*, then in the Hands of the *Moors*. The Bones of *S. James* the Apostle are said to rest here in a celebrated Church, thence called *S. Jago di Compostella*; the Steeple of which was built by *Lewis XI.* King of France, in 1483. But *Alphonfus* the Chast, King of *Gallaecia*, had erected the Body long before upon an Hill in 833. out of the Ruins of *Ira Flavia*, an old Roman Town. There is a small Castle and an University here: *Alphonfus I.* King of *Castile* was also here born: it stands thirteen Leagues from Cape *Finisterre*, the most Western Promontory of this part of *Spain*. Long. 11. 00. Lat. 43. 00. by the Maps 8. 19. 43. 00.

Compostella Auetra, is a City of *America* in *New-Spain*, in the Province of *Xalisco*, not far from the South-Sea, an hundred Miles from *Guadalaxara* to the West. It was for some time a Bishops See; but being in a bad Air and barren Soil, the See was translated thence to *Guadalaxara* in 1570. They formerly call'd it *Villa de Spiritu Sancto*.

Cona, Conos, see *Colosse*: a City of *Phrygia*, much celebrated of old; now ruined by the *Turks*.

Conca, Crustumium, a small River of *Umbria* in *Italy*, which riseth in the Dukedom of *Urbino* from the *Appennine* near *Leopoli*, and falls into the *Venetian* Gulph, six Miles South-East of *Rimini*. There was heretofore a City of the same Name; now eaten up by the Sea.

Concarneau, Concarneau, a strong Town and Port in *Britany* in France, four Leagues from *Quimperley* to the East, saith *Baudrand*.

Conception, a small City in *America*, in *Paraguaya*, at the fall of the River *Urvaig* into *Rio de la Plata*: with another of the same Name in *Chili*, which is the most considerable place there, & the ordinary Residence of the Governour of the Province: walled and secured with a strong Cittadel, upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, over against the Island of *S. Vincens*. The *Spaniards* have given this Name to a Town by them built in the Province of *Mechooacan*: in the Kingdom of *Mexico*, which secures the Road of *Mechooacan* to the Silver Mines of *Zacateca*; besides to divers others in *Califermia*, *Hispaniola*, &c.

Conches, a small Town in *Normandy*, three or four Leagues from *Eureux*, in a Territory called *Ouche*. There is an Abbey standing in it.

Concepe, a Country in the *Terra Australis*, beyond the *Indian Ocean*, call'd *s'lande van Eendracht* by the *Hollanders*, who discovered it in 1618. as they were searching a passage to go to the *Moluccas*. *Lucas*.

Concordia, a ruined City of the Province of *Friuli* in *Italy*, the Bishop whereof resides at *Porco di Grnaro*, and is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Aquileia*. They write, it became abandoned in *Arcila's* time.

Conbapoti, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconde* in the *Hisber East-Indes*, with a strong Fort upon a Mountain, betwixt the Cities *Golconde* and *Candavera*.

Conde, Condac, an ancient Roman Town in *Hannau*, upon the River *Hainne*, where it entrench the River *Hainne*, two German Miles North of *Valenciennes*. This, though a strong Town, was taken by the *French* in 1655, and lost in 1656. But *Lewis XIV.* retaking it in 1676, is still possessed of it. The Title of it has been, and is still, born by many of the Princes of the Blood Royal of France: there is a small Village of the Name also, seated about a Mile West from this fortified Town.

Conde sur Arreau, Condeum ad Norallum, a Town in the Territory of *Vouzin* in *Normandy* upon

the River *Nereau*, which soon after falls into the *Orne*, betwixt *Vire*, *Falaise* and *Argentan*.

Condom, Condomum, a small City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*. It stands upon the small River *Baise* two Leagues from *Nerac*, four from the *Guaronne*, and six from *Aux*; in the Province of *Guyenne*: the Capital of the Territory of *Condomois*, and first made a Bishops See by Pope *Johannes XXII.* in 1327. It was taken and much abused by the *Huguenots* in 1569. This is the *Condomium Viscorum* of the Ancients. The late Bishop of *Condom*, now of *Meaux*, has made this City as remarkable and as much spoken of, by his Writings, as the greatest Town in *Europe*.

Condore, Condora, a Province in *Russia*, towards *Tartaria deserta*, in the North-East part of that Kingdom; bordering North upon the *White Sea*, East upon *Odora* and *Sibiria*, South upon *Permia*, and West upon the Province of *Arch-Angel*: extremely cold, and but thinly inhabited, without Town or City of Note in it. The belt and chiefest is call'd *Wergauria*.

Condriac, Condriacum, a pleasant Town at the foot of an Hill in *Liennois* in France, upon the Western Shoar of the *Rhose*; two Leagues from *Viennne* to the South, and seven from *Lion* to the same Quarter; famous for excellent Wines. *Baudrand* observes, that some write this Name *Coindrieu*, though improperly.

Congleton, a Market Town in *Cheshire* in the Hundred of *Norwich* upon the River *Dane*.

Consent, a part of the County of *Roussillon*, near the *Pyrenean* Hills and *Cresania*; the chief Town of which is *Villa Franca*. Once a part of the Kingdom of *Spain*, but now under the Crown of *France*.

Congedo, Cogedus, a River of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which falls into the *Xalon* near *Baubula*.

Congo, Congum, a Kingdom on the Western Shoar of *Africa* in the *Lower Ethiopia*; which by the *Portuguese* is comprehended in the *Lower Guinea*, and was once very great; containing *Congo*, *Angola*, *Meemambu*, *Cunda*, *Lulla*, *Ananda*, and the Kingdom of *Loangh* in fruit; which Countries are yet in some Maps ascribed to *Congo*, though it is above one hundred and fifty years since they revolted from it. *Congo* properly so called, is a small, but fruitful, well cultivated spot of Ground: on the West it has the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South the Kingdom of *Angola* and *Bengala*; on the North the Kingdom of *Loangh*, and on the East the Kingdoms of *Cangela* and *Metamba*: watered with the Rivers *Zaire*, *Canza*, and *Lelunde*. The principal City is *S. Salvador*, where the King resides. He and the greatest part of his Subjects are Christians, under one Bishop. They have suffered very much from the *Portuguese*, and by Wars; as *Baudrand* acquaints us from *Jacumbi a Verralla*, a *Cap. chin*, who lived many years amongst them.

Contingberg, Regimons, called by the *Poles* *Krolowice*, is a great City, the Capital of *Prussia Ducalis*, and a *Haus* Town, at the Mouth of the River *Pregel*, twenty Miles East of *Elbing*. It has a Castle and a fine Haven, and came into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1525, having before that time belonged to the *Teutonic* Order, who built it in 1260. Here was also an University opened in 1544, by *Albert* Duke of *Prussia*.

Cont, Cuneum, a City in *Piedmont*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuno*. It is seated at the conjunction of the Rivers *Stura* and *Grex*, thirty six Miles from the Port of *Vinimilia* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, and the same distance from *Turino* to the South, built in 1150: And in 1641, taken by the *French*, under the Duke of *Harcourt*. But since in

in the Possession of the Duke of Savoy. The French have besieged it in the present War under Monsieur *Catinas*, but were forced to rise again, and leave it in the possession of its Duke.

Connaght, Connacia, is one of the four great Provinces of Ireland; bounded on the North by *Ulster*, on the East by *Leinster*, on the South by *Mounster*, and on the West by the great Western Ocean. It contains seven Counties, *Slego, Mayo, Roscommon, Lecerin, Longford, Galway* and *Clare*, or *Tomound*. *Prohmey* calls its ancient Inhabitants, *Gangani* and *Conceni*. *Serabo, Coniaci* and *Conisci*. When the *Parliamentarians* had fully subdued the *Irish* about 1655. they took up a resolution to transport all the Heritors of the *Romish* Religion into this Province; which is separated from the rest of Ireland by the River *Shaunon*, and the Mountain of *Curlew*; reserving to the *English* the Forts, Cities, and fortified Towns, the Passes, and the Sea Shoers for Garrisons; to secure them from any further Attempts of that Nation; a Design which had been proposed before by *Spencer*, and thought easy; but it proved otherwise. *Elench. Motuum, Part 2.*

Connoz, Coneria, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Down*, upon the Lake *Zone*, toward the North-West Corner of the said Lake: the Bishoprick is united to that of *Down*, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*; sometime ago possessed by the Eloquent Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, who died Bishop of this Diocese.

Conquet, Conquestus, a fine Port in *Britany* in *France*, fourteen Leagues South of *Brest*. The Town though small, is neat, rich, and well built: taken by the *English* in 1416.

Conserans, Conforans, a Territory in the *Upper Gascony*, on the Borders of *Languedoc*, which bounds it to the East, as *Comings* and *de Foix* doth to the West; having *Catalonia* on the South, which is divided from it by the *Pyrenean Hills*; and on the North, the Bishoprick of *Pamiers*. Its greatest extent is from North to South along the River *Salarum*. § *Conserans*, or *S. Lizier de Conserans, Civitas Conseranorum*, and *sacrum Sancti Licerii*, the principal City lies upon the said River, about twelve Miles from *Theoluse* to the South. This City (though small) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, called by late Writers *S. Lizier*; but the People maintain the old Name of *Conserans*.

Constance, Constantia, Constanz, Constanza, is a famous City of *Germany*, upon the *Boden Sea*, or Lake of *Constance*, where the *Rhine* falls out of that Lake, seventeen Miles from *Ulm* to the South-West. A free Imperial City, though under the Protection of the House of *Austria*. It has its Name from *Constantinus Chlorus*, the Father of *Constantine the Great*, and is a strong and populous City. There was a Council held here in 1094. But that which has made it so very well known, and often spoken of, is the great Council in 1414. procured by *Sigismund* the Emperor, which deposed three Popes at once, and elected a fourth, Pope *Marvin V.* who owned the Papacy to be subject to a Council. In the fifth Session of this Council, the Errors of *Wickliff* were severally recited and condemned. A No Sentence of Fire passed upon *John Huss*, non obstante his Grant of Safe-Conduct from the Emperor, which said Sentence was executed July 6. 1415. In the 21st Session they passed the like upon his Disciple, *Jerom of Prague*; and that also was accordingly executed May 30. 1416. The House of *Austria* got a footing in this City in 1558. and when the *Suedes* in 1634. attempted to drive them out by force of Arms, they miscarried. It is a Bishopric under the Archbishop of *Menz*. The Bishop is a Prince of the Empire. Long. 31. 30. Lat. 47. 30.

Constances, a City of *Normandy*. See *Constance*.

Constautia Tomi, a City of *Mysia Inferior*, now *Bulgaria*, which lies upon the Sea.

Constantine, the Capital City of the Province of *Constantine* in the Kingdom of *Aghier*, rich, and well built, standing in a Soil that is exceeding fruitful of Corn. Some remains of the Works of the old *Romans* are yet extant here.

Constantinople, Constantinopolis, Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, now called by the *Turks* *Stamboul*, by the *Georgians* *Tibamboulis*, is the Capital of *Romania* (or *Thrace*), and of the *Turkish Empire*. Of old called *Byzantium*; built by *Basilius* King of *Sparta* 3469. Tho' in truth, he was rather the Repairer of it, than the Founder. Besieged by *Philip* the *Macedonian*; but relieved by the *Persians* and *Athenians* in 360. *Severus* the Emperor having ruined it in 197, and called it by its own Name; making it the Eastern Seat of the Empire, the Key or Bridge of *Europe* and *Asia*; and giving it the same Honours with *Rome* it self; upon which it grew quickly to an equality for Extent, Wealth, and People, with *Rome*. It continued the Seat of the *Greek Empire* to 1453. when being subdued by *Mahomet II.* in the Reign of the last *Grecian Emperor*, *Constantine XV.* the Son of another *Helena* (he bravely dying in the defence thereof), the *Turks* left *Hadrianople*, to settle here, and built the *Dardanelles* for its Defence, on the *Hellefont*. *Vid. Dardanelles*. This City is of a Triangular form, walled with Brick and Stone, intermixed orderly; about nineteen Miles in Circumference; full of lofty Cypress Trees, so intermixed with the Buildings, that they contribute much to its Beauty, if seen from the Sea, or adjoining Mountains. Heretofore it abounded with the noblest Buildings in the World; but since it came into the hands of the *Turks*, all the private ones are sunk beneath their ancient Splendor; whilst the Publick retain something of it, after the violence this Pile has suffered from Fire, Time, War and Tyrants. The Haven is (saith Mr. *Sandys*) the fairest, safest, and most profitable throughout the World; so conveniently deep, that the greatest Ships may lay their sides to the sides thereof, for the more easie receipt or discharge of their Burthen; so feared that no wind can blow, which brings nor in some Ships or other to the furnishing of the City. The Bishop is a Patriarch, and by two General Councils, (the second of *Constantinople*, and that of *Chalcedon*), decreed to be Second in Order, but equal in Power and Honour to the Bishop of *Rome*; and acknowledged for such by the three other Patriarchs, *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem*. Many and great Contentions, not to be repeated here, have been agitated, and still continue betwixt the Sec of *Rome* and this: and a great number of Councils held by it, as well of general as particular concern. It lies in Long. 36. 00. Lat. 40. 56.

Constantinow, Constantinova, a small Town in *Valhonia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Horin*, twenty five Polish Miles from *Cammieck* to the North-East. Near this place the *Poles* were beaten by the Revolted *Cossacks* in 1648. who possessed themselves of it, and committed great disorders: But in 1651, the Tide of Fortune turned, and the *Poles* beat the *Cossacks* in the same place.

Contella, a considerable Sea-Port-Town on the Archipelago in *Macedonia*, sixty five English Miles from *Thessalonica* to the East.

Conty, Conzejum, seu Coniacum, a Borough in *Picardy* in *France*, upon the River *Alice*, which falls in the *Somme*; four Leagues from *Amiens* to the North-East, and five from *Baupalne* to the South-West. This place is honoured with the Title of a

Principality, and worn by a Branch of the House of Conde.

Conversano, Cupersanum, vel Conversanum, a City in *Bari*, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bari*; distant fifteen Miles to the South from thence, as it is thirty from *Taranto* to the North. This City stands amongst the Mountains, and is of no great Circuit; but gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Aguiriva's*.

Conway, a Market Town and Castle Royal in the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Lechwead Issaph*.

Conza, Consa, Compsaconsa, a small City in the *Principatus Ultrior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See: it stands at the foot of the *Appennine* upon the River *Ofanto*; very small, twenty six Miles from *Salerno* East, and twenty five from *Benevento* to the South-East. The Archbishop resides not in it (it consisting not of above two hundred and twenty Souls), but at *S. Menna*. This was the Country of the ancient *Hirpini*.

Coop, Cos, see *Lango*.

Copa, a Town upon a River fo call'd of *Asia*, near the Lake *Meotis*.

Copeland, the South part of the County of *Cumberland*, lying betwixt the Rivers *Duddon* and *Derwent* in the Archdeaconry of *Richmond* and the Diocese of *Chester*.

Copenhagen, Codania, Hafnia, Haphnia, called by the Inhabitants *Alöbenhaben*, by the *Germans* *Copenhagen*, by the *Hollanders* *Ropenhagen*, is the principal City of *Denmark*, the Capital of the Island of *Zealand*, great and well fortified. It stands on a Plain, with a new strong Castle, and a large Haven, upon the North-East Shoar of the Island, over against the County of *Sebonen*. This City was of old called *Stapelbourg*, and afterwards *Axelbus*; and by the People had its present Name given it, which signifies the *Merchants-Haven*: in 1161. here was an University erected, to which, by Pope *Sixtus IV.* the same Privileges were granted with those of the University of *Bologna* in *Italy*. In 1535. it received the Reformed Religion: in 1659. the *Swedes* besieged it in vain: in 1660. it was made an Archbishops See. It lies four *Danish* Leagues from *Roskilde* to the East, and four from *Elfenore* to the South, in Long. 35. 30. Lat. 56. 28.

Coptites, Copte, a separate Church of *Christians* in the Kingdom of *Egypt* under a Patriarch of their own; following the Opinions of *Eutyches* and *Dioscorus* to this day, notwithstanding the repeated endeavours of the *Roman See* to dissuade them from that belief. The Patriarch takes the Title of Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and keeps his Residence at a Monastery of *S. Macarius* about twenty Leagues from *Cairo*. The *Abyssinians* are in part submitted to this Church. They have many Monasteries in *Egypt*, and one particularly in the house whither *Joseph* and the *Virgin* with our Saviour retired, to fly the Persecution of *Herod*. They use the *Trine Immersion* in Baptism. Yet at *Jerusalem*, there is an Apartment in the great Church of *S. Sepulchre* allotted for their use.

Copranitz, or Caproncea, Copranitza, a strong Town in *Sclavonia*, which is one of the Bulwarks of the House of *Austria* against the *Turks*. It stands two Leagues from the *Drave*, four or five from *Canisfa*, and the same distance from *Waradin*.

Cosasan, Bactria, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia* near upon the *Caspian* Sea, which is one of the greatest in that vast Kingdom, the most fertile and best for Trading. This Province has also several of the greatest Cities of *Persia* in it; as *Mes'* d of

Thus, encompassed with a Wall of three hundred Towers, at Musket shot distance each from other, famed for the Sepulture of *Iman Risa*, one of the twelve Saints of *Persia*. Also *Herat*, a famous Mart, the *Pala* into the *East-Indies* is in this Province.

Cozasmintines, a People of *Persia* descended from the ancient *Partians*, who fell upon *Palestine* in the twelfth Century (by permission from the Sultan of *Egypt*) with Fire and Sword, took *Jerusalem*, destroyed above six thousand *Christians*, and likewise defeated the Army of the three *Military Orders* of *Jerusalem* in a Battel before *Gaza* (which held two days successively) in the year 1244. Yet this Race being driven out of *Palestine* by the Sultan of *Egypt* again, came to perish miserably by the hands of the *Saracens*.

Cozar, two Mountains of this Name are mentioned, the one in *Ætolia*, the other in *Sarmatia*, by the ancient Geographers. \$ There is a Lake so called in the Province of *Mongul* in *Tartary*.

Cozbach, Corbachium, a Town in *Hessen* in *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuirbach*; six Miles from *Cassel* to the East, and three from *Waldeck* to the South-East, in the County of *Waldeck*. This was once a free Imperial City: but in 1396. the Count *Waldeck* seized it, and has it still in possession: in Long. 30. 31. Lat. 51. 20.

Cozbell, Corbelium, Josedum, a small Town upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Isle of *France*, seven Miles from *Paris* to the South; and only observable on the account of the Bridge over the *Seine*; except that it sustains the Title of an Earldom; and that *Ingeburge* Wife to *Philip* the *August* King of *France* died here in 1236. The *Huguenots* attacked this Town in vain in 1562.

Corbie, Corbeia, a little City in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, which was heretofore well fortified, being then a Frontier Town. This has a Monastery founded by *Basilda* Queen to *Clovis II.* King of *France* in 660. In 1637. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but soon after recovered by the *French*; it stands four Leagues from *Amiens* to the East; being dignified with the Title of an Earldom. \$ There is another place in *Westphalia* called *Corbie* by the *French*, but *Corwey* by the *Germans*. See *Corwey*: which is therefore call'd *Corbeia nova*, and the former *Vetus* for distinction in *Latin* Writers: or the one *Gallica*, the other *Saxonica*.

Cozck, a County, City and Haven in *Mounster* in *Ireland*. The City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*, from which it lies thirty five Miles South, and about ten from *Kingsale* to the North. There are two other Bishopsricks united to it for ever. The Wall and Castle of this City are considerably strong. Yet a Garrison of about 5000 *Irish* surrendered it to the *English* under the Earl of *Marleborough*, Sept. 28. 1690. after two or three days Siege, and were all made Prisoners of War.

Cozcu, Eleusia, an Island near *Cyprus*.

Coztilleras, a Chain of Mountains near 1000 Leagues long to the East of the Kingdom of *Chili* in *America*, reaching from *Peru* as far as to the *Straits* of *Magellan*, and having divers considerable Mines in the Bowels of them, but extremely cold upward.

La Tous de Cozoban, a famous and celebrated Light-House in *Aquitain* in *France*, at the Mouth of the *Guaronne*; built upon a small Rock, and encompassed with the Ocean; which was rebuilt with great Magnificence by the present King of *France*, in 1663.

Cozduba, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Quadalquivir* (*Betis*), twenty Leagues from *Sevil* to the East. This City being then

then the Capital of one of the Kingdoms of the Moors, was recovered by the Spaniards from them in 1246. It is now a great walled City, seated in a fruitful Plain, with a delicate Stone Bridge over the River. This was the Country of the two Seneca's, Lucan, and Averroes, some of the greatest Men for Learning the World has known; yet more famous for Hesius the President of the first Nicene Council, (as afterwards of the Council of Sardica) and Bishop of Corduba. The Cathedral was a Mosque, built by the Moors; it has 365 Columns or Pillars of Black Marble, and twenty four Doors. This City suffered very much by an Earthquake in the year 1589. The Bishop is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of Sevil. Long. 15.40. Lat. 38.00.

Cozeza, a Peninsula of the Kingdom of China, East of the Provinces of Kamsung and Leasung, and joined Northwards by the Kingdom of Niucle in Tartary. It is of a very fruitful Soil for Corn and Rice. There are Mines of Gold and Silver discovered amongst the Mountains of it, and Pearl upon the Coasts. The Inhabitants use the like Customs and Religion with the Chinese. The Chinese call it *Chaojen*, the Japanese *Corea*. And it stands divided into eight Provinces.

Cozene, Cyrene: See Caircan.

Coziti, *Corcyra*, *Phœacia*, *Drepano*, an Island in the Ionian Sea, or Gulph of Venice, upon the Coast of Epirus; about one hundred and twenty Miles in Circuit, and reckoned to contain ten thousand Souls, who are a rich and polite people; seventy Italian Miles from Cape S. Mary, the most South-Eastern Point of Italy, to the South-East. It is under the Dominion of the States of Venice, and has one City seated on the Eastern Shoar called by the same Name: which about one hundred years since (saith Mr. Wecker) was nothing but an old Castle, and the present Suburbs of the *Castell*. But now it is a good large City, and an Archbishop's See; well fortified with Walls on the South, and two Castles at the East and West Ends; the side towards the Harbour is not so well fortified, nor needs it. This Town would be almost impregnable, were it not for a Rock that stands towards the West, and commands the adjoining Fort, with a great part of the Town. Here resides the chief Governor of the Venetian Islands both in Civil and Military concerns. The Inhabitants are of the Greek Church, but much Latinized. The Soil not so fruitful of Corn, as to supply the Inhabitants; but then it produceth Wine, Oil, and all sorts of good Fruit. In the year 1537, *Solyman II.* Emperour of the Turky sent his famous General *Barberousse* with an Army of five and twenty thousand Men to make a Descent upon this Island, as they accordingly did: but were forced by the Venetians to an Inglorious Retreat thence again.

Cozy, one of the chief Towns in Georgia, called *Hermessus* and *Armatlica*, by the Latins. There is another of the same Name in Dalmatia, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* under the Name of *Corinum*; five or six Miles from *Novigrad*, upon a Hill: and a third in the Ecclesiastical State in Italy.

Cozia, *Caurium*, *Caurisa*, a City upon the River *Alagnon* in Old Castile, five or six Leagues from the Frontiers of Portugal. The Bishop of it is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Compostella*.

Cozinty, *Corinthus*, *Heliopolis*, a City of the *Mœrea*, which is an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, built in the year of the World 3066. near the *Isthmus*, between the *Ionian* and *Ægean* Seas. At first subject to Kings, but growing powerful and rich by Commerce, it became a Commonwealth. Its situation affording it two Noble Havens to the East and West, it was the first City of

Greece that set out *Triremes*, or great Gallies to Sea; by which it became the richest, and one of the most powerful Cities in all Greece: it treated the Roman Embassadors with that Insolence, that they decreed the total ruine of it; which was effected by *L. Mummius Abbatius*, 146. years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Julius Cæsar* re-built it: *S. Paul* converted it to Christianity, and honoured it with two Epistles: and *Clemens Romanus* with a third, of the next immediate antiquity and value. Thus it became the Metropolis of *Achaia*: in after-times it had *Despots*, or Princes of its own, from whom it passed to the *Venetians* by their Grant. But in 1458. *Mabomer II.* dispossessed that Republick of this Noble City; and they have since treated it with so much *Turkish* cruelty, that there are not many Houses in it; inhabited by poor Men, rather out of necessity, than choice. It is hoped the *Venetians* may give it another resurrection out of its desolation and ruines, they having recovered it in Aug. 1687. without opposition. They now call it vulgarly. *Coranto*. The old *Acrocorinthus*, a strong Cittadel built upon the top of a very high Hill, and the proud *Corinthians* here of higher prizes than for every one to give, it is supposed, severally or together, occasioned the Proverb, *Non licet omnibus adire Corinthum*. Long. 49. 15. Lat. 38. 11. *S. Adolorodorus* writes of three *Corintus* more: the first in *Theffalia*, the second in *Epirus*, the third in *Elis*.

Cozint, *Corinium*, a City in *Pomerania*, subject the Duke of *Brandenburg* ever since 1648. upon the River *Persane*, three German Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and five from *Treppow* to the East. It has a Castle, and was before subject to the Bishop of *Camin*.

Cozneto, *Cornuetum*, a Bishops See in union with that of *Monte Fiascone*, subject only to the Pope, in the State of the Church; upon the River *Marsia*, four Miles from the *Dyrrhenian* Sea, and forty six from *Rome* to the West; very little inhabited, being unhealthfully seated.

Coznovalle, or *Cornoalle*, a Territory in *Britany* in France, called *Corsifopium* by the Latin Writers: the Capital of which, is *Quimper-Corantaine*.

Coznwall, *Cornubia*, *Cornovis*, *Damnonii*, is the most Western County of England. It has *Devonshire* on the East, from which the River *Tamar* parts it; and on all the other sides is surrounded with the Sea: For a long time the Store-house of *Tin* to the whole World, till in 1240. there were other Mines of this found in *Missia* and *Bohemia* by a *Cornishman*. The Soil of this County is tolerably fruitful, but Mountainous. In some Rocks they find a sort of a Precious Stone, call'd the *Cornish Diamond*, shaped and polished by Nature, and many times as big as a Walnut: only not so hard as a Diamond of the right kind. The Inhabitants are the Reliques of the old *Britains*, and still retain their Language. It was by *Edward II.* in 1336. made a Dukedom, and given to his Son *Edward*; and has ever since belonged to the Eldest Son of the King of England, who is born Duke of *Cornwall*.

Cozo, a City of *South America*, near the Sea, in the Province of *Venezuela*, under the Spaniards. It is built after the manner of *Venice*, upon a Lake, amongst a number of little Ilets. Thence often it self call'd *Venezuela*, or *Little Venice*.

Cozomandel, a Kingdom on the East side of the Promontory of *Malabar* in the East-Indies: divided from the *Malabars* by the Mountains of *Malagaza*, which run from North to South to the Cape of *Comors*: it lies along the Eastern Shoar an hundred Leagues in length. *Sr. Thomat*, a Town in 32. deg.

of Latitude, is in this Kingdom; in which the *Portuguese* found Christians of the *Greek Church*, when they came first hither, who put the City into their Hands, and they enjoy it still: it hath many good Harbours, much frequented by the *Europeans*, especially in Winter. The Natives are yet for the most part stupid *Pagan* Idolaters, as *Mr. Herbert* saith, and of a Dusky Complexion. This Country was divided amongst many Princes; but at present is subject to one, (saith *Mendelste*) who resides some times at *Bisnagar* and some times at *Narsinga*.

Coron, Corona, a Maritime City in the *Marea*, on the Southern Shoar, opposite to the Coast of *Barbary*: it is situate on the richest and most fruitful Province of this Country, called *Belvedora*, ten Miles by Land and twenty by Sea from *Modon*. The *Venetians* built here in 1463. a great Tower for a Magazine; but they enjoyed it not long: for *Bajazet II.* took it after a Siege in 1493. It was attempted in 1533. by the famous *John Doria* Admiral of *Spain*, and taken; but could not be long kept. It was taken again by the *Venetians* after a sharp Siege in 1685. and may they long enjoy it. It is a very strong City, with a safe and large Haven; and in former times was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Patras*.

Coronca, an ancient City of *Baotia* in *Greece*, near *Leucitra* to the East and the River *Cephalus* North. It was here, that *Agessilus* the *Atheman* General defeated the *Baotians* in the year of *Rome* 359. In the third Century it became a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Athens*. Now a Miserable Village, inhabited by none but *Turks*.

Cozopa, a Province in *Guiana* in *South America*, between the River of *Amazons* and the Lake of *Parimac*, near the River of *Coropatuba*; but not inhabited by any of our *European Colonies*.

Cozonna, Varonnum, Adrobicum, and vulgarly the *Groyne*, a famous Sea-Port-Town on the North-West Shoar of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*; strong, rich, and full of people, ten Miles from *Compostela* to the North, and six from the Isle of *Sifarga*; in Long. 8. 40. Lat. 44. 20. The Town stands upon a Peninsula, and is almost surrounded by the Sea. The Country affords excellent Iron, Steel, and several other Metals, which cause the Port to be the more frequented.

Cozonium, or Chorazin, mentioned *Matth.* 11. 21. an ancient Town of *Galilee* in *Palestine*, which was one of the ten that composed the Country of *Decapolis*. It stood over against *Capernaum* upon the Banks of the River *Jordan* and near the Sea of *Tiberias*.

Cozregio, Corregium, a great and populous Town in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which had heretofore Princes of its own; but in 1635. it came into the hands of the Duke of *Modena*: it stands thirteen Miles from *Regio* to the North-East, and twelve from *Modena* to the North, between the Rivers of *Navilla* West, and *Fossa Rossa* East: and has the honour of a good Castle.

Cosica, called *la Crose* by the *French*, and *Corsego* by the *Spaniards*; is a considerable Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*: in length from North to South 110 Miles, in breadth 50, and its Circuit 280; 100 Miles South from *Genova*, and 8 from *Sardinia*. This Island has ever been ill inhabited by reason of the Asperity of a great part of it, and the great difficulty of approaching it. The *Tusci*, or old *Italians*, were the first Inhabiters of this Island: who were conquered by the *Carthaginians*: the *Carthaginians* yielded to the *Romans*: the *Saracens* followed these, who finally in 1144. were subdued by the *Genouefa*. The *Pisans*, and the Kings of *Aragon*, have since contended with the *Genouefa*; but however that Republick has defended the place against all pretenders to this

day. There are five Episcopal Sees in it; to wit, *Ajazzo, Aleria, Sagona, Marzuna* and *Nelvo*: the three first, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*; the other, of *Genova*. It is watered by the Rivers *Ltano* and *Tavignan*, which both spring out of the Lake of *Crenia*. *Bonifacio* is its best Port and *Basta* the Capital Town. There is a Cape call'd *Corso*, which is the same with the *Sacrum Prononatorium* of the Ancients.

Coschi, the Name of a Numerous people in *Persia*, living in Tents, and descended from the *Turks*, out of which the *Sophy* always composes his first Troops.

Costeban, Tauris.

Costona, Cortonium, Corto, a small but very ancient City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*: it lies on the Borders of the Estate of the Church, and is a Bishops See (made by Pope *John XXII.*) under the Archbishop of *Florence*: four Miles from the Lake *ds Perugia* to the North, and fourteen from *Arezzo* to the South.

Cozwey, Corbeja Saxonica or *Nova*, called by the *French* *Corbie*, is a small City in *Westphalia*, which has an Abbey founded by *S. Lewis* King of *France*, in 815. It lies upon the *Weser*, nine Miles from *Paderberne* to the West.

Cofa, Cofes, a small River in the State of the Church, which falleth into *Gargigliano*, (*Liris*) by *Ferentino* and *Veroli*.

Cofano, Cofano, Cofa, Cofanum, a City of *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: six Miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, and one and twenty from *Rofano* to the North. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*.

Cofenza, Consentia, the principal City of *Calabria*, and one of the greatest in the Kingdom of *Naples*; an Archbishops See, seated in a fruitful Plain, upon the River *Crata*; which has belonging to it a strong Castle upon a Hill. *Alaricus XII.* King of the *Goths* died in this City. In 1638. it suffered much by an Earthquake: fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and thirty from *Rofano* to the West, in Long. 40. 20. Lat. 39. 11.

Cofir, a City of *Egypt* upon the *Red Sea*: written also *Coffir*.

Coflin, Cofimum, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; upon a small River; three *German* Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and six from *Treppow* to the East. Heretofore the Seat of the Archbishop of *Cafmires*, but given from him by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to the present Possessor.

Cosmopolis, a Town in the Isle of *Elbe*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, which has a convenient and safe Port: it lies over against *Piombino*, twenty five Miles to the West.

Cofne, Conda, Conium, a small Town, some place it in the Province of *Beaufse*, some in *Nivermois*, upon the *Loyre* in *France* betwixt *Nevers* and *Orleans*: often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of the last Age there.

Cofsa, a ruined City on the Coast of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, six Miles from *Orbitello* to the East, and seventy from *Rome* to the North: destroyed by *Charles* the Great. *Anfidonia* sprung out of its ruins; which last is now in the Possession of the Duke of *Florence*.

Coflaques, a Martial People, inhabitants of the Province of *Ukraine* in *Red Russia*; renowned for their great services done as well to *Christendom* in general, as to the Crown of *Poland*, in guarding the Frontiers of that Kingdom against the *Tatars*: Nevertheless in some times guilty of great Revolts too, which have occasion'd divers Treaties of Peace betwixt them and *Poland*. They speak a Dialect of the *Polonian* Language;

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Language; and for Religion, are a mixture of the Greek, the Roman, and the Protestant Churches.

Coffe, a Seignior in the Province of *Maine* in France near *St. Siffanne*, giving Name to a Family of Quality.

Coffari, an ancient People dwelling about a Mountain of *Media*, whom *Alexander the Great* sacrificed to the *Manes* of his dear *Ephesian*, in a transport of Grief for his Death, say *Polybius* and *Diodorus*.

Coffobia, Campus Merula, a Plain in *Bulgaria*, not very much exceeding *Lincoln-Heath*, yet the Stage of great Actions. Here the greatest Christian Army that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, consisting of 500000 Men, under *Lazarus Despot of Serbia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurath I.* and lost the day; in which Battel *Lazarus* was slain: and *Amurath*, viewing the dead bodies, was stabbed by *Michael Coblaritz*, a Christian Souldier, left for dead in the field. *Amurath* hath here a Funeral Monument to this day. This happened in 1390. In the same Field was also fought that remarkable Battel between *Huniades* and *Mahomes*, for three days together; in which *Huniades* his Forces were beaten, being very unequal in number. This Plain is bounded by the Mountains of *Negri* to the South, by the River *Nefaus* to the East, by *Nissa* to the North, and by *Ibar* to the West: one hundred and thirty *English* Miles from *Theffalouica* to the North-West, upon the Borders of *Macedonia* and *Albania*. See *Dr. Brown's Travels*.

Coffir. See *Cofir*.

Cokagnazo, Hemus, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Constant, See *Constance*.

Costa-Rica, A Province of *New Spain* in the South *America*, lying betwixt the two Seas, and Westward of *Veragua*. The Capital whereof is the City *Carthage*. There are some Gold and Silver Mines in it, and a Soil which makes it worthy of its Name.

Coste des dents, or *Coste de l'Ivoire*, the Ivory Coast, is a part of the Coast of *Gumy* in *Africa*, betwixt the *Cape of Palmes* and the *Cape of three Points*; whither the *English*, *French*, *Hollanders*, &c. traffick for Elephants Teeth. It is said to be well inhabited, and to lye very conveniently.

Coste d'Or, or the *Golden Coast*, another part of the Coast of the same Country, so call'd from the quantity of Gold that they find upon it. It is about one hundred and thirty Leagues long, reaching from the *Cape of three Points* (where the former ends) as far as to the *River Volta*, and the Kingdom of *Benu*. The *English*, *Danes* and *Dutch* have divers Settlements upon it. The latter having dispossessed all the *Portuguese*.

Cothon, the ancient Name of the Port of *Carthage* in *Africa*.

Cotatis, the principal City of *Imiretta*, (a Kingdom or Province of *Georgia*) built at the Foot of an Hill, by the River *Phasis*, consisting of about two hundred Houses: those of the *Grandees* and the Kings Palace, stand at a distance. The Town has neither Fortifications nor Walls nor any Defence, except where it is enclosed by the River and the Mountains. On the other side of the River, upon the top of an Hill, higher than that under which the City is built, stands the Fortrels of *Cotatis*; which appears very strong: As *Sir John Chardin* describes this City in his Travels.

Cotbus, Corbutium, a Town in *Lusatia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Havel*, which also passeth by *Berlin*; from which it lies thirteen Miles to the South, and ten from *Frankford* to the South-West. This Town came into the Hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1645: and is sometimes called *Couritz*.

Cotronc, Creton, a City of the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was twelve Miles in Compass, as *Livy* saith, and built eighty years after *Rome*: but now very small, and thinly inhabited: yet it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reggio*, and has a Castle built by *Charles V.* It stands on the South-East side of *Italy*, fifteen Miles South-East of *Severina*.

The Cottian-Ripes, *Alpes Cottie*, a part of the *Alpes*, heretofore under the Dominion of *King Cottius* mention'd in *Suetonius* (as an Ally with the People of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Augustus*) and therefore by the Ancients called *Cottie* from him. They begin at the Fountains of the River *Var*, and reach to *Susa*: that is, from *Mount Viso*, to *Mount Cenis*; dividing the *Dauphinate* from *Piedmont*.

Cotzchin, or *Chotozin*, or *Koym*, a Castle in *Moldavia* upon the *Niefter*; four Polish, or twenty *English* Miles from *Camnecok* to the South-West: where in 1673. an Army of the *Turks*, consisting of two and thirty thousand Men, under the Command of *Sulyman Aga*, deligned for the ruine of *Lemburg*, were encamped; having the *Niefter* behind them, a Range of Rocks and Precipices on one side, the Castle of *Cotzchin* on the other, a Trench before them defended by Half-Moons, a Bridge over the *Nieper*, and another over the *Catle*: yet *Zibiesky*, then Marshal, but now King of *Poland*, with much lesser Forces coming up *October 9.* battered down their Breit-Work with his Cannon; and the next day dismounting his Cavalry to second the *Lithuanian* Foot, (which had been beaten off) in Person at the head of his Men stormed their Camp; took it, slew or took Prisoners thirty one thousand five hundred *Turks*, (and the rest hardly escaped) *Sulyman* their General being slain. In 1621. *Uladislaus* Prince of *Poland*, Son of *Sigmund* King of *Poland*, in the same Field, defeated the Forces of *Osman I.* and slew the greatest part of them; amongst the rest *Ussain le Borgne*, who was esteemed the best Commander the *Turks* had in those times.

Couco, Coucum, a Kingdom in *Barbary*, in *Africa*, with a City of the same Name; sixty Miles from the Shoars of the *African* Sea, between the Kingdoms of *Algers* and *Bugia*.

Coutry, a Seignior in *Picardy*, giving Name to a Family of Honour.

Covenry, Conventria, a City in the County of *Warwick* upon the West Side of the River *Sherborne*, which is of no very great Antiquity; but neat, strong, rich and populous, by reason of the Cloathing Trade: Also a Bishop's See in Conjunction with *Litchfield*, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It has three Churches; the Priory or Convent (whence the Name *Covenry*) was the most ancient Foundation of the City, being built by *Cauutus* the *Dane*. And the Cross may be reckoned amongst the first in *England*. The Noble *George Villiers*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, was created Earl of *Covenry*, in the twenty first of *James I.* A Title that had lain buried ever since the Death of *Edwin a Saxon*, whom *William the Conqueror* created Earl of *Covenry* in the first Year of his Reign. *Henry VI.* annexing the adjacent Towns and Villages to this City made it with them a County Corporate, distinct from that of *Warwickshire*.

Coulan, a City and small Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, in the great Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Western Shoar; thirty five Leagues North of the *Cape of Comory*, and about seven South of *Cochin*. The Country is well watered, and fruitful; not above twenty Leagues long from North to South, and eight or ten broad from East to West. Bounded by the Kingdoms of *Cochin* and *Travancor*. There are many Christians in it, by the means of the *Portuguese*. The City

City has a Castle, and a safe Haven, with the Character of a rich and flourishing Place. The Portuguese were driven out of it by the *Hollanders* in 1663.

Coulour, a Town of the *Hither East-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Golconde* in *Malabar*; seven days Journey from the City of *Golconde*. There is a Mine or Quarry of Diamonds very near it.

Courreze, *Curresia*, a River in *Limosin* in France, which riseth two Miles above *Tulle*; and having watered both it and *Brive*, falls into the *Vesere*, two Miles above *Condat*.

Courtenay, *Corvenæum*, *Correniacum*, *Curruinacum*, a small Town in the *Isle of France*, six Miles distance from *Sens* West. The Princes who have born the Title of this small Place, are frequently mentioned by the *French* Historians; and some of the Emperors of *Greece* are deriv'd from their Family.

Courtray, *Corveriacum*, by the Natives called *Corrick*, a Town in *Flanders* upon the River *Lys*, five Leagues from *Tournay* to the North, and four from *Lille* to the West. Made famous by the Defeat of the *French* in 1302. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1646, and fortified; and again in 1667; But in the Treaty of 1679, it returned under the Obedience of the King of *Spain*, who is still possessed of it.

Courzola, an Island under the *Venetians* upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, full of Wood. There is, besides five Villages in it, a City of the same Name which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Regise*. The Houses, built all generally of Marble.

Coutances, *Constantia Castra*, a City and Bishoprick in *Normandy* in France, under the Archbishop of *Rouen*. It stands upon the River *Barde*, two Leagues from the *British* Sea, five from *Avanches* to North, and twelve from *Caen* to the West. This City has a large County belonging to it, called by the same Name, *le Coutantin*; which lies extended from North to South, in the form of a Peninsula; on the North and West it has the *British* Sea, on the East the River *Viere*, which parts it from *Bessin*; and on the South *le Auranchin*, divided from it by another small River. The *Iles of Jersey* and *Guernsey* heretofore belonged to this County; which being in the hands of the *English*, are not now esteemed a part of it, but annexed to *England*.

Costraz, *Curvacum*, a Town in *Guierne* in *Perigord*, seated on the Confluence of *Lille* and *Droma*, twelve Miles from *Bordeaux* to the North-West: Made famous by a Battel here fought in the Civil Wars of France in 1587.

Cowerden. See *Coeworden*.

Cowbridge, a Market-Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Cowes, a noted Harbour at the Entrance of the Creek that goes to *Newport* in the *Isle of Wight*; fortified with a Castle.

Cracow, *Cracovia*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Krakow*, by the *Germans* *Cracaw*, by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, *Cracovia*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and stands on the River *weya*, (*Vistula*) about fifty *Polish* Miles from *Presburg* to the North-East, 85 Miles from *Danzick* South. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gnezna*; there belongs to it a strong Castle built upon a Rock, with vast Suburbs; and an University opened in 1401, by *Uladislaus* K. of *Poland*. The Palatinate of *Cracovia*, which belongs to this City (and is one of the three which make up the lesser *Poland*), has *Silesia* on the West, *Hungary* on the South, *Sandomiria* on the East, and the Palatinate of *Siradia* on the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Mieczyslaw*, who received the Christian Faith in 965. The City was burnt by the *Tartars* in 1241. The Custody of it was after this

committed to the *Germans*, in 1428. A Disputation being had here with the *Hussites*, in 1431, the King sent for some Preachers out of *Bohemia*, who preached many Years in the *Slavonian* Tongue. *Helwigis* the Queen caused the Bible to be translated into the *Polish* Tongue; and when the Pope in 1448, sent a Legate to this Nation, the University shewed him no Respect, but stuck to the Council of *Basil*. In 1591, they burnt the Protestant Church there, as they did in 1635 by the procurement of the *Jesuits*; who the next year were banished for it out of that University. This City was also taken by the *Swedes*, in the Wars under *Charles II.* King of *Sweden*, in 1655. It is stiled the *Rome of Poland*, for its Excellency. They tolerate the *Jews*, wearing a distinctive Habit. There are betwixt fifty and sixty Churches in it.

Cragno. See *Caruola*.

Crambourn, a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*; the Capital of its Hundred; seated near the Spring of a River that runs into the *Stower*; it is a Town of good Antiquity.

Cranbrook, a Market-Town in *Kent* in *Scrax* Lath, seated at the Head of the River *Medway*.

Cranganor, *Cranganora*, a Kingdom and a City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*. The City lies upon the River *Aicea*, two Leagues from the Ocean, and seven from *Cochin* to the North; being a Bishop's See, whillt it was in the Hands of the *Portuguese*; but in 1663, the *Dutch* took it from them, and put it into the Hands of the King of *Calecut*, together with the small Kingdom belonging to it.

Cranoslaw, *Krasnoslaw*, *Cranoslowia*, a small but well fortified Town in *Black Russia*, in *Poland*, upon the River *Wisprez*, and a Lake made by the said River; five Leagues from *Chehm* to the South-West, and as many from *Lublin* to the South-East. Now the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Chehm*.

Craon, a small Town in the Province of *Anjou* in France, upon the River *Ouden*, towards the Frontiers of *Maine* in *Brittany*; giving Name to an honourable Family.

Crapack, the *Carpathian* Mountains, which divide *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Transilvania* from *Poland*. This ridge of Mountains, called by the Antients *Carpatæ*, and *Mons Carpathus*, runs from East to West, under various Names given by the Nations which border upon it.

Crapone, a Canal in *Provence*, made in the last Age by the ingenious *Adam de Crapone* from the River *Durance* to the *Arles*, beginning at *Roque* a Village six Leagues below the Fall of the said River into the *Rhone*.

La Crau, a large Heath of seven or eight Leagues length in *Provence*; filled with a prodigious Quantity of Stones, whereof divers of the Antients have conjectured, but none give, a satisfactory Cause.

Craven, a Part of the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*; hilly and rough, in which *Shipron* stands. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *William Craven*, created by King *Charles II.* Anno 1664.

Crap St. Charles, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath.

Crect, *Cressy*, *Creciasensis*, *Cressiacum*, a Town in *Picardy*, upon the River *Serre*, in the most Eastern Borders of that Province; three Miles from *la Ferre* to the East, and the same Distance from *Guisse* to the South. This small Place, by the *English* Valour under *Edward III.* and his Son the *Black Prince*, in 1346. *August 26.* received a Name that will last forever: *Philip de Valois* being here beaten in a set Battle, in which the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Majorca*, *Charles Duke of Atenjone* Brother to the King of France,

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France, the Duke of Lorraine, Lewis Earl of Flanders, and in all 11 Princes, 80 Barons, 1200 Knights; and 30000 common Soldiers were slain; and King Philip himself escaped with great Difficulty, being scarcely admitted into one of his own Castles, upon his Reply to the Question, *Who is here?* The Fortune of France. § There is another *Creeci* in Picardy, upon the River *Serre*, near *Laon*, in the Tract of *Therache*. § And a third in the Province of *Brittany*, upon the River *Morin*, two or three Leagues from *Meaux*, within the Government of *Champagne*.

Crediton, a Market-Town in *Devonshire*, upon the Rivers *Credit* and *Forton*: The Capital of its Hundred; and formerly a Bishop's See, till King Edward the Confessor translated the same to *Exon*. It is adorned with a fair Church, built Cathedral-wise; well inhabited, in a rich Soil, and drives a good Trade of *Serges*. Both the aforesaid Rivers fall into the *Ex*.

Cretel, *Creolium*, a small City or great Town in the Isle of France, upon the River *Oisje*, (*Oise*;) over which it has a Bridge, between *Clermont* to the North three Miles, and *Senlis* to the South two,

Cretelade, a Market-Town in *Wiltshire* in the Hundred of *Highworth*; which returns two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Crema, [*Crema*] *Forum Dinguntorum*, a City in the State of *Venice*, called by the French *Crema*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bononia*; seated upon the River *Serium*, *Serio*, sixty Miles from *Verona* to the West, and twenty from *Milan* to the East. This City was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and is very strongly fortified: Made a Bishoprick in 1579. by Pope Gregory XIII. being the Capital of the Territory adjacent, called *Crema* *Co*.

Cremeta, a small River in the Dukedom of *Thuscany* in *Italy*, falling into the *Tiber* five Miles below *Rome*. The 300 *Fabii* were cut to pieces by an Ambuscade of the Enemy upon the Banks of it: A Misfortune so lamented by the *Romans* that, they cursed the very City-Gate, by which they marched, with the Title of *Scelerata*, and placed the Day of their overthrow in the Catalogue of black and dismal Days.

Cremona, *Colona* & *Urbs Cremonarum*, a City of the Dukedom of *Milan*, which is a Bishop's See under that Archbishop and stands upon the *Po*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*, forty Miles from *Manua* to the East, and the same distance from *Milan* to the South-East. This City was built 445 Years after *Rome*, and made afterwards a *Roman* Colony; it has been often ruined, and rebuilt; at present a strong, great, rich, populous City; and has a strong Castle to the East, with an University granted by *Sigismund* the Emperor. The Territory belonging to it is a fruitful delicious Plain, having on the North and East the River *Oliso*, on the South the *Po*, (where there are several Districts beyond that River belonging to it.) and on the West the River *Abdua*. The *French* and *Modene* besieged this City in 1648. but were not able to take it.

Crempen, *Crempa*, a small but fortified City in the Dukedom of *Holsatia*, in the County of *Stormaren*, upon the River of that Name; not above one Mile from the River *Elb* to the North, about ten *Danish* Miles from *Lubec* to the West, and fifteen from *Emden* to the East. This belongs to the King of *Denmark*.

Crequi, a Seignior in *Arzois*, upon the Confines of *Picardy*, giving Name to an honourable Family which has been famous for divers illustrious Persons.

Cressy. See *Creci*.

Crestpi, *Crepiacum*, the chief Town of the Dukedom of *Valais*, in the Isle of France; built in a fine Plain; seven Miles from *Meaux* to the North, and three from *la Ferte*. *Francis* I. and the Emperor

Charles V. held a Treaty of Peace here in 1544.

Crest, *Creftidium*, & *Crista Arnaldi*, a City in the *Dauphinate* in France, upon a River of the same Name, two Miles from the *Some* to the East, and twenty two from *Avignon* to the North. Fortified with a Castle and a Tower.

Creta. See *Candia*.

Credant, *Crewantium*, a Town in *Burgundy* in France, upon the North Side of the River *Sure*, in the North-West Border of that Dutchy, two Miles from *Auxerre* to the North, and twenty three from *Dijon* to the North-West. In 1423. there was a sharp Fight here between the *English* and the *French*, with the Victory, by Confession, to the *English*. There is a Stone-Bride over the *Sure* here.

Cresse, *Crisa*, a River in France, which riseth in *la Marche*; and running to the North-West, entereth *Berry*, and passeth through the Town of *Black* in the Borders of *Berry*; then entering *Touraine*, it falls (having in this Course received the *Little Cresse* and some other Rivers) into the *Loyre*, at *Candee* above *Saumur*.

Crookern, a Market-Town in *Somersetshire*; the Capital of its Hundred: Seated on the Banks of the River *Parret*. Written also *Crokeborn*.

Critchwell, a Market-Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred. The Marquess of *Worcester* has a Castle here.

Crim *Tartary*, or the *Precepsian Tartars*, is a vast Tract of Land, bounded on the North by *Russia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Donetz* in great part, and also by *Ockraina* and *Dikoria*;) on the East by *Pervolock*, on the South by the Kingdom of *Astarcian*, the *Petigori*, *Cabardia*, the *Palus Meotius*, and *Euxine* Sea; and on the West by the *Boristhenes*, which parts it from *Woyma*. Extended vastly from East to West, but not so broad. The chief Force of it lies in the *Peninsula* in the *Black* Sea. These *Tartars* have been heretofore *Christians*, but now *Mahometans*, and the inseparable Allies of the *Turks*, in hopes to succeed upon the failure of the *Ottoman* House; otherwise they live under a Prince of their own. See *Krim*.

Crincon, *Criemio*, a River of *Artois*, near *Arras*.

Crintus, a River in the West of the Island of *Sicily*, springing in the Valley of *Marazza*, twenty five Miles from *Palermo*; and afterwards falling into the Sea of *Tunis*. Now called *Il Belicidestro*.

Crisinato, *Pbenus*, a Mountain in *Normandy*.

Croatia, *Liburnia*, a Dukedom belonging to the Emperor of *Germany*, call'd by the *German* *Cra-baten*, and is a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*: Bounded on the North by *Sclavonia*, on the East by *Bosnia*, on the South by *Dalmatia* and the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the West by *Carniola* a Province of *Germany*. The *Turks* were heretofore possessed of all the Southern Parts of it; but the Emperor has lately recovered them. The Inhabitants are excellent Horsemen, and have of late done great Service against the *Turks*.

Crocodillon, an ancient City in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, upon the Banks of the *Nile*, in the Country call'd *Thebai*. They adored the *Crocodiles* as Gods (in the vulgar Opinion) at this Place, and therefore it came to take their Name.

Crois, the principal City of *Albania*; a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*. *Dyrrhachium*, upon the River *Lisana*; within ten *English* Miles of the *Adriatick*, thirty from *Durazzo* to the North; about a hundred and ten South of *Ragusa*. It was heretofore very strong. *George* *Castriot*, commonly call'd *Scanderbeg*, often broke the Fury of the *Ottoman* Forces here; but after his Death it fell into their Hands.

Cromer,

Cromer, a Market-Town in the County of Norfolk, in the Hundred of *North Erpingham*, lying to the Sea.

Croncarthy, a Sea-Port-Town in *Ross* in Scotland, upon the Eastern Sea, at the North Point of *Murray Fyreh*.

Cronenburg, *Cronenburgum*, a strong Castle in Zealand, belonging to the King of Denmark: taken by the Swedes in 1658. but since restored again. At this place (which was built by Frederick II. King of Denmark for the purpose, in 1577.) all Ships are forced to pay their Toll, which is the *Sound*.

Cronrat, *Corona*, a City of Transylvania, often called *Brassovia*, by the Inhabitants *Brassaw*; in the middle of the Eastern Borders of that Dutchy, towards *Wallachia*; at the foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, upon the River *Burzaxgh*. It is a strong Place, and has three great Suburbs, inhabited by three several Nations: forced to receive an Imperial Garrison, in May 1688. General *Hensler* in a Fight near this place, Aug. 21. 1690. suffered a great Defeat, wherein himself was taken Prisoner by the *Tatars*; who not knowing him, sold him to Count *Teckeley*, (who commanded the Action) for seventy *Rix Dollars*.

Crosna, *Crosna*, a small City in the Black Russia in the Kingdom of Poland, in the Palatinate of *Przymysia*, near the *Carpathian Hills* and the Rivers *Vistoc* and *Fajolda*.

Crotzen, *Crossa*, a City in the Province of *Silesia*, and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Oder*; where it entertains the River *Borber* from the South; about ten Miles above *Franckfort*. This is the Capital of a small Dukedom, which being many Ages ago mortgaged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and not redeemed in due time, has ever since been in his Possession.

Crotone, an ancient City in the *Furber Calabria* in Italy, which is now a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Regio*. *Milo* and several other famous *Asienses* were Natives of this place: in whose times it was no less than twelve Miles in circuit.

Crotz, a Sea-Port on the North side of the *Somme* in *Picardy*, two French Miles from *Asselane* to the South, and the same distance from *Caen* in *Normandy* to the North.

Crouch, one of the little Rivers of the County of *Essex*.

Crow, or *le Crow*, *Crodaldus*, sometimes called *Gonnesse*, is a River in the Isle of France; which arising above a Village called *Louvre*, five Miles East from *St. Dennis*, falls into the *Seine*, at *S. Dennis*.

Crowland, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Ellew* upon the River *Welland*, in a very fenny low ground. The best Streets of it are severed from each other (not unlike *Venice*) by inter-jacent Water-courses; and the Causeys leading to it, so narrow, that no Carts can possibly pass: which may justify the Proverb, saying, *All the Carts which come to Crowland, are food with Silver*.

Croy, a Village in *Picardy*, two or three Leagues from *Amiens*, giving its Name to a Family of Honor in the *Low Countries*.

Croydon, or *Croyden*, *Neomagus*, a Market Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred; seated near the Spring-head of the River *Wandle*, nine Miles from *London*, where the Archbishop of *Canterbury* has a Country House: it has an Hospital for the Poor, and a Free-School for Children, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*.

Crumax or *Crumenaw*, *Crumavia*, a Town in the Province of *Moravia* in Germany, betwixt *Brim* and *Zuaim*: adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, and a fine Castle.

Crusol, a Seigniori in the Province of *Vivarez* in France, near the *Rhofne*, giving its Name and the Title of Earl to an Honourable Family.

Ctesiphon, an ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Assyria*, near the *Tygris*, said to be built by the *Parthians*.

Cuama or *Cuama*, a River of the Kingdom of *Sofala* in *Africa*, said to derive its Source from the Lake of *Saebef* (where it has the Name of *Zamber*) towards the Mountains of the Moon: the same Lake, that the Moderns take to be the Head of the *Nile*.

Cuba, an Island in the Bay of *Mexico* in *America*, to the South of *Florida*; which is one of the greatest that belongs to that part of the World. It has on the East *Hispaniola*, (divided from it by a Bay of the breadth of fourteen Spanish Leagues,) on the West the firm Land of *America*, on the South *Jamaica* at the distance of nineteen Leagues. In length two hundred Spanish Leagues, in breadth not above thirty five. The greatest part of it is Mountainous, but well watered. Infinitely peopled, when the *Spaniards* discovered it; but they destroy'd all the Inhabitants, and have not been able yet to people it themselves, so that the greatest part is desolate. This and *Jamaica* were the first Places of *America* which *Columbus* discovered in 1492. There are six Cities in this Island; the principal of which is *St. Jago*, on the South side; and *Havana*, a noble and well fortified Sea-Port on the North side; under the Tropic of *Cancer*.

Cuckfield or *Cuxfield*, a Market Town in *Suffex* in *Leam Regis*.

Curo, a strong City by Situation (upon a high Hill) in the Kingdom of *Algiers* in *Africa*, towards the River *Major*. The Soil it stands in affords plenty of all things necessary for humane life.

Curusa, an ancient City of *Armenia* the *Less* upon the Frontiers of *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, having formerly born the honour of an Episcopal See: and the more remark'd in History, for being the place whither *S. John Chryzostom* was banished by the order of the *Empress Eudoxa*.

Cuenca, *Concha*, a City of *New Castile* in Spain, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; the Capital of *La Sierra*. It stands in a Rocky and Mountainous Country, upon the River *Xucar*, twenty five Leagues East from *Toledo*, and thirty four West from *Valencia*. Built by the *Goths* out of the Ruines of a Roman City called *Valeria*, not far distant. The *Moor*s became next Masters of it, and kept it till 1177. when the *Spaniards* recovered it again.

Cueba, a Town in the Kingdom of *Castile* in Spain, giving its Name there to a Family of Honor.

Cusa, a City of *Chaldea* or *Yerach* in *Asia*, upon the West side of *Euphrates*; sixty Miles South from *Bagder*, or *Babylon*, on the Borders of *Arabia Deserta*, and heretofore the Residence of the *Califfs*: after that it was under the *Persians*; and at present under the *Turks*, being much declined from its ancient Splendor, Wealth and Greatness. Long. 79. 10. and Lat. 32. 00. forty five German Miles above *Balsera* North.

Cuytiang, a City and Territory of the Province of *Yunnan* in *China*, having Jurisdiction over six other old Cities, and standing in a fruitful and pleasant Country that is provided with Mines of Silver and Precious Stones.

Cujabio, *Cujavia*, a Province of the Kingdom of Poland, bounded on all sides by the greater Poland; but the North, where it has *Prussia*. The chief Town is *Breslia*, *Brezestie*, ten Miles from *Thorn* to the South, and thirty from *Dantzick*.

Culhu.

Cullis, Cullus, a Town and Port upon the *Mediterranean* in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, where the River *Calo* or *Cullu* is discharged into the Sea; betwixt *Hipone* and *Rugia*.

Causton, a Market Town in *Devonshire*; and the Capital of its Hundred.

Culm, a City of *Poland*, upon the *Vistula*, in *Prussia*, built upon a Hill. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesa*, though heretofore under the Archbishop of *Riga*: built in 1223, by the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order; but having suffered much in the *Swedish* Wars, it is now almost desolate, and the Bishop has removed his Palace to *Colma*, three Miles more to the East. *Culm* stands twenty Miles South of *Danzick*, and ten North from *Waldislaw*; and is the Capital of a little County adjacent, called by the Inhabitants *Colemschland*.

Culembach, *Culembachium*, a small Town in *Francia*, upon the River *Mayn*, near the Rise of it; six Miles from *Bamberg* East, and as many from *Coberg* South-East; the Capital of a Marquilate belonging to the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and part of the *Burgavate* of *Noremberg*; between the Territory of *Bamberg* to the West, *Misissa* to the North, *Bohemia* and *Bavaria* to the East, and *Norimburg* to the South: belonging also to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Culembourg, *Culemburgum*, a Town and Castle in *Hellerland*, belonging to the *United Provinces*; yet as to the Revenue possessed by its own Count: it stands on the River *Rhine*, above two German Miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East, and six from *Nimwegen* to the West. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and dismantled in 1674.

Cullacan, a Province in *New Spain* in *America*, within the Jurisdiction of the Governor of *Guadalaxara*; between *New Mexico* to the North, *New Biscay* to the East, and the *Purple Sea* to the South and West. It has a City of the same Name.

Cuma, *Cuma*, once a Colony and famous City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which in 1207. was utterly ruined by the *Saracens*. The Ruines of it are yet visible, upon an Hill, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve Miles from *Naples* to the North West. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire, this City was wonderfully fortified; so that *Narses* the General of *Justinian* could not take it without a tedious Siege: and at this day the Ruines of it are wonderful: many Noble Antiquities are to be seen amongst them. The Bishops See, that was fixed here, is united with that of *Aversa*. *Virgil* speaks of an admirable Temple of *Apollo* and a Fortrefs that adorned this City in Ancient Times. Neither must it be forgotten, that the *Sibylla Cumana*, her Grot being in the neighbourhood, took her Title from hence: whose Verities prophesied so favourably of our Saviour, that *Julian* the *Apostate* thought fit to order them to be burnt. § The Ancients mention other places of the same Name. One, upon the Gulph of *Smyrna* in *Asia* Minor, now called *Foja Nova*, betwixt *Smyrna* and *Pergamus*; accommodated with a Port and Fortrefs. Near to which, the *Venetian* Fleet obtain'd a Victory over the *Turky* in the year 1650. Of the rest, nothing said.

Cumberland, is the most North-Western County of *England*; on the North bounded by *Scotland*; on the South and West it has the *Irish* Sea; and on the East *Lancaster*, *Westmorland*, the Bishoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*. It took its Name from the Inhabitants who being of the old *British* Race, called themselves *Kumbris* or *Kambri*. The Country though cold and uneven, is yet not unpleasant to the Traveller. And it affordeth great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl and Metals: nor is it destitute of

many *Roman* Antiquities, the Reliques of the *Roman* Garrisons who lay here to defend *Britain* from the devouring *Picts*. The principal City is *Carlisle*. Prince *Rupert* whilst he lived was Duke of *Cumberland* by the Creation of King *Charles* I. his Uncle, 1643. He dying without Issue *November* 30. 1682. that Honor is now in the Person of his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*. It became a Dukedom from an Earldom. For in the year 1525. *H. VIII.* conferred the Title of Earl of *Cumberland* upon *Henry* Lord *Clifford*, in whose Family it continued from thence to 1642. The *Eden* is the principal River of this County.

Cuneo, Cuneus: See *Coni*.

Cunningham, a County of *Scotland*, on the Western Shore over against the Isle of *Oran*; on the West it has the *Irish* Sea, on the North *Dunbarton* *Firth*, (which parts it from *Leniseth*), on the East *Cluyd* *dale*, and on the South *Kyle*. The chief Town is *Largis* on the *Irish* Sea, seventeen Scotch Miles from *Glasco* to the West.

Cunfar, one of the Names of the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

Curacao or *Curassaw*, one of the Islands known by the Name of *Sottovento* in the South America, over against the Province of *Venezuela*, betwixt *Oraba* and *Bonaire*. Taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Dutch* in 1632.

Curdistan, Chaldaea, a vast Province in *Asia*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*; containing *Chaldaea*; part of *Assyria* towards *Media*, and a great part of *Armenia* Major. The Western Bounds are closed by the River *Euphrates*, and the Eastern by the *Tigris*; having *Turcomans* to the North, and *Alidulis* to the South. The *Curdes*, a People partly *Mahometans*, *Heathens*, and *Christians*, take their Name from, and dwell in this Province. The ancient *Chaldaea* was divided into two parts; the one, North of *Mesopotamia*, in which *Ur* stood the Country of *Abraham*: the other, South of *Babylon*, near *Arabis* *Deserta*; a large *Champion* Country in which the *Philosophers* lived and flourished, whose fame became extended over all the East; and whose enquiries gave the first birth to *Astronomy*, *Aitrology*, *Magick*, *Philosophy* and *Theology*. *Babylon* was the Capital of the ancient *Chaldaea*.

La Cure, Cora, Chora, a River of *France*, arising in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and flowing through *Nivernois*, *Verzeley* or *Verzelet* and *Clameffy*, at *Vermonton*, just opposite to *Cremant* in the Dutchy of *Burgoyne*, falls into the *Sure*.

Cutes, an ancient Town of the *Sabines* in *Italy*; from whence the Name of *Quirites* became derived to the *Romans*; and remarkable also for being the Birth-place of *Numa Pompilius*. It is thought *Vesiovio* was afterwards built upon the Ruines of this Town.

Curetes, a Name of the ancient People of the Island of *Crete*.

Curtate, Diane Oraculum, a small Town on the Coast of *Arabia Felix*, towards the *Persian* Gulph; about twenty seven Miles to the North-West of *Cape Raz*, the most Eastern Point of that Country, and about eight from *Mascate* a City.

Curland, Curlandia, a Province of *Livonia*, called by the *Germans* *Maveland*, by the *Dutch* *Coetzlandt*, by the *French* *Courlande*, is bounded on the East by *Semigalen*, on the South by *Samogitia*, and on the North and West by the *Baltick* Sea. This Country belonged anciently to the *Teutonic* Order; but *Sigismund* *Augustus* King of *Poland*, in 1587. forced *Gerhardus* *Kesler* Master of that Order, to renounce their Right; and hold it, together with *Semigalen*, as a Fee of the Crown of *Poland*. So that ever since it has been separated from *Livonia*, and annexed to that Crown; and is still in the Possession of the Family of *Keslers*, as Dukes of *Curland*; and

Subjects to the Crown of Poland. The Capital City of it is *Guldinm*.

Curved, Avena, a River of Italy, in the State of the Church, in the Diocese of *Sabina*; between *Campagna* to the South, and *Umbria* to the North. It watereth *S. Lorenzo* and the Abby of *Farfa*; and then falls into the *Tiber*, fifteen Miles North of *Rome*.

Cutva, a Village of Hungary upon the *Danube*, between *Comara* and *Gran*. It is a Roman Town ruined.

Curzola, Corcyra Nigra, an Island of the *Adriatic* Sea, on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the State of *Venice*; which is twenty five Miles in length from North to South, and five in breadth. It has a small City or Town of the same Name, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*: and there are five other small Villages in it. It lies only five Miles from Cape *Cabicecello*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*.

Le Curzolart, Echinnader, Echine, five small Islands over against the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. Near to which, the Christians gain'd that Signal Naval Victory over *Selim II.* his Fleet in 1571. in the Battel, called the *Battel of Lepanto*.

Cusa, an ancient City of *Nubia* in *Africa*. And a River of the same Name in the Kingdom of *Morocco*.

Cusco, Cuscum, a great City of *Peru* in the South *America*, one hundred and twenty Miles East from *Lima*: It was the Royal City of the Kings of *Peru*, adorned with a stately Temple dedicated to the *Sun*, and divers noble Palaces and an admirable Fortrefs, when the *Spaniards* conquered it; but now despoiled and ruined. Yet it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

Cusli, a Province in *Aethiopia*.

Custrin, Custrinum, a City in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the East side of the River *Oder*, where it receives the *Wera*; four Miles North from *Frankfurt*: a very strong Place.

Cuzinat, a small Territory or District in *Aquitaine* in *France*.

East, a large Province of the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, lying eighty Leagues along the River *Gureygre* as far as to the River *Efabu*, East of the Province of *Tramochin*; and containing all the courses of the Mountain *Atlas* betwixt those two Rivers.

Cyclades, a Circle of little Islands in the *Archipelago*, surrounding the Island of *Delos*: call'd *Paros*, *Andros*, *Zea*, *Mucoli*, *Naxia*, *Quinimino*, &c.

Cytopes, the original Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily*, living about Mount *Etna*; whose extraordinary height mixt with *Serenens*, occasioned many Fictions amongst the Poets.

Cydonus, a River of *Cilicia* in *Asia* the *Less*, passing by *Cogni* and *Tharsus*. *Alexander the Great* took a desperate Sickness by bathing in it; and some say, the Emperor *Frederick Barbarosse* died of the coldness of its Water, as he returned from the East in the year 1100.

Cydonia, the same with *Canea* in *Candia*.

Cytlep, Celia, a City of *Sveiria* in *Germany*, upon the River *Sanna*, which a little lower falls into the *Sava*; it stands ten Miles from *Lambach* to the East, and as many from *Draburg* to the South-East. The Capital of a County of the same Name, and belongs to the Emperor of *Germany*: there is in it two very strong Castles, and many Roman Antiquities are thereabouts discovered.

Cynopolis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt* upon the Western part of the *Nile*; remark'd heretofore for the Worship of the God, call'd *Anubis*, in it.

Cynthus, a Mountain in the Island of *Delos*, up-

on which the ancient *Pagans* built a celebrated Temple in the honour of *Apollo*; who together with *Diana* was supposed to be born here of *Laona*.

Cyparissia, an ancient Town of the *Morca*, that did belong to the Government of *Messina*; and imparted its Name to the Cape and Gulph adjacent.

Cyprus, an Island of the *Mediterranean* Sea, call'd by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, *Kubros*: about sixty Miles North from the Shoars of *Syria*, and *Anatolia*; and extended in length from East to West two hundred and twenty; its Circuit about five hundred and fifty. This Island is very fruitful, the Air so pleasant, and the Hills abounding so with Metals, that it was by all the Ancients call'd *The Happy Island*. *Amimianus Marcellinus* saith, it could build a Ship and freight her out to Sea, out of what grew here, without the help of any other place. The first Inhabitants were the *Cilicians*, who yielded to the *Phenicians*, as these did to the *Greeks*: *Poolemy* the last King of this Island, knowing that *Cato* was sent against him by the *Romans*, put an end to his own Life. It continued in the hands of the *Greek* Emperors till 656. when it was conquered by the *Saracens*. In 807. the Emperors recovered it; but *Richard I.* King of *England*, going to the Holy War, in 1191. and being ill used by the Inhabitants, made a Conquest of it for *England*; and gave it to *Guy de Lusignan*, whose Successors were dispossest by the *Templars* in 1306. In 1472. the *Venetians* possessed themselves of it; in 1560. *Selim* the Grand Signior gained it from them, whose Successor at this day enjoys it, not without some Confusion and, as occasion serves, Insurrection of the Inhabitants against the *Turks*. There are three considerable places in it; *Morouge* at the West end, *Colesto* on the South side, and *Famagusta* on the same side more to the East; and about eight hundred and fifty Villages.

Cyprellia, See *Ipsala*.

Cyr, Ciropolis, Cyrus, the same with *Carin*.

Cyrene, See *Cairoon*.

Cythra, See *Corigo*.

Cyzicus, an ancient City of *Asia*, built in the twenty fourth *Olympiad* upon the *Propontis* and honoured in the Primitive Ages of Christianity with a Metropolitan See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. Over against the Ruins of it, stands a little Island, famous for the Marble that they call the *Marble of Cyzicus*.

Czabaw, Czastavia, a very small City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Crudimka*, nine Miles from *Prague* to the East, with a considerable Prefecture belonging to it. *John Ziska*, the famous Captain of the *Hussites*, who so sharply revenged the death of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, was here buried.

Czeben, See *Hermanstadt*.

Czenstokow or Czeselow, Czebocovia, a Town in *Poland*, upon the River *Warta*; twenty five Miles East of *Breslaw*, ten North-West of *Crasovia*. It is strong as well by Situation, as its Fortifications.

Czeremiss, a Province, or rather a People of *Moscovy*: reduced under the Empire of the Grand Duke in the year 1452. Lying on both sides of the River *Wolga*, betwixt the Cities *Novogorod-Nisi*, and *Casim*. They are partly Mahometans and partly Pagans, of the Race of the *Tatars*.

Czeremits, Sulonia, a Town in *Dalmatia*.

Czerwikow or Czernihaw, Czernobovia, a City and Duchy in *Poland*, upon the River *Deszna*, which falls into the *Nieper* at *Kiewia*, twenty eight Miles South-West of *Czerwikow*, or *Czernihaw*. This City is now in the hands of the *Russ*, as also the Dukedom thereunto belonging, call'd by the same name. They belonged originally to the *Russ*; and together with *Novogorod*, were conquered by *Uladislaw IV.* King of *Poland*;

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Poland; so that the *Russ* has only recovered what was his own.

Czernobel, a Town in the Palatinate of *Volhonia* in Poland upon the River *Uz*; two or three Leagues from the *Borysbenes*, of little consideration.

Czestoh, a Palatinate; and **Czesko**, a City upon the *Vistula*, seven *Polish* Miles above *Warszovia* or *Warszawa*.

Czyrkass, **Czyrcassia**, a strong Town in the *Ukraine* upon the *Nieper*, twenty seven *Polish* Miles beneath *Kjovia*, towards the *Euxine* Sea: it has suffered great Extremities of late years from the *Cossacks* and *Tatars*, being a Frontier to both those People.

Czyrkantzersee or **Zirichniez**, **Lugum**, a great Lake in the Province of *Carniola* in *Germany*; extended the space of four Miles betwixt the Woods and Mountains, towards *Italy*; full of Fish, ebbing and flowing extraordinarily, and begetting a fruitful Soil.

D A

Dabir or **Debir**, an ancient City of the *Amorites* in *Palestine* near *Hebron*. It had been formerly call'd *Kiryab-Sepber*, i. e. the City of Learning, as we read *Judg.* 1. 11. And was first taken by *Jehoiada*, *Josh.* 11. 21. afterwards by *Orniel*, *Judges* 3. 13. with a reward of the General *Caleb's* Daughter given him to Wife for his Victory.

Dabul, **Dabulum**, **Dunge**, a strong Maritime City with a large Port and a Cattle, at the Mouth of the River *Helvacho*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Guzarate*; but under the King of *Decan*: between *Daman* to the North, and *Goa* to the South, in 20. deg. of Lat.

Dacia, the ancient Appellation and Division of a large Country of *Europe*: bounded on the North by the *Carpathian* Mountains, and the River *Preuth*; on the East and South by the same River, together with the *Danube*; and by the *Theyff* on the West. It was divided into 1. *Dacia Ripensis*, which contained a part of the present *Hungary* and *Walachia*. 2. *Dacia Alpestris*, answering to another part of *Walachia* and to *Moldavia*. 3. *Dacia Mediterranea* or *Goepida*, in which was comprehended the present *Transylvania*. The *Albocensis*, *Sinis*, *Tauriss*, *Psephigi*, *Biepti*, &c. were the then Inhabitants of this Country, under the Government of Kings of their own; till *Trajan*, conquering *Decebalus*, reduced them into a Roman Province in the year of *Rome* 98. and affixed the Name of *Colonia Ulpia Trajana* to their Capital City, otherwise called *Varbel* or *Zarmisogeshusa*. The Greeks called this people, *Geta*: It was the Romans that derived the Title of *Daci* and *Deca* upon them. *Dacia* also in the Monastick Writers is put adverbly for *Daisia*, *Daci* for *Davis*, and *Dacicum* for *Danicum*. In the University of *Paris* the *Danish* College is called *Collegium Dacorum*. The *Danish* and the *Old* were the principal Rivers of *Dacia*.

Dacys, **Paropamisus**, a Province in the Greater *Asia*.

Dada, an ancient City of *Pfidia* in the Lesser *Asia*: otherwise by *Protolomy* and *Serabo* written *Adada* and *Adadada*.

Dadastans, an ancient City of *Bithynia* in *Asia* the Less, upon the Confines of *Galaria*: remarkable for the death of the Emperor *Jovian* here.

Dadivan, a delightful Plain four or five Leagues

in Circuit in the Province of *Farsistan* in *Persia*, between *Schiras* and *Lar*: richly planted with *Orange*, *Lemon*, and *Pomegranate* Trees; and traversed by a River that affords plenty of Fish. The *English* and *Dutch*, residing at *Ormus*, are wont to pass the end of the Summer here for pleasure.

Dafar, the Seat of the ancient *Homeritis* in *Arabia Felix*, upon the *Arabian* Sea.

Daghestan or **Dacheban**, a Province between the Kingdom of *Astracan* to the North, and the Province of *Schirwan* in *Persia* to the South: Inhabited by *Tatars*, under a Prince of their own, in security against Invasions by the means of inaccessible Mountains. The principal City here is *Tarku*.

Dagho, **Daghoa**, a small Island upon the Coast of *Livonia*, to the North of the Island of *Oesel*, in the *Baltick* Sea, at the mouth of the Bay of *Riga*, which has two Castles; and is under the King of *Sweden*.

Dagno, **Tbermidava**, a City of *Dalmatia* or *Albania*, upon the River *Drino*.

Dal or **Dae**, an ancient People of *Scythia Asiatica* upon the *Caspian* Sea, adjoining to the *Majfagese*.

Dalanguer, **Imaus**.

Dalecarle, **Dalecarlia** or **Dalarne**, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, towards the Mountains of *Savona* and *Norway*, which bounds it on the West; on the North it hath *Helsinga*; *Gestrucia* on the East, and *Vermelandia* on the South: a vast Country, but it has never a City or good Town in it. Taking this Name from the River *Dalecarle*, which is one of the most considerable of all the Rivers of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. It is a Mountainous Country.

Dalem, **Dalemum**, a small Town of the Duchy of *Limbürg* in the *Low Countries*, under the *Hollanders*. It stands upon a Stream two Leagues from *Lirge*, and three from *Aix la Chapelle*: fortified with a strong Cattle, and adorned with the Title of an Earldom, and likewise enjoying a Jurisdiction over a Territory of many Villages beyond the *Meuse*.

Dalta, a Province contained within *Westrogothia* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, between the Lake of *Vener* and the Prefecture of *Balwyns*. *Dalebourg* is the most considerable Town in it.

Dallentost, a Village and Cattle in *Eysel*, in the Duchy of *Fuliers*, which was the Seat of the ancient *Talitates*: sometimes called *Tallenford*.

Dalmatia, the Eastern part of the ancient *Myricum*, called by the Ancients *Delmio* or *Dalmatia*, from a City of that Name, its Capital. The Inhabitants of which revolting with about twenty Towns from the Kingdom of *Epirus*, called this small District by the Name of *Dalmatia*. Afterwards it was conquered by the *Romans*, and after this by the *Sclavonians*: called by the *Turks* *Bosnack*, by the *Poles* *Slowienska*, by the *Italians* *Schiavonia*, by the *French* *Dalmatie*. That Country which now goes by the Name, is but a small part of the ancient *Dalmatia*; lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and bounded on the North by *Croatia* and *Bosnia*, on the East by *Servia*, on the South by *Albania*, and on the West by the *Adriatick*; in which Bounds *Morlachia* is included. In the year 1076. Pope *Gregory VII.* in a Council held at *Salona*, actually erected this Country into a Kingdom, by the Investiture of *Demetrius*, then Duke of *Dalmatia*, with all the Ensigns of Royalty. Now the greatest part is under the *Turks*, but the Sea-Coasts and Islands are in the hands of the *Venetians*, who have taken several Forts from the *Turks* in this present War. The Common-wealth of *Ragusa* lies in *Dalmatia* also; which is not subject either to the *Turks* or *Venetians*; though it payeth a voluntary Tribute to the former; but in 1686. they were very earnestly with the Emperor of *Germany* by their Embassador,

basador, to undertake their Protection against the *Turks*. The *Slavonian* Language is spoken by the Natives of *Dalmatia*.

Dalton, a Market Town in *Lanarkshire* in the Hundred of *Leynshale*; seated in a Champaign Country, not far from the Sea.

Dam, a strong Town in *Flanders*, built of late years to secure *Bruges* against the *Hollanders*, from which it stands but one League towards the North. This is still in the hands of the *Spaniards*. § *Dam*, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Oder*, right over against *Stetin*, which is in the Possession of the King of *Sweden*. § *Dam*, a Town in *Gronningen*, three Miles from the chief City of that Province to the East, and one from *Delfzijl* to the West, seated upon *Damsterdiep*.

Damata, *Troozes*, once a City, now a small Town or Village on the Eastern Shoar of the *Morea*; twenty seven Miles from *Napoli* to the North-East, and fourteen from *Corinth* to the South-East.

Damas or *Damascus*, a celebrated Port on the West of *Malabar* in the Kingdom of *Guzurats*, upon the Coast of the Gulph of *Cambaya*, twenty Leagues from *Surate*, in 20. deg. of Northern Latitude: in the hands of the *Portuguese*; who built it, and have so strongly fortified it, that the *Great Mogul* in vain of late besieged it with forty thousand men.

Damascus, is the principal and the most ancient Town in *Syria*: seated in a Plain upon the *Chrysoberos*, or a River called the *Golden Stream* by the Ancients; surrounded with Mountains, one hundred and forty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South, and *Antioch* to the North. This City is so ancient, that it is not known when or by whom it was built; but it is mentioned by *Abraham*. In the succeeding Ages of the World, it followed the Fate of *Syria*, successively subject to all the four great Empires, and famous undevast. But then the Conversion of *S. Paul*, which happened in part near and in part within this City, is one of the greatest things that has in the Course of so many Ages befallen it. This was also one of the first great Cities the *Saracens* took from the *Romans*, after a Siege of six Months, in 636. by *Omar* the Successor of *Abubeker*. In 813. it was made the Seat of one of their *Califs*. *Babylon* being the second, and *Grand Cairo* the third. *Conradus* III. Emperor of *Germany* attempted in 1147. to reduce it, without any good Success, by reason of the Divisions amongst the Christians in the Holy Land. In 1298. it was taken by *Cassim* the *Turk*, and 30000 *Saracens* slain; but the *Saracens* soon after recovered it. About 1395. it became a Prey to that *Flagellum Dei*, (*Tamerlane*) the great *Scythian* Conqueror: After this it was subject to the Sultans of *Egypt*, till *Selim* I. about 1514. subjected it to the *Ottoman* Empire, under which it still is. This City is an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; the Seat of one of the *Turkish* *Viziers*; in a fruitful Valley, so extremely pleasant withal, as amongst many Writers to gain the Title of the *Paradise of the World*. Yet not mightily inhabited of later times; being more visited by Pilgrims of the *Turkish* and *Christian* Religions, than by Merchants. The Current of the Trade running by *Aleppo*, fifty Miles more North: It is now called by the *Turks*: *Scham*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 33. 00.

Dambee, a City and Kingdom in *Aethiopia* in *Africa*, near the Fountain of the *Nile*; which has a Lake in it of the same Name, (twenty five French Leagues in Length, and fifteen in Breadth) encompassed on all sides by Mountains, out of which arise a vast Number of Rivers to form this Lake, called *Bardambea*; the Sea of *Dambee*, in the *Aethiopic* Language; And out of these Waters, three united: the

Nile springeth, at some Distance from the Mountains. See *Nile*. There are twenty one Islands standing in this Lake; the chiefest of which is *Dok*.

Damata, a City of *Egypt*, upon one of the more Eastern Mouths of the *Nile*: Anciently called *Tamiasis* or *Damata*, and now by the *Arabians* *Damiat*. This City stands on the opposite Shoar to *Pelusium*, and grew out of the Ruins of it. Taken by the Christians in 1218. But in 1221. they were forced to restore it, being involved in such Miseries by the Waters that were let loose upon them, that they must otherwise have perished. After this it was retaken by *Lewis IX* in 1249. who being afterwards taken Prisoner by the *Sultan*, was forced to restore it as his Ransom; after which the *Saracens* burnt it. This is an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; and now a great, well peopled City, and one of the Keys of that Country. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 31. 10.

Dammartin, or *Dampmartin*, *Domum Martini*, a Town in the Province of the *Ile of France* near *Paris*. Adorned with a Collegiate Church; and famous in *French* History for the Earls of the House that derive their Name from it.

Damos, *Leon*, a River in *Phanicia*, which ariseth from Mount *Lebanon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sidon* and *Bayrut*.

Damut, *Damos*, or *Damos*, a Kingdom of the higher *Aethiopia*, heretofore under the *Abyssins*; but now torn from them by the *Galla*. Its Situation is towards the Lake of *Zaira*. There are many Golden Mines in it; and a City, the Capital, of the same Name.

Dampierre, a Barony in the Territory of *Aunis* in *France*, upon the River *Bouonne* or *Volturna*.

Dantvillers, *Dantvillerum*, or *Dantvillers*, *Dantvillerium*, a strong Town in *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Maas*, seated upon a Hill, five Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and about eight *German* Miles from *Thionville* to the West. Taken by the *French* in 1637. and annexed to the Dutchy of *Lorraine*; but in 1673. dismantled.

Danaburg. See the *Nieper*.

Danby, an ancient Castle in the Tract of *Cleveland* in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*; seated near a large Park and Chase of the same Name. First advanced to the Dignity of an Earldom by King *Charles I.* in the Person of *Henry Danvers* of the Line of the Lord *Latimer*, to whom this Castle did antiently belong; and afterwards upon the Default of Issue from the said *Henry*, in the Person of *Thomas Osborn*, created by King *Charles II.* Baron of *Kington* and Viscount *Latimer* in 1673. and Earl of *Danby* the year after: The now Marquess of *Caecarburgh*, from King *William*.

Dandait, an ancient People of *Germany*, of great Power in the twelfth Century; and so addicted to their *Paganism*, that *VValdemar* King of *Denmark* with the Princes of *Pomerania* and *Saxony* were obliged to force them by Sea and Land to bear *Christianity* preached amongst them.

Dangala, or *Daneala*, a City of the *Upper Aethiopia*, upon the *Nile*, in the Tract of *Nubaa*, (whereof it is the Capital) and in the Kingdom of *Goshani*, towards the North. Long. 32. Lat. 10.

Danneberg, or *Daneberg*, a Town and County in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; upon the River *Terza*, four Miles from the *Elb*, and seven from *Luxemburgh* to the South-East: The Town has a Castle belonging to it. The County belongs to the Duke of *Sax*, and is extended from East to West upon the *Elb*, between the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh* to the North, the Marquitate of *Brandenburg* to the South and East, and the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh* to the West: It had heretofore Barls of its own; but Ni-

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colas, the last of them, in 1203. sold it to Otto Duke of Brunsvick: Of later Times it was under the Duke of Welfembuel, and by him was granted in 1671. to the Duke of Zell.

Dantick, *Danzick*, *Dantiscum*, *Gedanum*, called by the Inhabitants and *Poles Danzig*, and *Danzig* by the *Germanis*; is a well fortified City of Poland; the Capital of Prussia, in the little Pomerania, with a noble Haven and Castle upon the *Vistula* which a League below dischargeth it self into the Bay of *Danzick*, a Part of the *Baltick* Sea. So watered by two other Rivers, the *Redaun* and the *Motlau*; towards the South and West it has some Hills, which in 1636. were first fortified against the *Suedes*. This City is Imperial and Free, belonging originally to the Empire. *Primslaus* King of Poland, in 1295. first walled it against the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, as *Cromerus* saith, *lib. 11.* After this it was betrayed to the *Marquess of Brandenburg* by one *Peter* Chancellor of Pomerania, who being in wrath with *Uladislaus* *Lochius* his Master, King of Poland, and the Cause thereupon surpris'd by the *Teutonick* Order, (who pretended to assist *Uladislaus*) they demanded a vast Sum of Money, which the Citizens refusing to pay, they proceeded to take the City, to plunder and slay great Numbers of the Inhabitants. In 1310. *Sigismundus* *Aupstus* took away half the Customs upon their Disrespect to his Ambassador, who was sent to quiet them, then in Tumult and Disorder: He reserved also the greater Causes to the Determination of the Diet of Poland, contrary to the Privilege granted by *Casimirus* his Predecessor. In 1569. *Stephanus* King of Poland, prohib'd them, for taking part with the House of *Austria* against him; which Quarrel was ended by the Mediation of the Neighbouring Princes. In 1597. *Uladislaus* IV. had also some Controversies with this City about their Imports. The Protestant Religion is embraced here, the Roman Catholic tolerated. No Man is admitted into the Senate, except he be a *Lutheran*. In 1596. the Senate granted the Jesuits the Monastery of *S. Bridget*, and *S. Maries* Church; but the City opposed it so vigorously, that three Days after they were forced to recall their Edict. In 1637. this City was forced to burn her own Suburbs to prevent their being taken by the *Suedes*. It lies in Long 41.30. Lat 54.20.

Danube, *Danubius*, *Ister*, is one of the greatest Rivers in Europe, and no less celebrated both in Antient and Modern Story: Called *Danubius* and *Ister*, whence *Ovid*. *lib. 1. de Pont.*

Sas vasis *Uxtrivpa* *vicina* *Bisominis* *Istri.*

The upper part near the Fountains, was for the most part called the *Danube*; and the lower from *Ilyricus* or *Sclavonia*, the *Ister*, as *Pliny* saith; by the *Germanis* *Danaw*, by the *French* *Danube*, by the *Italians* *Danubio*, by the *Poles* *Dunay*, by the *Turks* *Tunay*. It ariseth in the County of *Bar* in *Suebia*, four German Miles from *Fresburg* to the East, and nine from *Bast* to the North-East; running North-East, it passeth by *Ulm*, having received a great many smaller Rivers on both Sides, which for Brevity I must omit. At *Leuny* it entereth *Bevaria*, and a little further from the South receiveth the *Leck*, which passeth by *Ausprug*; and still continuing its Course as far as *Regensburgh*, it then turns and runs more Easterly to the Confines of *Austria*, where at *Passaw* it entertains the vast River *Lin*, which comes from *Inspruck*, and brings many other with it; from hence it goeth to *Vienna*, where it makes an Island; then washeth the Walls of *Fresburg* the Capital of the Upper Hungary, where it divides and makes the Island of *Schaer*: at *Conora* it unites again, and goes on to *Gran*, bending its Course more Southerly; from

whence it passeth to *Buda* the Capital of all Hungary, where it makes two other Islands, one above *Buda*, and another a little below *Colozza*. The *Sarawitz*, which comes from *Alba Regalis*, falls into it from the West; then the *Drave* at *Esseck*; then the *Tibiscus* a vast River of Upper Hungary from the East; and the *Sava* again on the West by *Belgrade*, which is the first Town of *Serovia*; from hence its Course is more East, having *Moldavia*, *Vlacia*, and *Bialograd* on the North, *Servia* and *Bulgaria* on the South; where it makes many Isles, and then entereth the *Euxine* or *Black* Sea by three great Outlets; the two more Northerly, being as it were reunited in the very Entry of them into the Sea. *Dr. Edward Browne*, in his Travels, saith; That at *Crainburgh*, not far distant from the Head, it appeared a considerable Stream; a little after from the City *Ulm* in *Suecia*, where it beginneth to be Navigable, it continues a long Course; passing by *Ingolstadt*, *Ratisbone*, *Seraubing*, *Passaw*, *Liniz* and *Vienna*, unto *Fresburg*; from whence through Hungary it makes a Course of above three hundred Miles, before it passeth by *Belgrade*. It drinks in above sixty considerable Rivers; and in a sober Account performs a Course of above 1500 Miles, from its Rise to its Fall. This River has had many Naval Fights upon it between the *Turks* and *Christians*. At one time there were twenty Gallies, eighty small Pinnaces, and little less than a hundred Ships of Burthen employed upon it, in a Siege of *Buda*. At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great brought two hundred Ships and Gallies up the Stream; the *Hungarians* sent so many from *Buda* down the Stream, that after a sharp Encounter, the *Hungarians* took twenty, and forced the rest on shoar near the Camp; so that *Mahomet* was forced to burn them to prevent their being taken by the *Christians*. This perhaps is more than can be said of any other River in the World. It abounds in good Fish, as *Trouts*, *Perches*, large and delicious Carps, exceeding (saith *Dr. Browne*) any I have seen, &c. some of which is every Year fished, and sent into other Parts. This River, to conclude, was for many Ages the Boundary on this Side of the Roman Empire, and against the barbarous Nations; accordingly the Roman Legions had their Stations upon its Banks: they were the Founders of many of the Cities; and many memorable Actions in those early Days happened near it, sometimes between the *Romans* themselves, and sometimes between them and the *Barbarians*.

Danvillers. See *Danvillers*.

Daphne, a delightful Village of old in *Syria*, upon the Banks of the River *Orontes*, five Miles from *Antioch* the Great. Where was a large famous Cypress-Wood consecrated to *Apollo*, with a Temple to his Honour also, and another to *Diana*; and a Spring called the Fountain of *Daphne*. The *Romans* for some time kept a Legion here, till they found their Men effeminated by the Pleasures of the Place. *Pompey* the Great, charmed with its Beauty, became a Benefactor to it. *Constantine M.* built a House of Pleasure in it in the Year 326. *Galus* caused the Body of the Martyr *Babylas*, the Patriarch of *Antioch*, to be transported hither; whereupon it is said *Apollo* surceased his Oracle. *Julian* the *apostate* commanded the said Body to be removed in 362. After which the Temple of *Apollo* was so consumed in a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, that in *S. Chrysostom's* time only one Pillar, now nothing is remaining thereof. And the Christian Emperors succeeding *Julian* erected Churches in its Room.

Watson, *Alpheus*, a River in the middle of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ladon* (which falls into the *Orfea*) and divides at *Pilus*: one Branch called *Iliaco*.

Iliaco, runs West, and entereth the Ocean over a Saint *Zant*; the other (*Alpeo*) runs South, and entereth the Gulph of *Arcadia*, over against the Town of *Seroffbad*, 20 Miles North-West of *Arcadia*.

Darby, *Derby*, *Derbia*, is both a City and a County in *England*. The County has *Nottinghamshire* on the East, *Leicestershire* on the South, *Staffordshire* on the West, and *Yorkshire* on the North. The River *Derwent* divides it into two Parts, running North and South, and at last falls into *Trent*, which is its Southern Boundary. That Part which lies East of *Derwent* is plain and fruitful; the Western Parts are more mountainous and barren, but abound in Mines of Lead, Iron, Coals, and afford good Pasture for Sheep. In the South-East Part of this County upon the River *Derwent*, lieth the City of *Derby*, which first takes its Name from the River, and then lends it to the County: A fine, rich, well-traded City. On the East Side it has *Derwent*, covered by a Stone-Bridge; on the South it hath a clear Rivolet called *Mertenbrook*; and within it five Parish-Churches. *Thomas Lord Staveley* was created Earl of *Darby* in 1486, by *Henry VII.* in the first Year of his Reign. The present *William Stanley*, who is the ninth Earl of this Family (and the fourth of *England*) succeeded *Charles* his Father in 1672. A Title heretofore enjoyed, first by the Earls of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, and afterwards by several Princes of the *Royal Family*.

Darda, a strong Fort at the North end of the Bridge of *Esbeck*, built by the *Turks* in 1685, and taken by the *German* when they burnt the Bridge: Retaken by the Duke of *Lorraine* in 1687, and designed to be fortified, but soon after deserted rather, that the *Turks* might have a free Passage to their ruin, as came to pass Aug. 12. 1687. when they received the greatest Overthrow near this Place, which has befallen them in this last Century. See *Mobatz*.

The *Dardanelles*, *Dardanium*, *Dardania*, are two Castles built by *Mabomet II.* The one in *Europe*, where anciently stood *Cestus*; the other in *Asia*, in the place of *Abidos*, upon the straightest part of the *Hellespont*. They stand two hundred Miles South of *Constantinople*, as being the Keys of that City. The famous *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw them in 1655, thus describes them (as he is translated). That which is in *Romania*, on the Side of *Europe*, is built in a triangular Form, at the Foot of an Hill, which commands and covers it; where there is a little Town. This Castle hath three Towers covered with Lead, whereof two are towards the Land, and the third which is the biggest, upon the Harbor. It hath (said he) as I could discern with a Perspective Glass, about twenty Port-holes level with the Water; in which, besides what I could observe by my Glasses, I was assured that a Man might easily creep into some of the Guns, they were of such a prodigious Bore. The other on the *Asia* Side is in a Plain, and seemed to me to be almost square. It hath three Towers on each Side, and a Dungeon or Platform in the Middle, but not so many Port-holes as the other. These Castles are of no Strength to Landward, being only designed against Ships, as Mr. *Sandys* and all observe; but they were kept by strong Garrisons. This Place is famous for the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, the Passage of *Xerxes* by a Bridge of Boats, the Passage of the *Turks* a little above these Castles; and of later times for three Naval Victories obtained here by the *Venetians*, in 1655, 1656, and 1657. Since that the *Turks* have built two other Castles, which bear just upon the entrance of the *Hellespont*, about three Miles more South than the old *Dardanelles*. That on *Asia* Side lieth not above two Miles from *Troas* upon a flat Ground. That on *Europe*, on the side of a Hill,

with round Towers, and several Ascents at the old Fashion, as Mr. *VVheeler* observes; which, he saith, were built since Mr. *Sandys*'s time, and in all probability since 1655. upon the Occasion of those *Venetian* Victories. The *Turks* call *Lepanto* and *Patras*, at the entrance of the Bay or Gulph of *Lepanto*, the *Dardanelles*, by way of Allusion. There are two other such Castles call'd the *Dardanelles* of the Gulph of *Larta* in *Epirus*, eighty English Miles North-West from *Lepanto*.

Dardania, the ancient Name of a Country in the upper *Mesia*, which became afterwards a part of *Dacia*, and now makes properly the South Quarter of the Province of *Servia*, wherein *Nizza* and *Uscopia* stand. § Also an ancient Town and Province of *Troas* in *Asia the Less*, mentioned by *Mela*, *Pliny*, &c.

Darba, a Country, City, and River in the Division of *Biledulgeridia* in *Africa*. The River is subject to an annual Inundation, which beginning in *April* (if a great one) makes a fruitful Year. Towards this River stands the City *Darba* in *Darba* properly so called, which is one of the three Parts this Country is divided into: the others being *Isara* and the Kingdom of *Teslete*. This Country lies between the Kingdom of *Morocco*, *Tesser*, and *Seggelomeffa*; under the Obedience of the King of *Teslete*, who is a Tributary to the Emperor of *Morocco*. It abounds particularly with excellent Palm-Trees.

Daria, an ancient Episcopall City of *Mesopotamia*, sixteen Miles from *Nisibin*. It has also been called *Anastasiopolis*, and *Anastasia*, from its Founder, the Emperor *Anastasius*.

Darien, a City upon the Gulph of *Urraba* with a great River in the Province of *Terra Firma* in the South *America*. The See of this City has been transferred thence to *Panama*, being not so considerable a Place as formerly. The River is otherwise called the River of *S. John*, and *El Rio Darien*.

Darling, a Market-Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, upon a Branch of the River *Mole*; which at a Place, called the *Swallow*, by the Foot of a Hill here falls under Ground and rises again the Distance of a Mile thence, near *Norbury*.

Darlington, a Market-Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; the Capital of its Wapentake; with a fair Bridge over the River *Skerne*, where there runs another small Rivolet into it.

Darmstadt, *Darmstadium*, a Town and Landgrate in the County of *Geraver* in *Franconia*, upon the River *Darmstadt*, which has a fine Castle; where the Landgrate of *Geraver* or *Darmstadt* resides. It stands two Miles from the *Rhine*, and three from *Francfore* on the *Main* towards the South. And belongs to a Branch of the House of the Landgraves of *Hesse*, thence entitled, the Princes of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

Daroca, a Town in the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Xiloca*, four or five Leagues from *Calatajud*, and about ten from *Saragossa*.

Dartford, a large Market-Town in *Kent* in *Sutton* Lath upon the River *Darent*, not far from the Influx thereof into the *Thames*. The Rebellion of *John Tyler* (alias *Jack Straw*.) in the Reign of *Richard II.* in 1381. began here.

Derwent, a River in *Derbyshire*; another in *Cumberland*; and a third in *Yorkshire*. Sir *Francis Ratcliff* of *Disston* in the County of *Cumberland*, was made Earl of *Darwans-Water*, by *K. James II.* August 24. 1687. Baron of *Tindale*, and Viscount *Ratcliff* and *Langley*. See *Derwent*.

Daventry, a Market and great Road-Town in *Northamptonshire* in the Hundred of *Faufeley*, upon a Rivolet that falls into the *Nen*.

Daulis, Daulis, an ancient City of Phocis in Achaia, not far from Delphi to the South. It has sometime been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Athens; now ruined. S^a A second in Macedonia, whose modern Name is Eludafagni.

Dauphine, Adbriges, Delphinatus, a great Province in the South-East part of France; bounded on the East by Piedmont, on the North by Savoy and La Bresse, from which it is separated by the River Rhone; on the West by Lion and Vivarais, from which the same River divides it; and on the South by Provence. It had heretofore Princes of its own, called the Dauphines; but Humbertus II. their last Prince, in 1343. gave this Principality to Philip de Valois King of France; upon Condition that the eldest Son of the King of France should bear this Title, which has been ever since observed. The principal City is Grenoble.

Dat. See Acqs.

The Dead-Sea. See Asphaltites.

Deak, a Member of the Town and Port of Sandwich in Kent; of Note for the Harbours of Fleets from time to time here, in Order to sail East or West.

Dean. See the Forest of Dean.

Deanz, Magna, a Market-Town in Gloucestershire, in the Hundred of S. Brissels.

Deben, a River in Suffolk, upon which Woodbridge and Debenham stand. It discharges it self into the Sea twelve Miles below the latter.

Debenham, a Market-Town in Suffolk, in the Hundred of Thedwastree, upon the River Deben.

Debir. See Debris.

Deccan, or Deccan, is a very great Kingdom in the Promontory of Malabar in the East-Indies; bounded on the West by the Indian or Arabian Ocean, on the North by the Kingdom of Guzerat, on the East by that of Golconda, and on the South by the Kingdom of Bisnagar. The Capital of it is Vijapur; and the greatest part has been subdued by the Moguls, or divided into petty Kingdoms; of which see Mr. Thevenot's Travels. The Portuguese overcame Goa, (a Member of this Kingdom) in 1510. and have ever since possessed it.

Deceze, Decesia, a Town in the Province of Normandy in France, seven or eight Leagues from Nevers; standing in an Islet of the Layre, where the River Airon beds with the Layre. It is a Place of some Consequence, belonging to the Dukes of Nevers who have a Castle here. And the Roman Medals that have been found at it, demonstrate the Antiquity of it.

Deodington, a Market-Town in Oxfordshire, in the Hundred of Wyotton.

Debham, a Market-Town in Essex, in the Hundred of Lexden.

Dee, Deva, a River called by the Welsh, Friday, riseth in Merionethshire from the Lake of Llynegid; and running North-West, takes in the River Alwen in the same County; then passeth into Denbighshire, and becomes a Boundary between that and Shropshire, admitting (another of its boundaries) the River Kenig; and passing by Bangor the famous old Welsh Monastery, it entereth Cheshire at Stockbridge. At Afford it takes in another small River, and in Flintshire the River Allen; so having divided Cheshire from Flintshire at VVest-Chester, it falls into the Irish Sea, making a great Haven, called by the Welsh See, Bru, by the English Dea-Mouth. S^a Dee, Dea, a River in Galloway in Scotland, which riseth in the Borders of Coila; and running South takes in many other small Rivers, and at last buries it self in Solway Firth; which parts Scotland from the North-West of England at Kirkcubrig, a famous Town of Galloway.

Deffing, a Market-Town in Lincolnshire in the Hundred of Neffe.

Deffan, Oxus. See Geichen.

Delize, Dordomana, a City of Persia.

Delbrugh, Delbrugia, a small Town in the Circle of Westphalia in Germany, between the Rivers Ems and Lippe. Its ancient Inhabitants were the Bruicri whom Germanicus overthrew.

Dele, or Dyle, Dila, a River rising near the Village Thile in Brabant in the Low-Countries; running by Louvain, and after the Reception of the Demer, falling into the Scheldt at Rupel-Monde.

Delft, Delphi, a City of the Province of Holland, which gives name to a District; one of the principal Cities of that State; very populous and well built. Here is the Monument of William of Nassau, the Founder of the Low-Country Liberty, who was here assassinated by the Spaniards, in 1584. And likewise another of Admiral Trump. It is not above one League from the Hague, three from Rotterdam, and as many from Leiden, in a Plain. In the year 1536. a Fire almost entirely destroyed it. The Town Delft-Haven, within a quarter of a League of Rotterdam, is under the Jurisdiction of this City.

Dell, Crateres, two little deep Lakes, mention'd by the Ancients, in the Island of Sicily near Catania. They were consecrated by the Natives to the Dis Palisci.

Delly or Delsi, a great City and Kingdom under the Mogul in the East-Indies, upon the River Gemna, a hundred Miles from Agris to the N. towards Labor: length of time had much wasted it; whereupon Chah Jehan, the Father of Aurang Zeb Emperor of that Country, in 1625. built up another vast one by it, called Chah Jehan-Abad, or shorter Jehan-Abad, that it might be the Capital of his Empire: since which it has flourished, and increased above any City in the Indies, as Bernierus (cited by Barbier) saith, who had often seen it. This City was the Seat of Porus the Indian King, who made himself famous by his Wars with Alexander the Great. Near it stands a Pyramid or Obelisk of Stone, which by its unknown Characters seems to be of great Antiquity; thought in the Indies to have been erected by Alexander the Great after the Defeat of Porus. The River Gemna on which this City stands, runs East, and falls into the Ganges. The Fortrefs of it is half a League in compass, with round Towers at the distance of every ten Battlements: the Ditches are full of Water, Wharfed with Stone; and it has lovely Gardens round about it. In this Citadel is the Royal Palace. The Town has no Ditches, but Walls filled up with Earth behind, and Towers.

Delmenhorst, Delmenborffium, a small Town in the Principality of Oldenbourg in Germany upon the River Delmen, which denominates it and soon after falls into the Weser. It hath the honor of the Title of an Earldom; three Leagues from Bremen, and a little more from Oldenbourg. Under the King of Denmark ever since 1667.

Delos, Or ygia, Lagia, Aferis, Midia, Cyrbon, a famous Island of the Archipelago, the chief of the Cyclades, towards Europe: called by the Modern Greeks plurally Δελος, as comprehending the other Island Rhene or Rheus with it, because these two at a distance seem to make but one Island. And by Mariners Sille, by a corruption of the Δελος. Apollo and Diana were supposed to be born here. The former had here his Temple and his Oracle; some Ruines whereof, with others of a Theatre, a School, &c. are yet visible at Sillies, that is, the ancient City Delos, called afterwards Arbene Adriane, which is little inhabited now. In the middle of the Island stands the Mountain Cynlus, which gave the Epithet of Cynthis to Diana; not above one hundred and twenty five foot high, and therefore short of Joudou-
ing

ing the Island, as it was represented to do in the ancient account. It is a Rock of Marble. The whole Island is covered with heaps of the same. Besides which, it yields Mastick, and Hares in the like abundance as formerly when it received the Name of *Lagria* from them. Called *Delos*, says *Aristotle*, because it shew'd it self of a sudden in a place where no Island was before: which might be the reason of the Ancients fancying that it sometime floated.

Delphi, *Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, at the foot of Mount *Parnassus*, which in ancient times was very great, though not walled otherwise than by the steep Rocks that encompassed it: it had a Castle which stood on the top of a Rock, now called *La Castri*. This Place once so famous for the most admired and rich Temple of *Apollo Pythius* and the Oracle which the *Gauls* under *Brennus* attempted in vain to spoil, in Christian times became a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*: but since it fell into the hands of the devouring *Turks*, it is become a poor small Village twenty Miles West from *Leucadia*, forty from *Lepanto* to the East, and about seven, saith *Baudrand*, from the Bay of *Corinth*. It is observed by *Suidas*, *Cedrenus*, *Nicephorus*, and divers others, that about the time of the Nativity of our Saviour, this *Pythian Oracle* became dumb. And *Augustus*, being astonished at its silence, received for answer,

*Me Puer Hebraeus, divos Deus ipse gubernans,
Cedere sede jubet tristemque redire sub arcum;
Arvis ergo dehinc tacitis abcedito nostris.*

Nero afterwards plundered it of five hundred Statues of Brass, with all its Wealth, broke down its Buildings, and distributed the Lands belonging to it amongst his Souldiers.

Delta, an Island made by the *Nile* in *Egypt*, of the fashion of the Letter Δ in the Greek, in the way as that River flows from *Cairo*. *Ptolomy* mentions two, a greater and a less of this sort. The ancient City *Bufris* did stand in the midst of this Island.

Demer, *Tabuda*, a River in *Brabant*.

Demetriade, *Dimirado*, *Demetrias*, an ancient City of *Magnesia* in the Province of *Thessalia* in *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph dell *Armiro*, or the *Pelagius sinus* of the *Clasficks*. It has been heretofore a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Larissa*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the East.

Denbigh, *Denbiza*, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*, has the *Irish Sea* on the North; *Flintshire* on the East; *Merynoth* on the South, and *Caernarvan* on the West. The principal Rivers are *Clwyd*, *Elway*, and *Couwey*; which last separates this Shire from *Carnarvan*. The West part is barren; the middle, where the *Clwyd* runneth, is plain and very fruitful; the last part (except what lies upon the *Dee*) is less fertile. *Denbigh*, the principal Town, stands upon a declining Rock. *H. Lucy* Earl of *Lincoln* obtaining a Grant of this Place from *Edward I.* walled it, and set up a Castle on the South side; but wanting Water, and being of difficult Access, the Inhabitants have by degrees removed their Dwellings nearer the River; and in *Mc. Cambden's* time were building a second Church, the former not being able to contain the Inhabitants. This Town has the River *Aled* or *Elwy* on the West, and the *Clwyd* on the East, which meet beneath it to the North: it has a Bridge over both of them; the later Maps place the *Elwy* on the South of the Town. It stands fifteen Miles from *Chester* to the West, and four from *S. Asaph* to the South. The Right Honorable *William Fielding* is Earl of *Denbigh*, and the fourth Earl of his Family.

Dendermonde, *Teneramunda*, is a strong Town

in *Flanders* upon the River *Schelde*, where the *Tenera* from *Alost* falls into it; lying in the middle between *Gans* and *Amwerp*, about five Leagues from either.

Denmark, *Denemarck*, *Dania*, *Cimbrius Chersonesus*, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *Danmare*, by the *Poles* *Dunaska*. Is one of the most ancient Kingdoms of *Europe*, yet of no great Extent. Part of a vast Peninsula, (called of old *Cimbrius Chersonesus*, in middle time *Jutland*) and some Islands in the Eastern and *Baltick* Sea, make the body of this Kingdom; except that the Kingdom of *Norway*, together with *Greenland*, *Island*, and *Feroe* is now annexed to it. It was once a part of the Kingdom of the *Goths*, but now a separate Kingdom, consisting of two parts, *Jutland* and the *Isles*. The North of *Jutland* only is under the King of *Denmark*, viz. *Norr Jutland*, and the Northern parts of *Suder Jutland*. Of the Islands, *Zeland*, *Fynen* and *Bornholm* in the *Baltick* Sea, and *Island* in the *Virgivan* Ocean are the chief. *Copenhagen* is the Isle of *Zeland* is the Capital of the whole. There were also three Counties on the *Norway* side; *Blecken*, *Sebania* and *Hiland*, which belonged originally to *Denmark*; but in 1645. by the Treaty of *Brombo*, these and some other Islands were surrendered by *Christian IV.* to the *Sweedes* for ever; and again in 1658. and 1660. confirmed to the *Sweedes*. This Kingdom had heretofore the Isles of *Shetland* on the North of *Scotland*, which were granted to *James VI.* as a part of his *Queens Dowry*. The King of *Denmark* possesseth also in *Germany*, 1. Half the Dukedom of *Holsatia*. 2. The Counties of *Oldenburg*, and that of *Delmenhorst*; which two fell to him by Inheritance from the last Count of *Oldenburg*. Till 1660. the Crown was Elective; but then made Hereditary by *Frederick III.* The *Danes* have also enlarged their Princes Bounds by planting a New *Denmark* in the North of *America*. This Kingdom once was one of the most Powerful in *Europe*; (as may be remembered more particularly to us, by their Incursions into *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*); where they maintained War with our Ancestors above three hundred years together: But by the Fate of Time, War, and other humane Calamities, reduced to the state in which it now is. The *Danish* Writers derive its Name, and pretend to give a Catalogue of their Kings; from *Dan* the Son of *Jacob*. It is a cold Climate, but fruitful enough in Corn, Cattle and Fish; and the greatest Revenue of the Crown comes from the Toll that is payed for passing the Sound.

Denia, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, over against the Isle of *Tu-ca*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, eleven Miles from *Valencia* to the South.

Dennis, a celebrated Nunnery in the *Low Countries*, upon the Road from *Valenciennes* to *Doway*; where the Chapter is composed of 18 *Chanoinesses*, who are all Ladies of Quality, taking the Title of *Comtesses* of *Osirevan*, from their founder *S. Aldobert*, an Earl of *Osirevan*, who left both his Estate and Dignity to them. They enter into no Vows Marry at their pleasure, leaving only their thanks to the Chapter for the honour they have enjoyed by it.

St Dennis en Claus, ad *Santum Dionysium in Vallibus*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Orleans* in *France*.

St Dennis Carriere, a Town and a famous Monastery in the Isle of *France*, two Leagues from *Paris* to the South; one of the richest Monasteries in that Kingdom, upon the River *Crus*, which a little lower falls into the *Sein*. The Abbey was founded in 636. by *Dagobert* King of *France* in honor of *S. Dennis*, whose Bones sleep here. But the Church

was rebuilt since by *Suggerus* one of their Abbots, in three Years and three Months, ending in 1144. Here are the Tombs of the Kings of France. Some of which have died here too.

St. Dennis, a Town in *Normandy* in the Forest of Lyons, on the Borders of *Beauvois*, in which *Henry I.* King of England died.

Deptford, a large Town in *Kent* in *Sutton Lath*; situated at the fall of the River *Ravensburn* into the *Thames* amongst rich and low Meadows, and provided with a Dock and Store-house for the Navy Royal. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

Derbent, *Caucasie Portæ, Porta ferrea, Alexandria*, a City of *Persia* upon the *Caspian Sea*, between the Foot of Mount *Caucasus* and that Sea; on the Borders of *Georgia*, near the River *Korr*: called by *Turky* *Demir*, or *Temir Capi*; that is, the *Iron Gate*: not that there is any *Iron Gate*, but by reason of the Strength and Fortifications of this City; which are such as may resist the fury of almost any Enemy, the Passage being but three hundred Paces. It has a fine Haven and a strong Castle, in the hands of the King of *Persia*; but it is declining, the lower part next the Sea, being little or nothing inhabited. It is said *Alexander the Great* built this City, to shut up that Passage against the *Scythians*, who were always the Terror of the civilized World, and have been often the Scourges of it. Long. 80. 00. Lat. 49. 00.

Derbices, an ancient People about the Mountain *Caucasus* in *Persia*, towards the *Caspian Sea*, and the Confines of *Scythia*; said to be very Cruel and Barbarous in many Customs.

Derby, See *Darby*.

Derham East, a Market Town in *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Milford*.

Dernis, a Town and Fortress in *Dalmatia* upon an Hill near the River *Cicola*. Taken and burnt by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice* in 1684.

Derott, *Lacone*, a famous City in the *Egyptian Delta*, which is still extant, and of some consideration; but without any Walls, as *Zegerus* saith.

Derpt, *Torpatum*, a City of *Livonia*, called *Zurigo* by the *Russ*. A small City belonging to the *Poles*, in the Province of *Odesipoa*, upon the River *Embeck*, near the Lake of *Pebas* on the West side, twenty one Miles from *Kuel* to the South-East, and fourteen from *Pleskow* to the West. Anciently a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Riga*, from 1230. but the Bishopsrick is now extinct. Taken by the *Suedes* in 1625, under the Command of *James de la Gardie*. And in 1632, there was an University opened in it by *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*.

Derry, *Roboreum, Derra, Deria*, commonly called *London-Derry*, is both a City and a County in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The County is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the East by *Antrim*, on the South by *Tyrone*, and on the West by *Dunglals*; and was heretofore called *Cobane*. The City is a Colony from *London*, sent about an hundred years since into these parts; and in 1664, the Bishops See was removed from *Rapes* hither. In the great Massacre it preferred it self, and afforded shelter to as many as fled to it; the *Irish* being neither able to surprize, nor Master it: seated on the Western Shoar of the Lake of *L. Foyle*, twelve Miles from the Sea. Several thousands of this place perished through Sicknels and Fatime in the time they held it out for King *William*. At last they were relieved by Major General *Kirke*, July, 19. 1689. whereupon King *James II.* his Men decamped, leaving little appearance of a Siege behind them by the damage done to the Houses or Walls. For after King *James's* own presence and all the inviting means

that could be used by him, proved ineffectual to alter the resolutions of the People by Persuasion, they thought to have reduced it by Famine.

Derthmouth, a fine Town and Haven in the South-West part of *Devonshire*, upon the River *Derr*, from whence it is so called; twenty four Miles South of *Exeter*. The Haven is much frequented by Merchants, and for that cause secured by two Castles or Forts. The Town has also a Mayor by the Grant of *Edward III.* And has often defended it self stoutly against the *French*; but especially in 1404. when *de Castell* a *French* Man, (who by his Men of War and Pyracies had stopp'd all Commerce in these parts, and burnt *Phymuib*), upon his attempting this Place, was by the Women and Country people intercepted, and slain with all his Company. The Loyal Colonel *George Legge*, was by *Charles II.* created Baron of *Derthmouth*, Novemb. 2. 1682. and by *James II.* Earl of *Derthmouth*. The River *Derr* riseth in the same County West of *Cheggforde*; and running South, takes in a small Rivolet which comes from *Ashburton*, giving its Name on the West to a place called *Derrmore*; at *Dean Prior* on the West, it takes in another; and a little further, one called *Harborne* on the same side; from whence it passeth to its Outlet or Mouth, having performed a course of about twenty Miles.

Derwent, a River in *Derbshire*, which riseth in the Confines of the County of *Tork*; and running South, divides that whole County into two parts; at *Bromford* it takes in the *New River*; about five Miles further to the South, the *Wye*; then on the East side, the *Amber* at *Danfield*, another from the West; and at *Derby*, one called *Merson-Brook*; then having reached the other extremity of this County, the *Trent*, there and in that noble River it ends.

Derwent-Water, a Tract in the East-Riding of *Yorkshire*, betwixt the Rivers *Uuse* and *Derwent*: Honoured with the Title of an Earldom. See *Darwent*.

Dele, *Disa, Dios*, a River arising in the Bishopsrick of *Liege* in the *Low-Countries*, thence passing to *Bossedue*, and a little further to the North losing it self in the *Maes*.

La Desbverada, a little and fruitful Island in the South America amongst the *Anilles*, under the *French*; ten or twelve Leagues from *Guataloupe*: First discovered by *Columbus*, and so named by him, in signification, that he had attained his desires.

Dezize, See *Dezize*.

Desmond, Desmonia, by the *Irish Desuown*, is a County of the Province of *Munster* in the South-West part of *Ireland*, upon the Rivers *Mure* and *Banry*; having *Kerry* on the North, the *Ocean* on the West, and *Cork* on the South and East. It has two small Towns, *Doney* on the North, and *Arday* on the South of *Mare*. *William Fielding*, Earl of *Desbigh*, is Earl of *Desmond* also.

Despotato, Despotatus, a Province of Greece, the same with the *Ætolia*, or according to others, with the *Acarmania* of the Ancients, or rather both; including also the Isles adjacent: being in the time of the *Grecian* Empire, the Government of the second Despote in quality (after the Despote of *Peloponnesus*) of all Greece.

Deßau, Dessavia, a strong Town in the Upper *Saxony* upon the River *Elb*, six Miles from *Meyburg* to the East, and five from *Greenberg* to the West; the usual Residence of the Prince of *Anhalt*: at this Town the River *Multa* enters the *Elb* from the South. Also famous for a Victory obtained by *Albert Wallenstein* over Count *Mansfield*, in 1625.

Dethgle, Tigris.

Deba, a Town of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, upon the Bay of *Biscay*, upon a River of the same Name; ten Miles from *Valentia* to the East, and the same Distance from *S. Sebastian* to the West; having a very convenient Haven. The River riseth in the Mountains of *Segura*, and running North, falls here into the Bay of *Biscay*, after a Course of about twenty Miles; in the middle of which it salutes the City of *Placentia*.

Debelus, *Develo*, called by the *Bulgarians* *Zagora*, or *Zagora*, is a City of *Bulgaria*, at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Panize*; ten German Miles from the *Euxine* Sea, eighteen from *Adrianople* to the North-East; in the very Confines of *Romania* and *Bulgaria*; heretofore a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*; but now raised to an Archbishoprick it self.

Debenter, *Deventria*, a City in the Province of *Over-Iffel*, which is the Capital of that Province. It stands upon the *Iffel*, four Miles from *Zwol* to the West, and seven from *Nimeguen* to the North-West. Made a Bishop's See by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. under the Archbishop of *Utrecht*. Betray'd to the *Spaniards* in 1587. Subdued and brought under the *United Provinces* again in 1591. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deserted in 1674. It is surrounded on all Sides with Water, and very strongly fortified.

Deberil, a little Stream in *Wiltshire*, which runs under ground a Mile.

Debizes, a Market and Borough-Town in *Wiltshire* in the Hundred of *Swanborn*, near the Head of a Stream of the same Name with it self, which joins the *Avon*. It returns two Burgeffes to the Parliament.

Devonshire, *Devonia*, is one of the Southern Counties of *England*, which takes its Name from the *Danmonii*, the ancient *British* Inhabitants. On the North it is bounded by the *Irish* Sea, on the West by *Cornwall*, (from which it is divided by the River *Tamar*;) on the South by the *British* Sea, and on the East by *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*. It hath on both these Seas many good Harbours; and is rich in Mines, especially the Western Parts. It abounds in pleasant Meadows, fine Woods, rich Towns: In other Places where the Soil is more barren, it is yet improveable, and rewards the Tillers Industry. Its chiefest Rivers are the *Tamr*, the *Turridge*, the *Taw*, *Ex*, and *Derr*. The chief City is *Exeter*, next to which is *Plymouth*. The Honourable *William Cavendish* is Earl of this County, whose Grandfather *William* obtained this Honour from *James I. Aug.* 20. 1618. and has enjoyed it ever since 1628.

Dreux-Ponts. See *Zweybrucken*.

Dreusberg. See *Heuslerberg*.

Diablinteres, *Diablindi*, or *Diablite*, an ancient People of *Galicia Celtiqua*; supposed to dwell in the (now) Province of *la Perche*; with *Noviodunum*, or *Nogent le Rotrou*, for their Capital. Others say, in the *Lesser Britanny*, near *Neodunum* or *Doll*, where there are some Lands still bearing the Name of *les Diaberes*, and Families of *les Diablers*.

Le Diamond, a great Rock upon the Coast of the Island *Martinique* in the South *America*, at the Distance of a League. Observed to swarm with Fowl.

Diarbect, *Mesopotamia*, a Country in *Asia*, between the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*; which is now in the hands of the *Turks*.

Diarbektir, a great and populous City of *Mesopotamia* upon the Banks of the *Tigris*; the Seat of a *Potent Bassa*, who is generally one of the *Viziers* of the *Ottoman* Empire, and has nineteen *Sangiacs* under him in the Compass of his Province. It is surrounded with a double Wall of sixty two Towers, and adorned with a stately Mosque which heretofore be-

longed to the Christians; whereof they reckon no less then 20000 still living in it, of the *Armenian*, *Nestorian* or *Jacobite* Churches, together with some *Capuchines*. It stands upon an Eminence, affords plenty of Provisions, and is able to bring into the Field 20000 Horse.

Diargument, *Hircania*, a Province in the North-East Part of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Dibzes, a Town of the Kingdom of *Epirus* in *Greece*, taken by the *Turks* in 1442.

Dichling, a Market-Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Lewis* Rape.

Ditamo, *Diattame*, a Town in the Territory of *Canea* in the Island of *Crete*, whence comes the medicinal Herb *Dittany*.

Die, *Die Vocantiorum*, *Dea*, a City in the *Dauphinat* in *France*; heretofore a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Vienne*; but in 1275. by Pope *Gregory IX.* united to that of *Valence*. This City stands on the North Side of the River *Drome*, which falls into the *Rhone*, eight Miles from *Valence* to the East, and eleven from *Grenoble* to the South-West. It is a *Roman* Town, called by *Anroninus* *Dea Augusta*, and in the Councils *Dia*. The *Huguenots*, in the Years 1577. and 1585. took and used it severely, and raised its Citadel. An Inscription not long since was found in it, *Mari Deum Magne Idææ*. For the *Vocantii* (its ancient Inhabitants) were great Worshipers of that Goddess; whence the Name *Dia* came to be derived to this place.

Diemens, *Diemini Regio*, a Part of the *Terra Australis*, discovered in 1642. by a *Dutchman* of this Name. Yet we know not, whether it be an Island or a Continent.

Diepholt, a small Town in the Circle of *Vestphalia* in *Germany*, belonging to the Duke of *Brunswick*. It stands upon a Stream betwixt *Bremen* and *Osnaburg*; with the Honour to bear the Title of an Earldom.

Dieppe, *Deppa*, a strong Sea Port-Town, which has a noble Haven, in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Arques*, fourteen Miles from *Rouen* to the North, right over against *Lewis* in *Suffex*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry* the Great, of *France*; who retiring hither, and not long after receiving a supply from *Queen Elizabeth* of 22000 *l.* in Gold and 4000 Men under the Lord *Villoughby*, beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers, after all his Confidence, that he should either take this Prince Prisoner or drive him out of *France*. Which great Victory was unexpectedly gained in 1589.

Dielt, a Town and Barony in the Dukedom of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, upon the River *Dennere*, two Leagues from *Dalen* and three from *Tillemont*. There are two Collegiate Churches in it.

Dietsmuth, or *Dietsmarsh*, a part of *Zuland* in the Dukedom of *Holfatia*, at the Mouth of the *Elbe*; having the Ocean on the West, *Holfatia* on the East, the *Elbe* on the South, and the Dukedom of *Sleswick* on the North. It is so full of Marshes as to take its Name from them. The Inhabitants Rebelling against the Kings of *Holfatia* in 1500. obtained a great Victory; but in 1559. *Adolph*, Duke of *Holfatia*, being employed by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, conquered them, and deprived them of a barbarous Liberty which they had maintained four Hundred Years. The South part of this Territory is under the King of *Denmark*, whose Eldest Son is to reside here; and the North part under the Duke of *Holfatia*, which is separated from the Dukedom of *Sleswick* by the River *Eyder*.

Diets, or *VVierz*, a small Town in the Principality of *Nassau* in *Germany* upon the River *Lbone*:

Lhone: Fortified with a Castle on each of the two Hills within the Walls.

Digne, Dina, Dina, Civitas Dinienfium, a City in *Provence*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Embrun*; it stands upon the River *Bleonne*, ten Miles from *Embrun* to the South, and thirty two from *Avignon* to the North-East. It is a very fine City and particularly esteemed for its hot Baths.

Dijon, Divionum, Divio, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the Seat of the Parliament, upon the River *Ouse*; sixteen Leagues from *Langres* to the South, thirty six from *Lion* to the North. It is a great and well built City, and has an old Castle and a small Territory belonging to it. Long. 26. 02. Lat. 46. 50. *Aurelian* the Emperor walled it. The Children of *Hugh Capet*, who made this the Capital of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, much enlarged and beautified it. Under the Dukes of *Burgundy* it had Counts: And *Lewis XI.* who got the possession of it, after the Death of the Duke of *Burgundy*, by the means of the then Prince of *Orange*, built the Castle to keep the Inhabitants in Subjection. The Reformed Religion, in 1562 beginning to spread here, was extinguished by an Edict; those that embraced it being banished, and some of them banished. Near this City *S. Bernard* was born. There was a French Council held here in 1075. And another in 1199. under Pope *Innocent III.* at the Instance of *Canutus King of Denmark*, in the behalf of his Sister *Isemberge*, Wife of *Philip the August King of France* who had divorced her and remarried. Whereupon the whole Kingdom was interdicted by the Pope's Legate in this Council, and continued so seven Months, till King *Philip* vacated the said Divorce and received the Lady for his Wife again. By a Stone with an old *Roman* Inscription here found, it appears that this City was in those times called *Diviane*. The Mayor of it is honoured with the Title of a Viscount.

Dillingen, Dilinga, a City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, in the Diocese of *Aufpurg*, seven Miles East of *Ulm*, and the same Distance North-West from *Aufpurg*. An University here was founded by Cardinal *Otto Trucio*, Bishop of *Aufpurg* under Pope *Julius III.* in 1549. This City and the County belonging to it, were united for ever to the Bishoprick of *Aufpurg*, by *Hermanus*, the last Count, Bishop of this Diocese, who died about the Year 1265. The Jesuits of *Dillingen* gave great Provocations to the *Swedish* War in *Germany*, by persuading *Ferdinand II.* that the Protestants of his times were not the same with those of 1530. tolerated by *Charles V.* and therefore the Emperor who was then victorious, was not obliged to keep the Peace with them. By which Insinuation, in 1629. they put that Prince on those Actions, which brought on a War that had like to have ended in the Ruin of the House of *Austria*, the *German* Liberty, the Empire, and the *Roman* Catholick Religion there.

Dillenburg, a Town and County in the Circle of the *Rhine* in *Westphalia*. The Town stands on the River *Dilla*, five *German* Miles from *Marpurg* to the West, and eleven from *Frankfort*, upon a Hill; and has a strong Castle, in which the Counts reside. The County is called by the *Germans*, *Das Graffschafft von Dillenburg*; bounded on the East by *Hassia*, on the North by *Westphalia*, on the West by the *Rhine*, and on the South by *Solms*. This is under the Dominion of its own Prince, who is of the Family of *Nassau*. There is in it, besides *Dillenburg*, a Town called *Herborn*, which is an University.

Dimel, Dimola, Dilla, a River of *Germany*,

which divides *Hassia* from *Westphalia*, and falls into the *Weser* at *Helmerhusen*, seven Miles East of *Paderborn*.

Dimitrado. See *Demetriade*.

Dimotie, Didymoches, a City of *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, (which almost surrounds it) about seven Miles from *Adrianople* to the South: Formerly a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*, but now an Archbishop's. *Bajazet*, one of the *Turkish* Emperors, was born here; who resign'd the Empire and retired hither again.

Dinant, Dinantium, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, upon the River *Maes*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge that has been ruined often, but now repaired; ten *German* Miles from *Brussels* to the North-East. Taken by the *French* in the Reign of *Henry II.* in 1554. and almost ruined and its Citadel demolished. But all very well rebuilt again, and its Citadel is now standing upon a steep Rock. There is another Town of the same Name in the Duchy of *Britain* in *France* upon the River *Rance*, five Miles South of *S. Malo*, which was heretofore a strong Place; and gave the Title of Earl to the younger Sons of the Dukes of *Brittany*.

Dingle, Dingles, a small Town, and a convenient Port, in the County of *Kerry*, in the Province of *Mounster* in the South-West Part of *Ireland*; which stands upon a large Bay of the same Name, seventy *English* Miles West of *Cork*. \$ There is a Marsh in the County of *Suffolk* of the same Name, which signifies, *salt Water marshes*, as *Mr. Camden* seems to intimate.

Dingolting, or Dingelsing, Dingoltinga, a small Town in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; where there was a Council held in 772.

Dinkelpiel, Dinchevila, a small Imperial City, in the Borders of *Francia*, upon the River *Warnaw*; twelve Miles from *Ulm* to the North-East, and ten from *Nuremberg* to the South-West. It belongs to the Circle of *Schwaben*; and has been often taken by the *Swedes* and *French* in the Wars of *Germany*.

Diomytia a figurative Name of the Island *Naxia* in the *Archipelago*; given it by the Ancients in Allusion to *Diomysius* (or *Bacchus*) upon the Account of its abounding with excellent Wines.

Diomytopolis; divers ancient Cities occur under this Name. One in *Bulgaria*; see *Varna*. One upon the River *Indus* in *Asia*, in the Country where stood the Pillars called *Diomytus Columnae*: This the Ancients report to have been built by *Diomytus* (or *Bacchus*); being the same with the *Nagara*, *Nyssa*, or *Nerus* of the modern Geographers. One in *Phrygia*, mentioned by *Pliny*. And another in *Africa*, by *Stephanus*.

Diocorona, Diocori, or Diocoride, an Island of *Magna Graecia*, in the *Calabrian* Ocean, over against *Capo delle Colonne*, at a few Leagues distance. \$ Another of *Africa*. See *Zocotera*.

Diopolis, an ancient City in the *Thebais* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*; surnamed *Hecatompylos* from its having an hundred Gates, or rather so many Princely Palaces in it, when the Kings of *Egypt*, called *Diopolites* after its Name, made this place their Residence and Capital of their Kingdom. \$ Also an ancient City of the *Holy Land*, which was made a Bishop's See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*: Called otherwise *Lydda*, *Rama*, and *S. George*; and remarked in Ecclesiastical History for a Council assembled at it in 415. against *Pelagius*, wherein he was acquitted of the Accusations of his Adversaries.

Dirgh, a Lake in the County of *Dungal* in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; out of which the River *Leffy* springs. In an Island thereof you see the Cave the People call *S. Patrick's Purgatory*, near the Ruines of a Monastery that was dedicated to *S. Patrick*.

S. Patrick: The Noise of some subterraneous Winds or Waters heard by the People hath occasioned this conceited Name amongst them.

Difise. See *Asine*.

Difse, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* upon the River *Wavenay*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Ditmarfen. See *Dietmarfb*.

Diu, Diau, or Dive, a small Island, with a Fort upon it, in the Mouth of the River *Indus*, belonging to the *Portuguese*. It has also a small but very strong City belonging to it, which the *Turks*, in the Years 1538. and 1548. belieged in vain. This Island is a part of the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, and lies fifty Leagues from *Surata* to the West, at the Entrance of the Bay of *Cambaya*. It hath been in the Hands of the *Portuguese* ever since 1535.

Diban ou Rou, Infule Divandura, a Knot of five or six small Islands in the Archipelago de *Maldivas* in the *East-Indies*, under the King of *Cauanor*. About twenty seven Leagues distant from the Island of *Malicut*. They are reputed extremely healthful.

Dive, in Latin *Diva*, and *Deva*, a River in *Normandy*, which riseth near the Town of *Dive*; and running North-West, takes in the *Arce* at *Morteaux*, the *Leison* and *Pie* at *Herveot*; the *Mauch*, the *Beverroue*, and some others; and falls into the *Britifh* Sea below *Cabour*, five Miles and a half West of *Honfleure*. § There is a River in the Province of *Poitou* of this Name which takes its Rise at the Town *Grimaudiere*, receives the *Gran* at *Moucontour*, and continuing its Course to *Loudun* takes in the *Matzevil* and the *Briaude*; till below *S. Just* it self is received by the *Thouay*, which soon after falls into the *Loyre*.

Diftetigt, Selucia ad Belum, a City of *Asia*, which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Antioch*; lying in *Syria*, thirty Miles from *Antioch* to the East. It may be supposed to be now ruined; being hardly to be found in the later Maps.

Diftete, a famous Fountain at *Bourdeaux*.

Ditai, Indus.

Dixmupde, or Dixmude, Dixmula, a very strong Town in *Flanders*, in the Possession of the *Spaniards*; though it has been often taken by the *French*. This Town stands upon the River *Ipre*, three Miles from *Neu-Port* to the South; and is now a Frontier Town against the *French*.

Doblin, Dublinum, a City in *Curland*, upon the River *Terwa*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, fix German Miles from *Mittaw* to the West, and fourteen from *VVomic*, or *Mednici*, to the East. Under the Duke of *Curland*.

Dobroncha, Epidaurus, a Maritime City of *Dalmatia*.

Dobzjin, Dobrinum, Debricinum, Dobrinum, a Town in *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate upon the *Vistula*, between *Ploczko* to the South, and *Wladislaw* to the North, a few Leagues above *Culm*. The Palatinate is usually taken for a part of that of *Ploczko*, on which it borders to the North, as it does on the *Vistula* to the West, and *Pruffia* to the North.

Docastell, Lycastum, a Town of *Cappadocia* in the Borders of *Paphlagonia* upon the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, near the Bay of *Amisenum*, between *Hais* and *Iris*, (*Iris*) distant from *Amiso* to the East thirty six Miles.

Doctum, Dockum or Dorkum, Doccumum, Docmum, one of the principal Towns in *West-Friesland*, four Leagues from *Leeuwarden* towards the North-West, and five from *Groningen*; upon a Canal near the Sea.

Dodbrook, a Market Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Colridge*.

Dodona, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Epi-*

rus in *Greece*, in the Country then called *Moloffa*: famous for the neighbouring Grove of *Dodona*; in which *Jupiter* had his Temple and his Oracle, with the Title of *Dodonaus* thence. It stood near a River of the same Name that joined it self with the *Archelous*.

Doeshbourg or Doeshorck, Doeshburgus, Drufiburgus, Arx Drufiana, a strong, rich and populous Town in the Province of *Guelderland* in the *Low-Countrys*, upon the *Ifel*, at the Mouth of the old Canal of *Drusus*, one German Mile from *Zupheer*. Taken by the *French* in 1672. It is no very great Town.

Doffrini, the Mountains of *Scandinavia*.

Doggers bank, the Name of some Sands in the *German* Ocean.

Doria, and Doris, a double River of *Piedmont*. The Greater, which is called *Doria Bales*, springeth from the *Grecian Alpes* in the Borders of *Le Vallais*; and leaving *Aofa*, *Pont de S. Martino*, and *Inurea* to the East at the later it divides; sends one Branch to *Vercelli*, called the *Naulio*; then continuing its course, it receiveth from the West the *Cusfella*, and ends in the *Po* at *Perolengo* or *S. Giovan*, thirty two Miles from *Alexandria* to the North-West. The Lesser *Doria* riseth in the *Cottian Alpes*, from the Mountains called the *Genebre* in the *Dauphinat*; and running East, it washeth *Sufa*, *Boxolengo*, and *Avigliana*; and falls into the *Po* not above half a Mile beneath *Turino*.

Dol, Dolom, Neodunum, Tollium, a City in the Lesser *Britainy* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; called by the Ancients *NEODUNUM*: stands in a Marshy Ground, and of no great Circumference; not above two Leagues from the *Britifh* Sea, and four from *S. Maloe's*, with a Castle. There was a Council here assembled by Pope *Urban II.* in 1094. The Bishops of this See have formerly made strong Pretensions to the Metropolitanship of *Bretagne*.

Dolignu. See *Duligno*.

Dole, Dola ad Dubim, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, strongly fortified, being the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Parliament, and an University founded in the year 1426. by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*. It stands upon the River *Dou* (*Dubis*), nine Miles from *Dyon* to the East, and from *Verdun* to the North. This Town was sack'd by *Lewis XI.* in 1479. Fortified by the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1530. Besieged by the *French* without their taking it in 1626. Taken by the *French* from the *Spaniards* in 1668. Retaken in 1674. and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* annexed to the Crown of *France* for ever. The Country about is called the *Bailage de Dole*, which together with the Town, was then resigned to the *French* King.

Dollert, a vast Lake or Bay at the Mouth of the River *Amafus*, between *Groningen* and *Emden*; which in 1277. was made by an Inundation of the Sea; in which thirty three Villages were swallowed up, and irrecoverably lost: It is otherwise called the *Gulph* of *Emden*. The South part of *Groningen* suffered not much less by such another raging Overflow from *Groningen diep* in the year 1686.

Dolomieu, A Village in *Dauphine*, betwixt *Moresel* and *La Tour du Pin*. Much spoken of in *France* in the year 1680. for a feigned Story of the killing of a Flying Dragon there, and of a Carbuncle in his head of extraordinary value.

Dombes, Tractus Dombensis, a small Territory of *France*, encompassed on all sides by *le Bresse*, except on the West, where it is bounded by the River *Saone*, which parts it from *Baugolois*. It lies between *Mafcon* to the North, and *Lyon* to the South; and

And though small, is yet very fruitful; honoured with the Title of a Principality under its own Princes of the House of Bourbon. The Capital of it is *Trevooux*, four Miles above *Lyon* to the North. This Principality was given to *Lewis II.* Duke of Bourbon, by *Edward* the last Duke of the Race of *Baujolois* in 1400.

Domberg, a Town of good Antiquity and pleasantly situated in the Isle of *Walcheren* in *Zealand*, about two Dutch Miles from *Middleburg* in the same Island to the West.

Domizopolis, *Domisiopolis*, once a famous City of *Isauria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*; now a poor Village.

Dominico, one of the *Caribby* Islands in *North America*, twenty Leagues in compass; discovered by the *Spaniards* on a *Sunday*, and thence so called: Long. 322. 00. Lat. 14. 35. North-West of *Barbadoes*.

S. Domingo, the principal City in the Island of *Hispaniola*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus* in 1494 on the East Bank of the River *Ozama*; and after in 1502. removed by *Nicolas de Obando*, then Governor of the Island, to the opposite Shoar. It is situate in a pleasant Country amongst rich Pastures, and has since it a safe and a large Haven; enriched with the Residence of the Governour, the Courts of Justice, an Archbishops See, many Religious Houses, and an Hospital to which belongs a Revenue of twenty thousand Ducats by the year. The Houses are neatly built, most of Stone; the Town is walled, and has a Castle at the West-end of the Peer to defend the Haven. It was much greater before *Mexico* was taken; but has now not above six hundred Families of *Spaniards*; the rest, *Negroes*. Sir *Francis Drake* in 1586. took it by force, and kept it a Month, burning a great part of the Houses, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the rest with money. Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

Domitz, *Domitium*, a strong Town not very large, but well fortified in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, on the North side of the *Elbe*, where it receives the *Elde*, in the Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Swerine*: eight Miles above *Lavenburgh* to the West, and ten from *Lunenburgh* to the East.

Dommele, a River of *Brabant*, which riseth near *Peer*; and running North, passeth by *Eyndhoven* or *Eindoven*; then turning to the West, it falls into the River *Ranne*, about half a Mile above *Sherogenbosch*, through which they both pass into the *Maes*. I find it by the Maps called *De Dormale*, but corruptly, as appeareth by *L. Guicciardin*; and a Town a Mile above *Eindoven* on this River, called *Dommele*.

Domochi, *Domoniebus*, a small Village in *Theffalica*, once a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Larissa*. It lies South-West of *Larissa* and *Polo*, and is mentioned in Mr. *Morden's* Map.

Don, *Tanais*.

Donato, *Isaurus*, a River of *Calabria Ulerior*; it falls by *Cerenza* and *Neto* into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Cerone* and *Strongoli*, one Mile beneath *S Severina*.

Donaw. See *Danube*.

Donawert, *Donawerda*, *Donawertia*, *Vertia*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany* upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; it lies in the Confines of the Dukedoms of *Newburgh* and *Bavaria*, seven German Miles from *Auspurgh* to the North, and from *Ingolstadt* to the West. This City was in 1420. made a Free Imperial City by *Sigismund* the Emperour; but in 1607. it lost this Privilege, and is now subject to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Doncaster or *Duncaster*, a Town in the West-

Riding of *Yorkshire* on the River *Don* or *Dune*, called by *Antoninus DANUM*: in 759. burnt with Lightning; but being by degrees rebuilt with a fair Church and Castle, and becoming a Town of good Accommodations and Trade, it has had the Honor of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*; and some others. The River *Don* riseth near *Denby*; and running South-East, watereth *Sheffield*; then turning North-East, goeth by *Rotheram*, where it takes in from the North another considerable River, called (as I suppose) *Dar* or *Dare*: then passing by *Doncaster* a little more East, it takes in the River *Went*; and soon after ends in the River *Aire* at *Tunbridge*; and both the *Aire* and *Don* enter the *Ouse* about three Miles further, thirteen Miles beneath *York*, from which great City, *Doncaster* stands two and twenty Miles to the South.

Donchert, a Town in the Territory of *Revelois* in *Champagne*, towards the Frontiers of *Luxembourg*, upon the *Meuse*; betwixt *Charlevillo* and *Sedan*. It is a fortified Town.

Done, a River. See *Doncaster*.

Donetz, a vast River which riseth in *Diköia*, near *Borslagorda*; and running Eastward, turns and falls into the *Tanais*, now called *Donon Doniz* too, of which I shall give a further account in *Tanais*. There is another River *Doniz*, which riseth more East, and falls into the *Tanais* more to the North, at *Gilocha*.

Dongo, a Town in *Japan*.

Donostein, *Menalcus*, a River of *Guipiscoa* in *Spain*, commonly called *Rio Orrio*.

Donop, *Dinia*. See *Vigne*.

Donussa, *Doussa*, a small Island in the *Archipelago*, remarkable for nothing but the green Marble brought from thence.

Donzy, a Town of the Duchy of *Nevers* in *France*, upon a small River near the *Seine*. The Capital of the Territory of *Donzoiis*.

La Dozat, *oratorium*, a City of *France* in *La-Marche*, fourteen Miles from *Poitiers* to the South-East, and *Limoges* to the North, upon the little River *Seve*.

Dozble, a River which falls into the *Taan*, a River of *Languedoc* in *France*; which laik falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agen*.

Dorchester, *Durovovaria*, a City of *England*, in the County of *Dorset*, upon the River *Frome* or *Fraw*, about five Miles from the Sea, and upon the *Via Fossa*, a Causey of the *Romans*; many Pieces of whose Coins have been found here. It is the Capital of that Shire, yet saith Mr. *Camben*, neither great nor beautiful; but certainly a *Roman* Town, of great Antiquity, which was ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*: and once of a large compass, as the Tract of the Walls and Trenches yet shew. Fortified also in former times with a Castle, which upon its decaying was converted into a Monastery, and the Monastery afterwards demolished. In the year 1643. King *Charles I.* created *Henry Lord Pierrepont* Marquis of this Place. At present it gives the Title of Countess to the Lady *Carbarine Staley*, advanced to that Dignity by King *James II.* It still sends two Burgeses to Parliament, and is adomed with three Parish Churches. § There is another old *Roman* Town called *Dorchester* (*Dorcestria*) in *Oxfordshire*, at the meeting of *Thame* and *Isis*, nine Miles South of *Oxford*; where the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* was at first settled for four hundred and sixty years before it was removed to *Lincoln*. This last is called by *Beda*, *Civitas Dorcina*; by *Leland*, *Hydropolis*, i.e. (as the word *Dorchester* it self also signifieth) the Water-Town; *Dor* in the *Brittish* Language, being

Water.

Water. It was yielded to the Earl of Carnarvon, Aug. 2. 1643.

Dordogne, Duranius, Dordonia, one of the principal Rivers of France. It ariseth in the Province of *Auvergne* from two Fountains (saith *Baudrand*); one of which is called *Dor*, the other *Dome*: running Westward, between *Limofin* to the North and *Auvergne* to the South, it takes in *Chavanoz, Rue, Auze* and *Serre*; then entering *Limofin, Quercy* and *Perigord* successively, it meets *Vogere* and *Cozere*; watereth *Searlas, Limsel* and *Bergerac*; and so passeth to *Libourne*, where it receiveth from the North the *Lille*, which comes from *Montignac*; and not far from *Bordeaux*, it unites with the *Garonne*; and they send their united Streams to the Bay of *Biscay*, or Sea of *Gasogne*, called by the *Romans* *Mare Aquitanicum*, at the *Tour de Cordovan*.

Dordrecht. See *Dort*.

Dorogoga. See *Dorment*.

Doria. See *Doria*.

Doris, an ancient Country of *Achaia* in Greece, now known by the Name of the *Valley of Livadia*, as all *Achaia* is now called *Livadia*. The Cities *Lilaa, Erineus, &c.* in those times stood in it. It was particularly famous for one of the four Dialects of the Greek Tongue, called the *Dorick* after its own Name; in which *Archimedes, Theocritus* and *Pindar* write; and which was in use in the several Countries and Kingdoms of *Lacedaemonia, Argos, Epirus, Lydia, Sicily, Rhodes* and *Crete*. § There was another *Doris* in *Caria* in the *Lesser Asia*, which received its Name from *this*.

Doristines, Drofca, Doriscum, a Tract in the Province of *Romania* (or *Thrace*) in Greece, mentioned in ancient History to be the place in which *Xerxes* numbered his vast Army in the Grols, by the quantity of the Ground they stood upon.

Dorleans, a Town in *Champagne* in France upon the River *Marne*, betwixt *Epernay* and *Chateau-Tierry*; giving Name to an ancient Family of that Province.

Dora. See *Tornaw*.

Dorwich. See *Tourney*.

Dorwick, Derno, Durnodinum, a Town in *Sutherland*, on the East of *Scotland*, North of the *Fyrb* of *Murray*, and *Terbat-Nisf*. The head City of this County, and the common Residence of the Bishop of *Cathness*, who is under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*: it has also a large and a safe Haven, upon a Gulph called the *Fyrb* of *Dorwick*, Long 13. 10. Lat. 58. 10.

Doras, Odaca, a River in *Ireland*. It takes its Origine in the County of *Dublin*, and passing thence through that of *Caerbergh*, receives into its Bed some small Rivers, with which it falls into the *Irish* Sea near the Port of *Arcklow*.

Dorsetshire, Dorsetriges, is bounded on the North with *Somerseftshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the West with *Devonshire*, and some part of *Somerseftshire*; on the East, with *Hampshire*; and on the South, which is the longest side, by the *British* Sea: generally fruitful; the North parts full of Woods; from whence it descends by fruitful Hills and pleasant Meadows, intermixed one with another, to the very Shoars of the Ocean. The principal City in it is *Dorchester*. The principal Rivers, the *Stower* and the *Frome*. The Honourable *Charles Sackville* is the Sixth of this Family, that has born the Title of Earl of *Dorset*: he succeeded his Father in 1667. The *Beauforts* and the *Greys* had enjoyed the Title of *Marquesses of Dorset* before. The last of which was *Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk*, beheaded in 1553.

Dorsten, Dorsta, a City of *Westphalia* in Germany, upon the River *Lype*, which falls into the *Wesl* at *Ducac*: this City is under the Elector of *Cologne*,

well fortified; but yet it has of late been often taken and retaken. It stands ten Miles from *Cologne* to the North, and a little less from *Munster* to the South-West.

Dorst, Doracrucum, sometime called *Dordrecht*, is the principal Town in the County or Earldom of *Holland*; seated at the Mouth of the *Maes* in *South-Holland*, seven Leagues from *Leyden* to the South, five from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Rotterdam* to the South-East. This was the Seat of the Counts of *Holland* in ancient times, and then of great consideration. In 1421. by a violent Inundation of the Sea, the *Vahal*, and the *Alces*, (in which sixty two good Towns were irrecoverably lost) this City, which was before a Continent, was turned into an Island. There perished then one hundred thousand persons, *Con eui li loro beni*, with all their Wealth and Goods: and only some little part of the Land, has been since recovered. The City is great, beautiful, rich, potent, and has many gentle Buildings, both publick and private; but the great Church which is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and was founded in 1363. is exceedingly magnificent. In ancient times it was the Staple of the *Rhinish* Wines; and of the Corn that came from *Gulderland, Cleves* and *Zuliers*, which contributed much to the Wealth and Populoufness of it; thus far *Guiseardin*. Also famous for the Synod here holden against the *Remonstrants* or *Arminians* in 1618. and 1619. When *Philip II.* King of *Spain* made his Royal Entry in 1549. they thus expressed the site and glory of this Place;

Me Mosa Et Uvali cum Linga Meruaq; cingunt, Aeternam Batavae Virginis ecce Fidem.

by which is shewn, that she stands upon four Rivers (the *Maeuse*, the *Merwe*, the *Rhine* and the *Lingbe*) and was never taken by any Enemy.

Dortmund, Termonia, Dormania, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia* in the County of *Mark*, or *Markischlands*, upon the River *Emser*; five German Miles from *Dorsten* to the South-East, and seven from *Munster* to the South-West. This City is small, but rich and populous, a Free and Imperial City, one of the *Hanse*-Towns, notwithstanding the Pretences of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, who is Master of the *Mark*, in which it stands. There was a Council celebrated here in the year 1005. by the order of the Emperor *St. Henry*.

Dotecum, a small Town in the Dutchy of *Gulderland* in the *Low-Countries*, two Miles from *Doefborck*, upon the *Iffel*. It surrendered to the *French* in 1672. being a place of no Strength.

Dou, Doux, Dubn, and Alduadabis, a River of France: it ariseth in *Switzerland*, from the Mountain of *Jura*, near *Moray* in the *Franche* County; and running North-East, it watereth *Francimon* and *Montbelliar*; where it turns and runs South-West by *Liste, Clerval, Bejançon* and *Dole*; beneath which it receiveth the *Louze*, a considerable River from the South; and at *Verden* it ends in the *Saone, Araris*. It is called in the Maps *Le Doule*.

Douay, Duacum, a City of *Flanders*, upon the River *Scarpe*, which falls into the *Schelde*, about one Mile lower; in the Borders of *Arenis* and *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Cambray* to the South-West, four from *Arras* to the North. At first only a Castle; which being almost ruined, *Amatus* a Bishop repaired it in 665. But now a great and a fortified City, and has a fine Magazine well furnished. In 1572. *Philip II.* King of *Spain* made it an University; and opened thole Colleges for the *English Roman Catholics*, which have rendered it more known to this Nation, than any other thing. Taken by the King of

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France in 1667. and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* confirmed to him, so that it is still in his Possession.

Doue, Douaun, Duaun, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in France, beyond the *Loyre*, upon the River *Loyon*, four Leagues from *Saumur* to the South-West, and seven from *Angers* to the South-East. Though this is now a small Village, yet it deserves to be taken notice of for an *Amphitheatre* built here in the times of the *Roman* Empire, which is still standing, and almost perfect: it contains only sixteen hundred Foot in Compass, and yet is so contrived, that above fifteen thousand persons might see their Exercises without incommoding each other: there are here also Vaults and Sewers built under the Earth, and Arched with wonderful Art and Expence. **\$ Dove**, a River in *Staffordshire*, upon which *Tudbury* stands.

Dover, Dorovernum, Darovernum, DUBRIS, is a very ancient strong Town, seated in the middle of the Eastern part or Shoar of *Kent*, upon high Cliffs; twelve Miles from *Canterbury* to the South-East, and fifty five from *Loudon*, and seven Leagues distant by Sea from *Calais* in France. That part of the Town next the Sea had anciently a Wall, some of which is still standing. On the top of a rugged high Cliff or Rock, is a lately and very strong Castle, which may be supposed to have been built by the *Romans*: however this place was certainly a Station of theirs, and has ever since been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, at all times carefully guarded: besides it is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and in times past was to set out to the Wars one and twenty Ships. Therefore *Philip* King of France said, that *Lewis* his Son (when called in hither against King *John* by the *Barons*) had not one foot of Land in *England*, if he were not Master of *Dover-Castle*. It had formerly seven Parish Churches, now two; and it is now (as heretofore) most frequented upon the account of its being the shortest passage into France. The Honorable *Henry* Lord *Jarvis* was created Baron of *Dover* in the first year of King *James* II. But before in Anno 1627. *Henry* Carey, Viscount *Roehford* and Baron *Hunfden*, enjoyed the Title from King *Charles* I. of *Earl* of *Dover*.

Dour or *Adour, Aturus*, a River of *Aquaine*, the Southern part of France, or rather three Rivers called by the same Name: the principal of these riseth in *Bigarre*, out of the *Pyrenean* Hills, near *Barrege*; and running North, watereth *Tarbe*; then turning Westward, it passeth on the North of *Aire*, *St. Sever*, and *Dax* or *Aqs*; so falleth into the Bay of *Biscay* at *Bayonne*, having entertained *Gauze* de *Oleron*, *Gauze* de *Pau*, and several other Rivers. The Outlet was anciently at *le Bocau*, six Leagues beneath *Bayonne*; but by the Industry of *Lewis* de *Foix*, an excellent Engineer and Architect of France, in 1579. its course was altered, as *Tibanius* saith. The same Gentleman was the Contriver of the Palace in *Spain*, and the Light-House at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, called *Tour de Cordovan*.

Douedan a small Town in the District of *Hurepots* in the *Ile* of France, upon the River *Orge*, towards the Frontiers of *la Beauce*, thirteen Leagues from *Paris*, and two or three from *Estampes*. The *Huguenots* took and almost ruined it in the years 1562, 1569. It had been often mortgaged, sold, and remitted from one to another, before *Lewis* XIII. redeemed and reunited it to the Crown in 1610.

Dourlens, Doulendium, a Town in *Picardy* in France, very strongly fortified; on the Borders of *Artois*, upon the River *Affelane*, which falls into the *British* Sea between *Crotoy* and *Esplepe*; six Leagues from *Amiens* to the North, and seven from *Arras* to

the South. This Town did heretofore belong to the *Earls* of *Ponthieu*, and became united to the Crown of France in 1559.

Doustre, Doftra, a River of France in the *Vicoune* de *Tuvene*, in *Limosin*.

Le Douz. See *Don*.

Douzi, Duziacum, Duodeclacum, a Castle in the Diocese of *Rheims* in France, upon the River *Cher*, betwixt *Ivoy* and *Sedan*. Remarkable for two Councils celebrated at it in the years 871, 874. The first of which deposed and imprisoned *Hincmar* Bishop of *Laon* (for adhering to the Papal Interest contrary to the Usage and Liberties of the *Gallican* Church), who some time after had his Eys put out.

Douglas, a Castle in *Chrysdale*, in the middle of the Southern part of *Scotland*, which takes its Name from the River *Douglas*, as doth also the Dale or Valley in which it stands. This Castle is seated about six Scotch Miles West of *Lamrick*, where *Douglas* River unites with the *Clyde*; fifteen from *Glasgow* to the South, and thirty five from *Edinburgh* to the South-West. It is only memorable for its Earls, sometimes so very powerful; they were a terror to the Kings of *Scotland* themselves; there being at one time six Earls of this Family; that is, *Douglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Murray* and *Morton*, as *Mr. Cambden* reckons them. **\$** There is a Castle of this Name in the *Ile* of *Man*.

Down, Dunum, a City and Bishoprick in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, the Bishop of which is under the Archbishop of *Armagh*. The Bishoprick of *Connor* has been united to it ever since 1442. This City stands upon the *Irish* Sea, upon a *Peninsula* made by the Sea and the Lake of *Cone*, which affords it an excellent Haven, twenty Miles from *Dormore* to the East, thirty two from *Carrickfergus* to the South. The County of *Down* is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea; on the North by the County of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neaugh*; on the West by *Armagh*; and on the South by the County of *Louth*, from which it is severed by the River *Newry*. This County, saith *Mr. Cambden*, is generally very fruitful, where it is not overspread with Woods, and has several safe Harbors upon the Seas. *Down* is one of the most ancient Towns in *Ireland*; made more famous by keeping the Bones of *S. Patrick*, *S. Bridge* and *S. Columbus*, than by the mention which *Protolmy* has made of it, by the Name of *Dinum*; though not in its right place.

Downham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Clackloss*, upon the River *Ouse*, over which it hath a Bridge.

Downton or *Dunton*, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*; the Capital of its Hundred, situated upon the *Salisbury* Avon. It returns two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Drac, Dracus, a River in the *Dauphinate* in France, which riseth about four Leagues North of *Embrun*; and running Northward falls into the *Iser* at *Grenoble*; bringing with it another small River which comes from *La Grace*, and falls into the *Drac* at *Viville*, four Miles South of *Grenoble*.

Draco or *Drago, Acragas* or *Agragas*, a River of *Sicily*; called *Biagio, di Gergenti, di Naro* also; and falls into the *African* Sea, three Miles beneath *Gergentum* to the East, thirty five West of *Terra Nova*.

Dragone, Draco, a small River in *Campagna* in *Italy*, which riseth in Mount *Vesuvius*; and washing the City of *Nocera*, falleth into *Sarno*, a River which divideth the *Principatus Ceterior*, from the *Terra di Lavoro*; and endeth in the Bay of *Naples*, eleven Miles South of *Naples*.

Dragonara, once a Bishops See, now a small Village, 7 Miles from *S. Severina* in *Naples*, to the West.

Dracone,

Dracone. See *Oronese*.

Dragones. *Colubraria*, or *Mancalibre*, a small desert Rock or Island between *Majorca* and *Valencia*, which has its Names from the *Snakes* and *Serpents* that only inhabit it.

Draguignan. *Draguianum*, *Dracene*, one of the best situated Towns in *Provence* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Frejus*; adorned with a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houses. Its Arms are observable; being a Dragon with this Motto, *Alios nutrio, meos devoro*.

Drangiana regio, an ancient Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the most Eastern part thereof, now called *Sigistan* or *Sisistan*. Its principal Cities were *Aridapsa* and *Prophasia*.

Drabantia. See the *Vistula*.

The **Drabe** or **Dravus**, called by the Germans *Draw* and *Trave*, by the Hungarians *Trab*, has its Rise from the *Alpi* in *Tyrol*; and running Eastward through *Carinthia* and *Stiria*, entereth *Hungaria* at *Serinwar*, where it receiveth the *Muer* out of *Stiria*, and another from the Lake of *Balatan* in *Hungary*; so dividing the *Lower Hungary* from *Slavonia*, it passeth to the Bridge of *Esseck*; where a little lower it falleth into the *Danube* by two Mouths. Dr. Brown saith, it ariseth in *Saltzburglant*, and falls into the *Danube* near *Erdod*, the old *Tentobrigum*, after it hath passed from six Head, about three hundred Miles. About its entrance into *Hungary*, it receiveth the *Mur*, and far above this I found it a considerable River, having passed it between *Ciagenfort* and *Mouns Leubell* in *Carinthia* by two long wooden Bridges, and an Island in the middle between them.

Drabenna. See *Trave*.

Dravus. *Drachonia*, *Dras*, a River and Town of *Austria*; the River falls into the *Danube* from the South a little beneath *Linz*, twenty six Miles West of *Vienna*; and brings with it several other smaller Rivers.

Drannstr. a Lake out of which this River riseth.

Dransen. a Lake in *Prussia* in *Poland*, near *Elbing* and *Danzick*, made by the *Vistula*.

Dravo. See the *Drave*.

Drayton. a Market Town in the County of *Salop* in the Hundred of *North Bradford* upon the River *Terne*, where it divides this County from *Staffordshire*. The Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster* fought a Battle here.

Draxzt. See *Durazzo*.

Drante. *Drentia*, one of the three parts of *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the *United States of Holland*, lying Northward, and almost all covered with Marshes: the chief Town of which is *Coevorden* or *Cooworden*. The *French* possessed themselves of this Territory in 1672. and two years after abandoned it to the *Hollanders*.

Dresden or *Dresden*, *Dresda*, the principal Town of *Misnia* in the *Upper Saxony*, seated on both sides of the *Elbe*, five Miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, and three above *Meissen*. This City being in a pleasant and delightful place, was in 800. fortified with Walls and Dikes against the *Bohemians* by *Charles the Great*. The succeeding Princes have not been less careful of it. So that it is for the strength and magnificence of the Buildings, the best Town in *Misnia*. The *Elbe* is here covered with a wonderful Bridge of Stone. The Electors of *Saxony* have also made this City the place of their Residence, and built here a strong Castle, and a noble Magazine.

Dreux. *Drocum*, *Durocasses*, *Dr. idensis Pagus*, a Town in the Territory of *Blaisie* in *Normandy* upon the River *Blaisie*, sixteen Miles from *Paris* to the West. It is seated at the foot of an Hill; a very an-

cient City and Earldom, having an old decaying Castle. Here in 1562. was a sharp Fight between the *Hugonots* and the *Roman Catholics*, in which the Prince of *Conde* was taken, and nine thousand men of both sides slain. In 1593. *Henry le Grand* besieged and took this Town in eighteen days. The ancient *Druicds* are supposed to have dwelt in it.

Drille, an ancient people of *Cappadocia* in the *Lesser Asia*, towards the *Euxine Sea*, betwixt *Trebisfonda* and *Cerasus* in *Xenophon's* relation, or *Colchos* in *Arian's*. They had the reputation of good Soldiers.

Drillo. *Acabates*, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *African Sea*, six Miles East of *Terra Nova*; and has a Town upon it, called by the same Name.

Drinaxar. See *Drino*.

Drino, a River of *Servia*, which riseth from the Mountains, that part *Servia* from *Albania*; and running Northward from *Novomons* by *Prisen*, a little above *Drinaxar*, (*Drinopolis* a Town seated in an Island made by this River) it receiveth the *Lim*, and passeth into the *Save*, five German Miles above *Alt*, the old *Sirmium*. § *Drino Bianco*, the *White Drin*, is a River of *Albania*, which ariseth from the same Mountains with the former, but more East, near *Scopia* or *Ujshup* in *Servia*; and running Westward, takes in *Drino Nere*, the *Black Drin*, which ariseth from two Lakes in *Albania*; being thus united with the former, and two others from the North, they pass *Alessio*, and fall into the Bay of *Drin* (*Sinus Drinolius*) over against *Manfredonia* in *Italy*.

Drissa. *Sisfria*, the principal City in *Bugaria*.

Drivasto. *Triastum*, *Drivastum*, an Episcopal City of *Albania*, upon the Lake of *Scutari*, under the *Turk*. This See was a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Antivari*.

Drzon or *Dron*, *Drabones*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Treves*.

Drzobasaf. *Chromium*, the *Scythian* or *Frozen Sea*, North-East of *Russia*, and *Nova Zemla*.

Drzogheda. a City in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Drogadagh* and *Treda*; upon the River *Boyne*, twenty two Miles North of *Dublin*. It has an excellent and safe Haven: in Mr. *Cambden's* time well peopled, and much frequented. This Town falling into the hands of the Duke of *Ormond* in 1649. and stormed soon after by *Oiver Cromwell* September 11. of the same year; he put all the Garrison (which was about four thousand) to the Sword; and as to the Inhabitants, spared neither Sex, Age, Poor or Rich, but intirely ruined all before him; not regarding the good Service this City had done in the beginning of the War, by preserving the Reliques of the *English* Nation from the cruelty and rage of the *Rebellious Irish*. Sir *Arthur Aston*, the Governour, perished with the Garrison. It being the first place the Tyrant took in *Ireland*, this cruelty was intended to strike a terror into the others, that he might with the greater facility reduce the Kingdom under his Dominion; and accordingly he had incredible success in all his future attempts. It surrendered to King *William* in two days after the Fight at the *Boyne*.

Drzoinholm. a Royal House of Pleasure of the Kings of *Sweden*, one League from *Stockholm*.

Drzotwicz. a Borough Town in *Worcestershire* in the Hundred of *Halfshire*, upon the Banks of the *Salwarp*. It returns two Members to the House of Commons, and is a noted place for its Salt-pits.

Drzome. *Druma*, *Druma*, a River which ariseth in the Confines of *Gapencois* in *Dauphine* in *France*, and having watered *Die* and *Crest*, falls into the *Rhone*, three Leagues below *Valence*.

Drzonsfeld.

Dronfield, a Market Town in *Derbyshire* in the hundred of *Scarsdale*.

Drontheim, or *Drumheim*, *Nidrosia*, called also *Trondhem*, was heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of *Norway*; made an Archbishops See, and a Metropolis by Pope *Eugenius III.* It stands on the Western Shores of *Norway*, seventy five German Miles from *Bergen* to the North, and one hundred and ten from *Stock-Holm* to the North-West, in Long. 25 02. Lat. 64. 10. Its *Latin* name comes from the River *Nider*, upon which it stands. This City is now a very great Mart, and has a large and a safe Harbour, yet lies open without any Fortifications, being in this, more like a great Village than a City: Heretofore much greater; the many fires which have happened in it have lessened it; and besides the Church of *S. Olo*, which was once the most beautiful Church in all the North, is now buried in its Ashes: it has also a Castle, taken by the *Swedes*; and granted them by a Treaty in 1658, but in 1660. the *Danes* again recovered it. The Country about, is called the Government or Prefecture of *Dronheim*; granted to the *Swedes* with the City, but since recovered with it too: This is the largest Prefecture in *Norway*, reaching from North to South five hundred Miles, and from West to East one hundred.

Droptis, *Fornus*, a River of *Chinaburg*, in the County of *Clare*, which falls into the Bay of *Shannon* at *Dunbanbeg*, *Dinga*, East of *Clare* two Miles.

Le Dropt, *Drotinus*, a River in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which ariseth at *Montpazier*, ten Miles North-West of *Cabors*; and running West falls into the *Garonne*, over against *Bazas*, nine Miles East of *Bordeaux*.

Druide, *Druides*, the Priests of the antient *Gauls*, compared by *Laertius* with the *Magi*, *Gymnosophists*, and *Philosophers*, of *Persia*, *India* and *Greece*, for their pretensions to Learning and Piety and Authority over the people; of whose Superstitions they were the Authors, as of their affairs, publick or private, the Arbitrators. The *Euzebes* of *Ammiacus Marcellinus*, the *Saronides* of *Dion. Siculus*, and the *Semndheos* of others, were several Orders of these Priests, according as they applied themselves either to the services of the Altar, or to the Contemplation of the Works of Nature. In the former, they made Sacrifices of Men, till the Emperors *Augustus*, *Tiberius* and *Claudius*, by repeated Interdicts at last broke them of that barbarity. Their other they delivered to the publick in thousands of Verses unwritten, only committed to Memory, and passing the course of Ages by Tradition. Their name of *Druides* some derive from *Dyds*, because of a particular eltem they had for an Oak. Some from *Doru* in the *Celtick* Language, of the same signification. They had a Chief Priest over them, in the nature of a Sovereign Pontiff. And we read, the *Gauls* were so possessed by them with the belief of the immortality of the soul, that they would lend money in this world upon condition to be paid in the next. *Valer. Max.* The Town *Dreux* in *Normandy* is supposed to be so called from these *Druides*.

Drummore, *Drummaria*, a City in the County of *Louth* in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, upon the River *Lagan*; with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Armagh*.

Druzes, *Druzes*, *Drusi*, a people living in Grots and Caverns about the Mountain *Libanus* in *Asia*, and onwards, as far as to the *Dead Sea*: following in Religion the Institutions of one *Isman* or *Ismael*, a Prophet pretended, which allow them to marry with their own Children, or Sisters, or Brothers, and to live in perfect liberty from all such like precepts and

ties, as are in use amongst the *Jews*, *Christians*, and *Mahometans*. They Traffick with the *French* Merchants for Silks; and say, they are descended from the *French* that went to the Conquest of the *Holy Land* with *Godfrey of Bouillon*; being after the loss of *Jerusalem* in 1187. forced for safety to retire hither, under the command of one of the House of *Dreux*.

Druet, *Dara*, a River of *Carmania* in *Persia*. It falls into the *Persian* Gulph over against the City of *Ormus*; having passed between *Esfah* and *Chabon*.

Duare, a strong Fortress of *Dalmatia*, upon a Hill, not far from *Almissa*. Taken from the *Turks* by the *Venetians* in 1646. and soon after lost again. In 1652. retaken and demolished. Whereupon the *Turks*, to hinder the Incursions of the *Morlaques* out of *Croatia*, rebuilt it: yet in 1684. the *Morlaques* forced it; and there is now a *Venetian* Garrison in it.

Dublitt, *Dublinum*; in *Irish*, *Balacleigh*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffy*; which is the noblest River in all this Kingdom, and maketh a Capacious Haven here, at about twenty Leagues distance from *Holyhead* in *Wales*. This City is called *EBLANA* by *Ptolemy*. When or by whom it was first built, is not known; but old it must needs be, by its being mentioned by him. *Saso Grammaticus* acquaints us, how much it suffered by the *Danes*; it was afterwards under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Har. II* *Harfager* King of *Norway*. In the year 1151. *P. Eugenius III.* made it an Archbishops See, with the Title and Jurisdiction of a Primacy. *Henry II.* having Conquered *Ireland*, sent hither from *Bristol* a Colony: where by it began to Flourish more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom, the Seat of the Lieutenant, the Courts of Justice, and their Parliaments: strengthened with a Castle on the East side, built by *Henry Loundres* a Bishop in 1220. and near it there was a Royal Palace built by *Henry II.* King of *England*. It has a Colleg' for Students, which is an University of it self, founded by *Q. Elizabeth* in a 591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknur* Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained from the Pope a Bull for it; but the troublesome times that followed, defeated that good design then; at the North Gate is a Bridge of hewn Stone, built by King *John*. It has a Cathedral of great antiquity, Dedicated to *S. Patrick*, the Apollie of the *Irish* Nation, and built at several times; in which are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and twenty two Prebendaries: there is another fair Collegiate Church in the City, called *Christs* Church, built in 1012. and about thirteen Parochial ones. In more ancient times this City was Governed by a Provost; but in 1409. *Henry IV.* granted them License to chiose every year a Mayor, and two Bailiffs, changed into Sheriffs by *Edward IV.* thus far *Cambden*. King *Charles II.* honored them with a Lord Mayor. This City escaping the fury of the *Mazacre*, was besieged by the Parliament Forces; and by the Duke of *Ormond*, by the Kings Order, delivered to the *English*, rather than the *Irish* Rebels; for they were now united against their King: and when afterwards *June 21.* 1649. he endeavoured to recover it, his Army was broken by a Sally, and totally defeated; and this City continued in their Hands till 1660. It has been extraordinarily enlarged in its Buildings in the twenty years last past.

The County of *Dublin* is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea; on the West with the County of *Kildare*; on the South by the little Territories of *O'Tooles*, and *O'Brians*; on the North by the County

of *Meash*, and a small River called *Nanny*. The Soil is fruitful, as to every thing but Wood; so that they use Sea-Coal, and Turf for their Fuel. It is well Inhabited, Rich, full of excellent Sea-Port Towns.

Ducey, a Town of *Normandy* upon the River *Ardee*, in the Diocese of *Noranches*.

Ducey, a Town of *Normandy* betwixt *Caen* and *S. Lo*, in the Diocese of *Bayeux*.

Duderstadt, *Duderstadium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the River *Wipper*, eight Miles from *Cassel* to the North-East. This Town, though in the Duchy of *Thuringia*, has belonged to the Elector of *Mentz* ever since 1365; and is the Capital of the Territory of *Eichfeld*.

Dubley, a Market Town in *Worcestershire*, in the hundred of *Halfshire*.

Duero, or *Douro*, *Durius*, *Doria*, a River of *Spain*, called *Douro* by the *Portuguese*: one of the greatest Rivers in that Kingdom, most frequently mentioned by ancient Greek and Latin Writers. The Head of it is in Old *Castile*, from Mount *Idubeda*, about five Miles South of *Tarragona*; running South, it watereth *Soria*, and *Almajun*; there bending West, it passeth by *Osma*, *Aranda de Duero*, and *Rosa*; beneath which last it takes in *Durazonio*, or *Siranda de Duero*, and *Piznerra* from the North; which with several others fall into the *Duero*, two Miles beneath *Valladolid*; then passing by *Toro* and *Camora*, and taking in, from the North, *Esla*, (which brings the *Orbeogo*), so to *Miranda de Duero*, it entertains *Tormes* from *Salamanca*; soon after which it entereth *Portugal*, a little above *Olivencia* to the South, and *Eltus* to the North; where the Rivers that fall into it on both sides, are so small, and many, that it is not worth the mentioning them: turning Westward, this great River passeth by *Lamego* on the South, to *Porto* on the North, where he pays his last Tribute to the *Atlantick* Ocean; and after a Course of ninety Leagues from his rise, as his last benefit, he forms a large, deep, and safe Harbour at *Porto*. *Silius Italicus* mentions it in the number of the Golden landed Rivers.

Duerfede, *Batavodurum*, *Durostadium*, a Town in *Gulderland*, upon the *Rhine* commonly called *WVeyck*; three German Miles from *Utrecht* to the South East. It belongs now to the Province of *Utrecht*, and is a part of the Dominions of the United Provinces.

Duelms, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* in *France*, upon the River *Seine*. It gives Name to the Territory of *Ducsmois*, lying towards the Source of the same River.

Duisborough, *Duisburgum*, *Deysburgh*, is a small City in the Dukedom of *Cleves*; upon the River *Roor*, which a little lower falls into the *Rhine*; eight Miles from *Cologne* North, and three from *WVesel* South. There was a Council held here in 927. Heretofore an Imperial Free City; but now under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who *Octob.* 14. 1653, opened here an University. *Gerardus Mercator* the great Geographer of his time died here in 1594.

Dulcigno, *Dalcigno*, *Olcinum*, *Olcinum*, *Olcinum*, a City of *Albania*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Avanuari*; with a safe Port on the *Venesian* Gulph, between *Budoa* to the North, and *Lodrin* to the South; twenty four French Miles from *Scutari* to the West. This City is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and reduced to a mean Condition.

Dulicinde, a Part of *Carmania Deserta*, upon the Entrance of the *Persian* Gulph; one hundred twenty five German Miles South of *Ormus*. There is a City, River, and Province of this Name.

Dulberton, a Market-Town in *Somersetshire* in the Hundred of *WVillson*, upon the River *Ex*.

Dummers-See, *Dummeria*, a great Lake in *Germany*, between *Mannster* to the West, *Ofnaburgh* to the South, and *Diepholz* to the North. The River *Hune* runs through it, which falls into the *WVesel* a little below *Bremen*.

Dun, or *Done*, a River of *Yorkshire*: See *Doucafter*. \$ A Town also in the Dukedom of *Barrois* in *Lorraine* in *France*, near the *Meuse*, betwixt *Stenay* and *Damvilliers*. \$ Another in the Province of *la Marche*.

Duna. See *Davina*.

Dunawert. See *Danawert*.

Dunbar, *Dunbarum*, or the Castle of *Bar*, is a Town in the County of *Lothian* in *Scotland*, upon the Eastern Shoars; twenty Scotch Miles North of *Berwick*, and the same distance East of *Edinburgh*. Heretofore it had a Castle on a Hill; as it has still a Haven to the Sea. But this Town is chiefly memorable for a Defeat given to the Covenanters of *Scotland*, by *Oliver Cromwell*, *Septemb.* 23. 1650. when an End was put to that Perjurious, Rebellious, Bloody Faction, who here began the Payment of that Debt they owed to the Divine Justice, for having sold the best and most Holy of all Princes, (*Charles the Martyr*.) to the English Rebels. For from that Day, *Presbytery* has been in Bondage, and truckled under the Weight of that horrid Crime; and may the never more lift up her Head to embroil Kingdoms, and persecute the Church.

Dunblains, *Dunblenium*, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Menzieish*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*. It stands on the River *Torth*, which a little beneath this and *Sterling*, falls into the *Fyrb* of *Edinburgh*; six Miles North of *Sterling*, and thirty six West of *Edinburgh*.

Dunblytton, *Briannodunum*, *Castrum Bricconum*, a Town in the County of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, upon a Fyrb or Bay of the same Name, with a strong Castle; where the River *Levin* falls into the *Fyrb*; eight Miles from *Glasgo* to the North-West: Also called *Dunbarton*; because the *Bricans* held it the longest of any Town in *Scotland*, against the *Picts* and *Scots*. The strongest of all the Castles in *Scotland*, by Nature; being built on a high, craggy, double-headed Rock, both fortified; and between these two it hath only one Passage on the North, hardly passable without Labour and difficulty by a single Person; on the West of it lies the *Levin*, on the South, *ae Clayd*, on the East a boggy Marsh, which at every Tide is covered with Water. The *Britans* made this good against the *Scots*, till in the Year 756. *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland*, and *Oeng* King of the *Picts*, forced it to surrender on a Composition. But it was taken on easier Terms, *Jan.* 5. 1651. by the English Rebels; Sir *Charles Erskin* surrendering it to them.

Dunblytton Fyrb, a great Bay in the South-West part of *Scotland*, upon the *Irish* Seas, so called from this Castle: it begins at *Dunkeg*, and on the South has *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kile*, and *Cunningham*; on the North *Menzieish*, *Lenox*, *Argyle*, *Kilmore*, and *Cannyr*: (besides several smaller.) it has in it the Island of *Arran*: many of the biggest Rivers of *Scotland* fall into it; just against it to the West, it has the North-East parts of *Ireland*, at a small distance; which are extrem fruitful, and peopled by *Scots* for the most part: there are many safe Havens, and populous Towns upon it; and lastly it lies convenient for Trade with the Western Plantations, and all the Southern World.

Dunbalk, *Dunkevanum*, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*, twenty six Miles from

from Arinagh to the East, in the County of *Louth*, and sixteen North from *Drogheda*; surprised by the Rebels in 1641. Retaken the same year by Sir *Henry Tiebburn* by Storm, (after their Forces had been beaten off from the Siege of *Drogheda*, upon Sir *Simon Harcourt's* arrival with supplies of Men and Money) but in 1649. they got it again. The Duke of *Schomberg* continued with his Army here from *Sept. 12. 1689.* to *Novemb. 8.* that he retired into Winter Quarters. There was a Battel in the mean time presented by King *James II.*; but that General thought not fit to accept it. For he strengthened himself in his Trenches, the more his Army was weakened by the Mortality; which in many Circumstances appeared so strange, as not to find in History its parallel; since an Angel destroyed so many thousand in the Camp of *Sennacherib.*

Dundee, or *Dundy*, *Alatum*, *Deidonium Allatum*, a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, upon the North side of the Fyrth of *Tay*, which is a frequented Harbour, and of great safety, ten Miles North of *S. Andrews*. This is a very strong Town; and in 1651. when almost all *Scotland* had yielded after the defeat of *Dunbar*, presumed still to hold out: General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, coming up and summoning it, upon their refusal to yield, took it by Storm *September 1.* of that year, though there were in it eight hundred Soldiers, besides Inhabitants: He put all in Arms to the Sword; and Plundered the Town of its Wealth; which amounted in Silver, Gold, and rich Goods, to a vast sum of money; being then the richest Town in *Scotland*, and made yet richer by the Neighbourhood, who sent what ever they had that was valuable thither, as to a place of security. Sixty Sail of Ships, which lay then in the Harbour, yielded too: after which *Aberdeen*, and *S. Andrews*, which only remained to the *Covenanters*, yielded upon the first Summons.

Dunfermeling, *Dunfermeling*, is a Town on the North Shoar of the Fyrth of *Edinborow*, seventeen Miles from it to the North-West. Once a famous Monastery, the building and the burial place of *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*; afterwards advanced to an Earldom in the behalf of Sir *Alexander Seson*, who being a wife and a great Statesman, was raised by *K. James I.* from Baron of *Troy*, to be Earl of *Dunfermeling*, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*. But much more famous for the birth of *Charles I.* (the blessed Martyr for the *English* Church and Nation) who was born here *November 19. 1600.*

Dunfrets, *Dunfretia*, a Town in the County of *Niuefdale* in the South of *Scotland*, upon the River *Nich* or *Nid*, near *Solway Fyreb.*

Dungall, *Dungalia*, a Sea-Port-Town and Castle, and a County in the North-West part of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, on the South side of the River *Esk*. The County of *Dungall* has the Ocean on the West; *Lagh Gormely*, on the South; and *Tome Lagh* on the North; a Barbarous and Wild place, as Mr. *Cambden* describeth it: See *Tirconnel*.

Dungannon, *Dunganum*, the chief Town of the *Upper Tyrone*, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, near *Armagh*.

Dungarton, a strong well fortified Town, with a Castle, and Haven, situate on the Southern Shoar of *Ireland*, in the County of *waterford*, in the Province of *Mounster*, thirteen Miles from *Waterford* to the West. First granted by *Henry VI.* to *Talbot*, Earl of *Strawbury*; and afterwards, for convenience, annexed to the Crown of *England* by Act of Parliament.

Dunstaff Head, *Vertivium Promontorium*, the most Northern Cape of all *Scotland*, which lies in

59. deg. of Latitude; whereas *Novantium*, the Mule of *Galloway*, the most Southern, lies in 55. 10.

Dunkeld, or *Dunkelden*, *Castrum Caledonium*, *Dulchellunum*, a City on the *Tau*, in the County of *Perth*, ten Miles North of *Perth*; which was adorned by King *David* of *Scotland*, with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*; supposed to have been the City of the ancient *Caledonians*.

Dunkerran, *Donejune*, or *Donoyne*, *Juernis*, a small Town and Port upon the Gulph of the River *Maone*, in the County of *Desmond* in *Mounster*, in *Ireland*.

Dunkirk, *Dunquerque*, *Dunquerca*, called by the *Flemmings*, *Duynsbetke*; and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Danberca*; is a large, strong, well fortified Town, and Sea-Port in *Flanders*, which has a very noble and strong Castle, lately built: 3 Leagues from *Graveline*, 5 from *Newport*, and 6 from *Calais*. This Town was first fortified by *Charles V.* It stands on the River *Colme*, upon the Shoars of the German Ocean. Taken by the *French* in 1646. but during their Civil Wars, the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1658. it was retaken by the *English* and *French* united; chiefly by the valor of the *English*. *Don John* of *Austria*, and all the *Spanish* Forces, who came to relieve it, being totally routed and defeated, the Town was surrendered to the *French*; but by them according to Articles put into the Hands of the *English*: and so it continued till 1662. when it was sold to the *French*. The present King of *France*, *Lewis XIV.* has bestowed incredible cost in fortifying it, in enlarging and securing the Haven by Mounds and Forts.

Dun-le-Hop, *Regiodunum*, a Town in *Berry*, in *France*, upon the River *Auronne*: five Miles from *Bourges* to the South, and nine from *la Charrie* to the South-West. § Another in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* near *Beaujolois*.

Dunmore, or *Dunmore*, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Dunots, a Territory within the Province of *Beauce* in *France*; the Capital whereof is *Chateau Du*. It was advanced to the dignity of a Peerdom and Dukedom in 1525.

Duntonington, a Market Town in *Lincolnsire* in the Hundred of *Kyrton*, and the Division of *Holland*: situated in a waterish Flat.

Duntonington-Castle, a Market Town in *Leicestersire*, in the Hundred of *Gofcote*: honoured with a noble Seat belonging to the Earl of *Huntingdon*.

Dunstable, a Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Manshead*, upon a Chalky dry Hill. Built by *K. Henry I.* out of the ruins of the ancient *Magnovinium*. *K. Edward I.* caused a noble Column or Cross to be here erected in memory of *Eleanor* his Queen, whose Corps rested in this place in their journey from *Lincolnsire* to *Westminster Abbey*.

Dunstaburg, *Bebba*, a Castle in *Northumberland*, on the Sea Shoar, eighteen Miles South of *Berwick*, and twenty five North of *Newcastle*; which belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*: *Bede* reports that this Castle was taken, and burnt by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*. *Roger Hoveden* thus describeth it; *Bebba* is a strong City, not very great, but containing two or three fields; having one hollow entrance into it, and that raised on high by Stairs after a wonderful manner; on the pitch of an Hill is a very fair Church; and Westward on the top, a pleasant clear Fountain, adorned with excellent Workmanship. In our times (saith Mr. *Cambden*) it is rather a Castle, than a Town, yet so big as that it might contain a small City; nor was it esteemed otherwise, when King *William Rufus* besieged the *Rebellious Mowbray*, who lurked in it. In the Wars between the Houle of *Lancaster* and *York*, it was ruined again. And List of all, the Winds and Seas have exercised their rage

upon it, endeavouring to level it, by driving up the Sea Sand into the hollow parts, and fetching down its once haughty Battlements.

Dunstaffag, Euvonium, a small ruined City in the West of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lorne*; which has an Haven over against the Island of *Maly*, fifty five Miles from *Dunblane* to the West. This was the Seat of the ancient Kings of the *Picts*, but now a Village, and yet perhaps in a better state, than when it was a Royal City.

Dunster, a Market Town in *Somersetshire* in the Hundred of *Scarhampton*, by the Sea side.

Dunwich, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City, on the Coast of *Suffolk*. *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who established the East *Angles* (then wavering) in the Christian Faith, in 630. placed here a Bishops See; which continued till *Bisus* the fourth Bishop after him removed to North *Elmham*; leaving a suffragan Bishop only at *Dunwich*; in which times it was very populous, and so throng, that it curbed *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, in his Rebellion against his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it had a Mint: *William of Newbery* calls it *Vicu insignis, varii opibus referatus, a Town of good note, well stored with all sorts of Riches*. But it is now a poor small Corporation, which bating the honour of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament, has nothing to Console it self withal. Time, the Sea, and Men as bad as either, have by degrees ruined not only the Town, but the greatest part of the ground it stood upon; and instead of its ancient variety of *Riches*, there is now an uniform Poverty, and desolation.

Durance, Duventius, Durantius, a very rapid River in *Provence* in *France*, which infecteth the Country with frequent Inundations. It riseth from Mount *Genebra*, one of the *Cottian Alps*, not far from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont*; or as others, in the *Dauphinate* near *Brianzon*; and passing on, watereth *Embrun*, and *Gap*; and entering *Provence*, takes in the *Hubaye*, the *Buech*, the *Sufe*; then passing *Sisteron*, and *Manosque*, it entertains the *Verdon*; and a little beneath *Cavassillon* and *Avignon*, unites with the *Rhose*. It will neither indure Boats nor Bridges, by reason of its great rapidity and swiftness, especially beneath *Sisteron*.

Durango, Duranguin, a City of North *America*, in the Province of *New Biscay*; but near the Confines of *New Spain*, towards the *Zacatecas*; built at the foot of an Hill; which was made a Bishoprick by the Archbishop of *Mexico*, in 1620. *S.* There is a small Town of this name also in the Principality of *Biscay* in the Kingdom of *Old Spain*.

Durratio, Durracium, Dyrrachium, Epidamnus, called by the *Turks*, *Drazzi*, by the *French*, *Duras*; is a very ancient and much celebrated City of *Macedonia*, in the Kingdom of *Albania*. It has now a strong Castle, and a large Haven; seated on the Eastern Shoar of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon the River *Argemaro* or *Arxeno*, North-East of *Brindisi* or *Brundisium* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, from which it is distant one hundred and twenty Miles. Built by the *Corcyreans* (now called *Corfu*) in the Year of the World 3227. One hundred and thirty years after *Rome*, and six hundred twenty one before the Birth of our Saviour. In the Year of the World 3912. being much frightened by its Fugitives; it had recourse to the Assistance of the *Corinthians*; but the *Corcyreans* taking part with those Exiles, the *Corinthians* were beaten; which drew on an *Albanian* War, and that the *Peloponnesian*. This City fell first with the rest of *Greece* under the Power of the Kings of *Macedonia*; and together with *Macedonia* was subject to the *Romans*, who made it a *Roman* Colony. In the times of the Civil War between *Cæ-*

far and *Pompey*, it was the Seat of great Actions: for *Pompey* chose it, and it was the only prosperous Scene of that Party; and had proved the ruin of *Cæsar*, if *Pompey* had pursued his first successes with vigor. Not long before, it had given entertainment to *Cicero* in his Exile; and appears every where favourable to the Republicans. It was also a *Roman* Colony, but when settled I cannot now find. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, as it is still; in the later times of the Greek Empire it had Princes of the *Carolsus* Line of *France*, from whom it passed to the *Venicians*; and from them it was taken by *Mahomet III.* But the *Venicians* Sacked it in 1554. by their Fleet. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 41. 42.

Duren, Dura, Duria, Marcodurum, a City in the Dukedom of *Fuliers* in *Germany*, upon the River *Roeer*, not two Miles from *Gulick* to the South, and five from *Cologne* to the West. This was the ancient *Marcodurum*, in the opinion of *Cluverius*, and all the other Geographers; made a Free Imperial City by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*. *Charles V.* being incensed against *John Duke of Cleves*, (who had married *Mary*, the Daughter of *William* the last Duke of *Fuliers*; and Leagued with the *French King Francis I.* against him) in 1545. entered the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, and after a sharp Siege took this City and burnt it: it has been reduced into subjection again, and is now under the Duke of *Newbourg*, by the Treaty of *Fasins* in 1659. Three Councils were Celebrated here in the years 761. 775. 779.

Durgat, Phrygia, a part of *Anatolia* or *Asia* the Less.

Durham, Dunelmum, a City and County Palatiae in the North of *England*. The City is seated upon the River *Ware*, in a Peninsula made by this River, which washeth three sides of it, and gives passage into it by three Bridges. The ground of it is a natural Hill, which contributes no less than the River to the strength and pleasantness of its situation: also secured by a Wall, and a Castle in the midst of it; the Cathedral (being a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *York*) is towards the South side of the City, and of great beauty. This City is yet of no great Antiquity, being built or rather begun by the *Adonks* of *Dindisfarn*, in 995. before which it was a Wood, and then not cleared without difficulty. In the times of *William* the Conqueror it was employed by the *Saxons*, as a place of Refuge against him; but they were soon forced to betake themselves to *Scotland* for their greater security. *William* the Conqueror being possessed of it, built the Castle for a Curb to these Northern parts, and a security against the *Scots*. The present Cathedral was began about the same time by *William de Careleph* then Bishop of *Durham*, and finished by his Successor. This City gave great Protection to the *English* in 1246, when *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, harrassed the Northern parts, whilst *Edward II.* besieged *Calais*; but the said *Bruce* was soon after overthrown in *Battel*, and taken Prisoner at *Novills Cross*. In the times of *Edward VI.* the Bishoprick was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince; but *Q. Mary* dissolved that Statute, and restored the Bishoprick with all its Privileges. In 1640. in the beginning of the Rebellion, it fell after *Newbury* Fight into the hands of the *Scots*; and being left by them the year following, it followed the fate of the War, as the Parties prevailed upon each other. Long. 22. 00. Lat. 54. 57.

The County or Bishoprick of *Durham*, is bounded on the North and West by the River *Derwent*, which separates it from *Northumberland*; on the South by the River *Tees*, which parts it from *Westmorland* West, and

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and *Tork* to the South; and on the East it has the Sea. The West is full of Mines of Iron; the Valleys are fruitful here also, and on the Eastern side the Country is very fruitful of Grass, Corn and Sea-Coal. Though all the *English* Kings were liberal to this Church upon the account of *S. Cuthbert*; yet *Guthrun* the *Dane* was the first that granted this Bishoprick or County to the Church of *Durbam*; which was afterward confirmed by *Canutus*, another *Danish* Prince, and by *William* the Conqueror; ever since which time, it has been accounted a County Palatine. Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, the p[re]s[ent] Bishop of this Diocese, (being the *LXX.* in number from *S. Aidanus*) was translated from *Oxford* hither in the year 1674.

Duringen. See *Thuringia*.

Durlach, or *Dourlach*, *Durlachum*, *Budoris*, a City in the *Marquisate of Baden* in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, scarce two Miles from the *Rhine* to the East, and four from *Baden*. This is the Capital of the *Marquisate of Durlach*, and the lower part of the *Marquisate of Baden*, which bounds it on the South; the *Rhine* lies on the West; the *Dukedom of Wirtemberg* on the East; and the *Palatinate of the Rhine* on the North. It is subject to its Marquels of the House of *Baden*, who has some other Territories and Honors in these Parts.

Dursey, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire* in the Hundred of *Worton*.

Dusseldorp, *Dusseldorpium*, the chief Town of the *Dutchy of Bergh* upon the *Rhine*, five Miles beneath *Cologne*. This Town was fortified against the Duke of *Brandenburg* by the Duke of *Neuburg* in 1613, who has since had his Residence here.

Dubelanbt, the same with *Beveland*.

Duisburg. See *Duisburg*.

Dvina, *Duna*, *Dyrina*, a vast River in *Muscovy* or *Russia*, which riseth in the Province of *Megrina*, from two several Heads that unite at *Vologda*, one of the principal Cities of *Russia*; and running North-East, passeth by the Lake of *Soebna*; beneath which, it receiveth from the East the River *Juga*; and a little lower the River *Vvyma*; then turning North-East, it falls into the *Vvhis* Sea by three Mouths; upon the most Eastern of which, stands *Arch-Angel*, the only frequented Port of *Russia*. The heads of this River were called before their union, *Fagel* and *Sachana*; and after it *Dvina*. § There is another River of the same Name, which riseth out of a Lake of the same Name, ten Leagues from the Lake of *Fronovo*, and the Sources of the *Nieper*; and falls into the *Baltick* Sea below *Riga*, saith *Olearius*. I suppose this is it which the latter Maps call *Duna*. This River riseth in a Province of *Russia* called *Novogard*, near the Lake *VVolga*, and the Fountains of the River of that Name; and turning Westward, being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it entereth *Lithuania* at *VVitepski*; then passing *Poloock*, *Druma*, *Dunenberg*, *Kakenbousen*, and separating *Livonia* from *Semigalia*, it falls into the Gulph or Bay of *Livonia* (a part of the *Baltick* Sea) on the South of *Riga*, by *Dunemund*, a Castle seated on the Mouth of it. The *Muscovites* call it *Dvina*, saith *Baudrand*. § The Province of *Dvina* is the greatest and most Northern of all *Russia*; heretofore subject to the Duke of *Novogard*; one hundred *Russian* Miles in length. It had formerly but one City, called by the same Name, which stands in the middle of it; but since the Passage to *Arch-Angel* has been discovered, it is become one of the most considerable Provinces in *Russia*; *Arch-Angel* being seated in this Province, and the greatest Trade driven on the *Dvina*.

Dyby. See *Deo*, a River in *VVales*.

Dynas, *Douthwye*, a Market Town in the Coun-

ty of *Merioneth* in *VVales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Dyrne. See *Tyrnau*.

E A.

Edmont or *Eamont*, a River in the County of *Westmorland*, which joins with the *Lowther* by *Whinfeld Forrest*.

Earne or *Lough-Earne*, *Erno*, *Erdinus*, a Lake in *Ulster*; which passing into the Lake of *Devonish*, a little more West, they both together fall into the *Virginian* or *Western Ocean*, by the Bay of *Malley*; between *Dungal* to the North, and *Slego* to the South.

Easingwold, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Torkshire*, in the Hundred of *Bulmer*.

Ealt-Boyn, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Bevensey* Rape.

Ealt-Bryane, *Brema*, a Tract in the County of *Cavan*, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, near the *Lough-Earne*.

Easton-ness, a Promontory on the Coast of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold* Bay: the most Eastern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

Eaton, *Etoma*, *Etoma*, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Stock*, upon the River *Thames*, over against *Windfor*: made famous by a College of the Foundation of King *Henry VI.* in which there is a Grammar-School of great esteem for the education of the *English* youth.

Eatne, *Heldona*, *Ehna*, a River of *France*, commonly called *Liane*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Artois*; and running through the County of *Bologne*, falls into the *Bryssil* Sea at *Bologne*.

Eaufe, *Elusa* or *Elusaberis*, a ruined City of *France*, commonly called *Eufe* and *Eufan*, in a Territory of the same Name, upon the River *Gelize*; often mentioned by *Sulpitius Severus*, *Ammianus* and *Sidonius*. It was once an Archbishop's See; and the Metropolis of *Novempopulonia*; but now an obscure Village in *Armagneac* in *Gascogny*; five Miles from *Condant* West. *Civitas* is built of late towards the Ruines of it. The Archbishop's See was translated to *Aux* hence.

Eberthorp, *Eberstorffum*, a Town in the Lower *Austria* in *Germany*. It stands upon the *Danube*, two Miles below *Vienna*; adorned with a Castle, to which the Emperors delight to retire.

Eberstein, a County the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, taking its Name from the Castle *Eberstein* towards the *Dukedom of Wirtemberg*: They both belong to the *Marquels of Baden*.

Eberwyck, *Tork*.

Eblaba, *Alabanda*, an Inland City of *Caria* (now *Aidinelli*) in the *Lesser Asia*; on the South of the River *Madre*. Long. 51. 18. Lat. 38. 40. It is a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Stauropolis* or *Sandra Croc*.

Ebro, *Iberus*, one of the greatest Rivers of *Spain*, called by the *French* *Ebre*. It ariseth from the Mountains of the *Asturias* in old *Castile*, near the Village and Castle of *Manzilla*, from two Springs; and watering the North part of *Old Castile*, the Towns of *Fria*, *Miranda*, *Logrono* and *Tudela*, (where it takes in the River *Arga* from the South, and from thence becomes capable to carry a Boat) it soon after enters into, and divideth the Kingdom of *Arragon*; then takes in *Biel* from the North, and *Xalon* from the South. a little

little below *Alagon*; then saluting *Saragoza*, it admits *Rio de la Guerra* from the South; and *Gallego* from the North; *Agnas*, *Marcia* and *Guadalupe* come in from the South, as it passes *Bingo* and *Fuencas*; and at *Mequinencia Segre*, (of old *Sicoris*) with a number of smaller Rivers in its retinue. *Algas* on the South, and a knot of small Rivulets on the North also come in to pay their Tributes; so watering the Southern part of *Catalonia*, a little beneath *Tortosa* he falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between three small Islands made by his own Sands. This River gave the Name anciently of *Iberia* to all Spain. *Festus Avienus* mentions another River *Iberus*, which is apprehended to be the same with that the Moderns call *Rio Tinto*.

Ebudæ, *Hebudes*, *Hebrides*, *Æbudæ*, five small Islands to the West of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, now more commonly thence called the *Western Isles*. They have the honour to constitute a Bishoprick under the Archbishoprick of *Glasgow*.

Eburones, *Eburonices* *Aulerci*, *Eburiaci* and *Eburonices*, an ancient People of *Gallia Celtica*, dwelling at and about the modern *Eureux* in *Normandy*, and the Diocese taken in its former Latitude.

Ebusus. See *Evica*.

Ecbatana, the Capital City of the Kingdom of the ancient *Medes*, apprehended to be the same with the Modern *Casbin*, or else *Tauris* of *Persia*: See *Casbin*, *Hani* and *Tauris*. King *Cambyses* died here in the year of the World 3532. *Parmenion*, by the order of *Alexander Magnus*, was killed in 3725. and the alier *Alexander*, *Hephestion*, buried here in 3728. with so much Funeral Pomp as amounted to twelve thousand Talents. § There was another ancient *Ecbatana* in *Phœnicia*, towards Mount *Carmel*.

Ecclethall, a Market-Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*.

Ectia, *Afigi*, *Astigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in Spain; called by *Pliny*, *Augrissa Firma*; upon the River *Xenil*, over which it hath a Bridge; eight Miles from *Cordova* to the South, and fourteen from *Sevil* to the North. This was anciently a Bishop's See, but now a part of the Diocese of *Sevil*; and at this time one of the best Cities in *Andalusia*: recovered from the *Moors* in 1239.

Ectisfe. See *Slays*.

Eda, *Bæius*, a River in *Arabia Felix*, which springing out of the Mountains of *Ghaquan* [*Begebres*] watereth *Harjan*; and a little below *Tajef*, takes in the River *Chaihar*: then by passing by *Baded*, *Limartasse*, *Baisar* and *Mecca*, it falls into the *Red Sea* at *Ziden* or *Giodda*, over against *Suaquem* in *Africa*.

Eder, Rha. See *Walga*.

Eden, the Garden of *Paradise*, described *Gen. 2. 8. 3.* to be planted by the Divine hand at the head of a River, which afterwards breaking into four Currents produces the Rivers *Pison*, *Geichon*, *Hiddekel* and *Euphrates*: from whence they conjecture this Garden to have had its place in the Country about *Mesopotamia* in *Asia*. Not but that the circumstances of the Guardian Cherubims, and a Flaming Sword invisible, the Fruit-Trees of Life and Knowledge, the Serpents talking with *Humans* Voice, and by an *æstis* fallacy trepanning of his Lord into a condition of entailing Curses upon posterity unborn, &c. have admitted apprehensions to the Curious of this History's being either an Hypothesis of the Writer, or an Allegory! § **Eder, Ienna**, a River of *England*, which ariseth from *Hulcar Moor-Hill* in *Yorkshire*. It passeth *Pendragon* Castle, *Kirby*, *Steven*, *Appleby*; and at *Hornby* takes in the River *Et-*

nos; and entereth *Cumberland* out of *WVfshersland*: running Northward, it passeth *Corby* Castle and *VVarwick*; then turning West, it watereth *Carlisle*; taking in *Peterel* and *Caunda*, one above, the other beneath that City; also the *Irthing*, which falleth by *Brampston*; and *Kyrkoop*, the Boundary of *England* and *Scotland*; so falleth by the Bay of *Itane* or *Eden*, into the *Irish Sea*, between *Anawd* Castle in *Scotland*, and *Bowinisse* in *England*.

Eder, *Adrana*, *Ader*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in the *Upper Haffa*; and flowing through the Earldom of *VValdeck*, watereth *Frankenberg*, *VValdeck*; and two Miles above *Cassel* to the North, falls into the River *Fuld*.

Ederney, *Hadrianopolis*. See *Adrianople*.

Ederfa. See *Rhoa*.

Egware, a small Market Town in the County of *Middlesex*, in the Hundred of *Gore*.

Edinburgh, *Agueda*, *Edenburghum*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and Seat of the Kings of that Nation. It stands in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lothaine*; anciently called *CASTRUM ALATUM*; and *Edenburghum* signifies the same thing; for *Edin* in the *Welsh* is *King*: it stands on a high Ground in a healthful Air, a fruitful Soil, watered by many excellent Springs; in length from East to West a Mile, the breadth something less: the Walls, strong; the publick and private Buildings, Magnificent: full of People, and has a competent Trade by the advantage of the Port of *Leith*, not far from it. At the East end is the Royal Palace; by it, a fine Park; and not far off, a strong Castle upon a Rock. As the variety of the Fortune of War changed, this City fell sometimes into the hands of the *English*, and at others of the *Scots*, till 960. when the last prevailed by the means of the *Danish* Irruptions. September 14. 1650. after the Battel of *Dunbar*, the Castle was delivered into hands of the *English*, who kept it till the Restitution of *Charles II.* And June 13. 1689. the Duke of *Gourdon* surrendered the same to *K. William's* Forces under Sir *John Lanier*, upon Conditions for the Garrison only: For as to his own Interest, he submitted himself to *K. William's* discretion. It lies in Long. 16. co. Lat. 56. 15. § The City of *Edinburgh*, is one of the greatest Bays in *Scotland*: on the North it has *Fife*, on the South *Sterling* and *Lothaine*: and several of the principal Cities of this Kingdom stand about it, or near to it.

Edge-Hill, a place in *VVarwickshire* near *Kyneton*, seven Miles South of *VVarwick*; where on Sunday October 23. 1642. was fought the first Battel between *Charles I.* and the *Parliamentarians* under the Earl of *Essex*. The Earl of *Lindsey* Commander of the King's Battalia, and General of the Field, was slain, and the Standard taken; but retaken by Sir *John Smyth*, who after the Fight was made a Knight Banneret. The King had in this first Battel clearly the advantage, and opened his way to *Oxford* and *London*, and the next day took *Banbury*: whereas *Essex* retreated first to *VWarwick*, then to *Covenury*, and left both the Field and the Passes.

Edom. See *Idumæa*.

Ectis. See *Ephesus*.

Ega, a River in Spain: it ariseth in *Aalva* in *Biscay*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Navarre*, watereth *Seika*, and *Pila Tueria*; and between *Calaborra* and *Villafranca*, falls on the North into the *Ebro*.

Agates or *Agates*, a knot of Islands in the *Sicilian Sea*, over against the Promontory of *Drapanum* in *Sicily*, to the West. They are memorable for the Naval Victory obtained here by *C. Lucius Catulus*, the *Roman* Consul, over the *Carthaginians*: where-

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in seventy of their Vessels being taken and fifty sunk, a Peace (by them desired) was concluded, upon condition, they should quit all their pretensions to the Islands betwixt *Italy* and *Africa*: with which the first *Punic War* ended in the year of *Rome* 513. s. e. 241. before *Christ*. See *Gotham*.

Egean Sea. See *Archipelago*.

Eger and *Erlaw.* See *Agrja*.

Eger, *Egra* and *Ogra*, a strong Town in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, upon a River of its own Name, towards the Frontiers of *Francia* in *Germany*. It was the Seat of the ancient *Narisci*, according to *Tituanus*; and became first a dependant of the Crown of *Bohemia* by Mortgage in 1315. In the *German Wars*, often besieged. Those of the Country call it *Heb*, or *Cheb*.

Egers, *Egericius*, *Egericius*, commonly called *Gers*, a River of *France* in the *Upper Gascony*; it ariseth in *Armagnac*, and running Northward, watereth *Aux* and *Lectoure*; so falls into the *Garonne* over against *Agon*, twenty five Miles above *Bordeaux*.

Egesta, or *Egesta* and *Segesta*, an ancient City of the Island of *Sicily*, near the Promontory of *Lilybeum*: the Inhabitants whereof are called *Segestani* in *Pliny*.

Eggesto. See *Aland*.

Egmont, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*, which hath the honour of the Title of an Earldom: two Leagues from *Beverwick*, and within half a League of the same distance from *Alicmaer*. An Abbey of the *Benedictines* rendered it heretofore very considerable. It gives Name to one of the principal Families in *Holland*.

Egia, *Thein*, a River of *Roussillon* in *Spain*, which riseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, and falls after a short Course into the *Mediterranean Sea*, three *French Miles* North of *Perpignan*.

Egremont, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Hundred of *Alterdale*, upon the Banks of a River, not far from the Sea, over which it hath two Bridges.

Egers, *Agritia*, a River belonging to the Territory of the City of *Basil*, called in the Maps *Egerix*: it ariseth from the Hills of *Buchsogow*, and running North watereth *Leichthal*, and falls into the *Rhine* three Miles above *Basil*: many smaller Rivers fall into it before it reacheth *Leichthal*, and one after; but I cannot find their Names.

Egypt, *Agyptus*, called by the Inhabitants *Chibils*, by the *Arabians* *Bardamasser*; by the *Turks*, *Misir*, (which is very near the *Hebrew*, *Misraim*); by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *Egipto*; by the *Germanis*, *Egypten*; Is the first, the most fruitful, most ancient, most celebrated Kingdom of all *Africa*: on the North it has the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the East *Arabia Deserta*, and the *Red Sea*; on the South *Aethiopia*; on the West *Cyrene*, and the *Deserts of Libya*. The River *Nile* running the whole length of it, and towards the *Mediterranean Sea* dividing it self into many Branches, is the only cause of its Fertility; by overflowing it every year in the Month of *June*. It is, saith *Cluverius*, from the City of *Pelufium*, to the Cataracts of the *Nile*, one hundred and fifty Miles: from the same place to *Conza* in the West, it is one hundred Miles broad; in some places towards the South (as *Mr. Sandys* saith) above *Grand Cairo*, it is for a long Tract confined between barren Mountains, in many scarce four, in few above eight Miles broad. But then he extends it from North to South five hundred and sixty Miles, and in breadth one hundred and forty *English Miles* at the North end. Long, from 60. d. to 67. South Lat. from 22. to 31. This Country was peopled by *Misraim* the Son of *Chus*, the Grandchild of *Noah*

by *Ham*; and maintained its Liberty under Princes of its own, till God gave them into the hands of *Nebuchadonisor* in the year of the World 3365. five years after the ruine of *Jerusalem* by the same Prince. Yet that Empire lying far off, and being much shaken by intestine Divisions, they recovered their Liberty again. *Cambyses* reduced them the second time in the year of the World 3425. *Xerxes* conquered them about the year 3473. And yet *Artaxerxes Ochus* was necessitated to reduce them again; for they set up Princes of their own, and beat his Generals: so he went in Person; and having driven their King into *Aethiopia*, he levelled their strongest Fortifications, and made them so weak and helpless, that they have been in Servitude ever since. This Prince began his Reign in 3587. Reigned twenty three years, and conquered them in 3602. *Alexander the Great* became their Master next in 3620. to whom they most willingly submitted, out of a detestation of the *Persian* Government. *Ptolomy* the Son of *Lagus* began his Reign over them in 3626. and *Cleopatra* the last of his Posterity, destroyed her self to avoid Captivity, in the year of the World 3920. eighteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. From thence forward they were under the *Romans*. This wretched Nation called in at length *Haymaria III.* of the *Saracen* *Califfis*, and by his help cast out the *Greek* Garrisons about 862. In 1163. another Race succeeded, called the *Turkish Kings*, or *Califfis*; which ended in 1245. when the *Mamelucks* (or Slaves of that Race) deposed their Masters, and erected an Elective Kingdom out of their own Body: the Prince whereof was for many Ages chosen out of a number of Men, who began in Slavery, and whose Profession was War; they were in some sort the *Fanizaries* of that Age. *Tonombius II.* the last of them in 1517. was forced to submit to the prevailing Valour and Fortune of *Selymus*, one of the *Ottoman* Princes, under whom that Nation still groans. And now let any man compare the ancient and present Maps of *Egypt*, and his Eyes will shew him in one minute, the difference between the ancient and the later Government. The fruitful and populous Land of *Egypt*, styled by the *Romans* the *Granary of their Empire*, that was of old overspread with Cities and Towns, being now almost desolate, and all its ancient Glory, Magnificence, Riches and People, buried in Rubbish and Ruins: Names of Places that have no Inhabitants, or Pictures of Beasts and Antiquities, is almost all that is to be found here. *Grandcairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rosetta* and *Damiasa*, are the only considerable places left of three thousand Towns that *Srrabo* says there were in his time; and of the eighteen thousand that Antiquity beheld in the Ages before. Christianity is almost totally extirpated here, as it is in *Barbary*: and whereas the ancient *Egyptians* acquired a mighty reputation over all the *East*, by their good Literature, which drew the *Philosophers of Greece* to travel to them; and particularly *Plato* and *Eudoxus*, to live amongst them thirteen years; the *Egyptians* being the famed Inventors of most of the *Sciences*, expressed after an admirable manner in *Hieroglyphicks*, which with their *Lunar* years, their Deities, the long *Dynasties* of their Kings, their Customs or *Polygamy*, Government, and Worship, so charming to the *Israelites*, have been the subjects of the Pens of the Learned in divers Ages; Now an universal Ignorance and Barbarity possesseth their Country. But I must not be long in so short a Work.

Hebenheim, *Enheimium*, a small City in the *Upper Alsacia* upon the River *Ergel*, which falls by *Strasburg* into the *Rhine*; a little above three *Dutch Leagues* from *Strasburg* to the South-West. The Name of the River in the Maps, is *Ergers*, and of the City, *Ober-Hebenheim*. This was once an Imperial

Imperial Free City, but now under the Dominion of the French, who are repairing the Ruines they made in it, in its Acquisition.

Elala, Helicon.

Eltschfeld, or *Bischofsfeld, Eifelsfeldia*, a District in the Province of *Thuringia* in Germany, to the South of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, under the Jurisdiction of the Elector of *Meur*. The Capital of it is *Dunderstad*.

Elchteleberg, a Mountain in the Marquisate of *Culmbach* in *Franconia*; famous for giving Source to four Rivers in Germany, comprehended by their initial Letters in the Word *M E N S*; that is, the *Mayn*, the *Eger*, the *Nab*, and the *Saal*. It divides into divers Portions, some reaching Eastward towards *Bohemia*, some towards *Franconia* to the West, the *Palatinat* and *Bavaria* to the South, and the Provinces of *Thuringen* and *Voiglandt* to the North. It abounds particularly with Pine-Trees, as its Name signifies in the *High-German* Language.

Elie Cstetl, a small Territory or District in the Dukedom of *Sulzer*.

Egues, or *Aigues, Icarus, Aigarus, Eigarus*, a River arising amongst the Mountains of the *Dauphinat* in *France*, towards the Territory of *Gapayois*; thence passing by *Nions* and *S. Tronques*, discharging it self into the *Rhone*, about the Borders of the Principality of *Orange*.

Eileben, Eislebia, a small City in the Upper *Saxony*, in the County of *Mansfeld*, upon a small River which falls into the Lake of *Suffe See*; one Mile East of *Mansfeld*, twenty two North-West of *Dresden*. *Luther* was born here in 1483. and here died in 1546.

Ekelensford, Ekelensfordia, a Town belonging to *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*: It stands five Danish Miles from *Flensborg* to the South-East, upon a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, called *Ekelensforders Hafen*. This Town took its Name from an old ruined Castle near it, and is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

Ekeflo, Ekeflum, a Town in the County of *Smaaland* in *Sweden*, four or five Leagues from the Lake *Weter*, towards *Ostergotland*.

Eldafagant, Elbassani, Dassar, Daulia, a City in the West of *Macedonia*, on the Borders of *Albania*, upon the River *Spirinasse*, South of *Scampi*, (which River falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between *Durazzo* to the North, and *Pargo* to the South:) *Elbassan* stands sixty English Miles from *Durazzo*.

Elandia, Lampia, a small River in the *Morea*, not taken notice of in the ancient or later Maps; but it ariseth from a Mountain of the same Name in *Arcadia*.

Elba, Ethalia, Iloa, the Isle of *Elbe*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Piombino*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the Isle of *Corsica*; belonging to the Prince of *Piombino*, but under the Protection of a Spanish Garrison at *Porto Longone*; besides which the Grand Duke is possessed of a strong Town in it, called *Porto Ferrajo*, the *Argoüs Perus* of the Ancients, but in the Maps *Cosmopolis*; whereas indeed (saith *Baudrand*) there is no such Place as *Cosmopolis* in that Island. It is forty Miles in Circuit, inhabited by five or six Parishes; and by *Virgil* applauded for Mines of Steel.

Elbe, Albis, is one of the greatest Rivers of *Germany*; called by the *Bohemians* *Labe*, by the *Italians* *Albi*. It ariseth in *Bohemia*, out of the Mountain *Das Risenbrnye*, that is, *sbe Mounn of Giamer*; in the Borders of *Silesia*, in the North-East part of that Kingdom, and runs South: First taking in *Upawa* and *Mesuxce* above, and *Olitz* at *Comg*; then turning Westward from the North, it takes in *Czidina*;

a little further, *Gizera*; at *Melnick, Multaw* (which watereth *Prague* the Capital of *Bohemia*) and *Egers* above *Letomeritz*, where it runs Northwards into *Misnia*, and passeth by *Dresden*, and *Meissen*; then entering *Saxony*, a little above *Wissenberg*, it enters the *Elster* from the North, and at *Deffau*, the *Muldan*; a little further, the *Sala*, a great River from the South; then it watereth *Mogdeburg*, *Borb*, and *Sandow*; and at *Werben* in the Dukedom of *Brandenburg*, takes in the *Havel*, a great River which watereth *Berlin* and *Brandenburg*, the principal Cities of that Dukedom: At *Domitz* it has another vast Supply out of *Meeklenburg*; so leaving *Danneberg* on the South, and *Thomdam* on the North, it entereth *Holstein* at *Ludersburg*, and runs on the South of *Hamburg* to *Gluckstad*, about twelve German Miles; beneath which it falls into the *German Ocean*. This was the fatal Boundary of the *Roman* Empire; to which they seldom came, and beyond which they could never fix.

Elber, Libya Deserta, a Part of *Africa*.

Elbeuf, Elbousum, Elboduan, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the *Seine*, thirt: or four Leagues below *Rouen*; adorned with the Title of a Dutchy in 1581.

Elbing, Elbwa, Ewopolis, a City of *Prussia*, upon the Eastern Mouth of the *Vistula*, over against *Dansick*, near the Lake of *Drausen*; ten Polish Miles from *Dansick* to the East. This is a very strong, beautiful, rich City; divided into two Parts, the Old and the New. First built in 1239. by the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order. In 1454. it withdrew from their Subjection; and put it self under the Protection of the King of *Poland*. In 1492. there was an University opened here by *Albertus* Duke of *Brandenburg*, the first of that House that was Duke of *Prussia*. In 1629. it was taken by the *Suedes*, and again in 1655. but since recovered to the Crown of *Poland*. The best Occasion of its Trade and Wealth, was the Besieging the Town of *Dansick* by *Stephen* King of *Poland*; which necessitated the Merchants to remove the Trade to *Elbing*. *Gustavus Adolphus* designed to improve it by the same Method; but the best Trade they have at present, is on the Account of its being the Staple for the *English* Cloth. This City is the Capital of the Territory of *Hockerland*; and divers *English* Families have settled themselves at it.

Elbogen. See *Malmugen*.

Elratif, Leania, a City and Province in *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Persia*, over against the Island of *Babarim*; from which the Gulph of *Persia* is by the *Arabians* called the Sea of *Eleesif*.

Elcur, Cyrrus, Cyus, a River of *Albania* in *Asia*; which ariseth in the Confines of *Armenia Major*, from the Mountains of *Mosch*, and flowing through *Iberia*, takes in the River *Iber*; then buries it self in the *Caspian* Sea.

Elephantina, Elephantis, a pleasant Island of the River *Nile* in *Aegypt*, below the last of its Cataracts, not very far from *Ethiopia*; the *Aegyptians* and *Ethiopian*s trading with each other here. It enjoys a perpetual Spring; and according to *Tacitus*, is observable for being the utmost Boundary on that Side of the *Roman* Empire.

Elefa, Elusa, an Island upon the Coast of *Cilicia*.

Eleusis, an ancient City of *Attica*, betwixt *Megara* and the *Porrus Pyraus*. One of the most celebrated in all *Greece* for the Temple, and the *Mysterics* of the Goddess *Ceres* performed here, together with other particular *Mysterics*, in Honour of *Proserpine* and *Hercules*; some of which it was Death to discover; some they exposed, yet at several times, and by Parts: Whence *Seneca's* Proverb, *Eleusina servat quod ostendat*: Admitting no Persons to the Exercise of the greater ones, under a Noviciatship of five years, with the

Title

Title of *Mystic*; and then advancing them to the De-
 bree of *Evangelium*, with a Ceremony of *Consecration*.
 The *Grand Secret* of these *Mysteris* is thus discovered
 by *Tertullian*; *Tota in Adversis divinitas, &c. Simu-*
lacrum membrum virilis revelatur: Thus by *Theodo-*
ret; *Natura muliebris imago*.

Eleutherns, the River, now called *Bajaria* or
Habis, according to *Chroverius*: Others apply it to
 the *Admirasi*, of the Island of *Sicily*. See those
 modern Names. § Also a River of *Pbancica* in *Sy-*
ria, arising from the Mountain *Libanus*, thence
 passing by *Issura* and *Gahilea*; to fall into the *Tyrian*
 Sea two Miles from *Sarepta*, and three from *Tyre*.
 The modern Name of this is *Valonia*.

Eleutheropolis, an ancient City of the Tribe of
Juda, in *Palestine*; eight Miles from *Hebron* to the
 West, and twenty from *Ferusalem* by the Way of
Gaza. *S. Jerom* takes the Distances of divers Places
 from this, as from one of particular Note.

Elgin, a small City in the County of *Murray* in
Scotland, upon the River *Loffie*; three Miles from the
 Coasts of the *German Ocean*. It is a Bishops See un-
 der the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*.

Elham, or *Eliham*, a Market-Town in *Kenr*, in
Shepway Lath: Honoured heretofore with a Palace
 Royal; now well inhabited, being pleasantly seated
 amongst Woods on the Side of a Hill.

Elis, A Country of the ancient *Peloponnesus*, be-
 twixt *Achaia*, *Messene* and *Arcadia*; so particu-
 larly consecrated in those times to *Jupiter*, whose Temple
 and Statue here were numbered amongst the Wonders
 of the World, that it was looked upon as Sacrilege
 to attack it: Only, the *Lacedaemonians*, *Arcadians*
 and *Romans* were not so scrupulous to observe
 the Consecr. Before this Country submitted to the
Romans, or was governed by a Magistracy of its
 own, it had the Honour to be a Kingdom. The Rivers
Alpheus and *Acheron*, the Mountain *Peneus*, the *O-*
lympick Games in Honour of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the
 Cities *Elis*, *Pisa* or *Olympia*, *Cylene*, &c. contribu-
 ted to spread its Fame in ancient History. Its modern
 Name is *Belvedere*. See *Belvedere*.

Elle, or *Elle*, *Elcebus*, a Town of *Germany*, in
 the lower *Alfata*, upon the River *Ill*; three Leagues
 from *Schlestadt*, and something more than one from
Strasbourg.

Elhemere, a Market-Town in the County of *Sax-*
ony, in the Hundred of *Pimhill*, near the Borders of
Wales. The Earl of *Bridgewater* is Baron of this
 Place.

Elna, *Helena*, a small City in *Catalonia*, in the
 County of *Koussillon*, heretofore a Bishop's See; upon a
 small River, two Miles South of *Perpignan*, and the
 same from the *Mediterranean*. The Bishoprick was
 removed to *Perpignan* in 1603, by *Clement VIII*. The
 Town was taken by the *French* from the *Spaniard* in
 1640. Very small; called anciently *Illiberis*; in
 which was *Hellen* Cattle, where those of *Magnentius*
 his Party slew *Constant*, the Eldest Son of *Constanti-*
ne. The River that falls by it is *Tech*.

Elisafa. See *Assata*.

Elisnoze, *Elfenora*, by the *Danes* *Helsingnor*, is a
 Town in the Island of *Zeland*; five *German* Miles
 from *Copenhagen* to the West. It has a large and a
 safe Haven, near the Mouth of the *Sound*; and a Cas-
 tle to command the Straights of the *Sound*.

Elingsborough, *Elingsborch*, a Town on the oppo-
 site Shoar, over against *Cronenburgh* in *Scania*; which
 heretofore was under the Crown of *Denmark*, but by
 the Treaty of *Roschild*, in 1658. resigned to the King
 of *Sweden*. It stands three *German* Miles from
Landskron to the West. *Christopher* of *Bavaria*,
 King of *Denmark*, died here in 1448. The *Danes*
 took it in 1676, but they returned it to the *Swedes* again
 the year after.

Eltoz, *Eilan*, or *Heilan*, *Elana*, *Aila*, *Sur*, *Tau-*
rus, a City of *Arabia Petraea*, upon the *Red-Sea*,
 North of *Madian*, and over against *Dacata* in *E-*
gypt. It has a Cattle on a Rock by it, which always
 keeps a *Turkish* Garrison against the *Arabians*.

Elvas, *Helva*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province
 of *Alentejo*, called *Telves* by them of *Castile*; it
 stands upon the River *Guadiana*, fourteen Miles from
Merida to the West, and twenty nine from *Sevil* to
 the North. This is a Bishop's See under the Arch-
 bishop of *Evora*; well fortified, and has belonging
 to it a strong Cattle. The *Spaniards*, in 1659. be-
 sieged it to their great loss, being here routed by the
Portuguese. *Paul IV*. in 1555. raised it to the Honor
 of a Bishoprick. The Cathedral Church was built by
 the *Moors* for a Mosque.

Elvino, a Fountain near *Aguino*, a City of the *Ter-*
ra di Lavoro, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Elvita, *Eliberis*, an ancient City of the Kingdom
 of *Granada* in *Spain*; ruined, and its Episcopal See
 transferred to *Granada*, the *Nova Illiberis*, which has
 risen by its fall. This City is famous in Ecclesiastical
 History, for a Council assembled at it about the year
 305. Two of the Canons thereof being much insisted
 on in Disputes; the one, forbidding Images; the other,
 the Marriage of the Clergy.

Elwang, *Elwanga*, *Elephanicum*, a small City
 in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River
Fogst; in the Confines of *Franconia*, near the Terri-
 tory of *Onold*; five *German* Miles from *Rotenburgh*,
 upon the *Tubar*, to the South, and nine from *Ulm* to
 to the North. The Capital of a Noble Government;
 the Governor being one of the Princes of the Empire;
 and it has a Cattle near the City, in which he re-
 sides. This Territory is called by the *Germans*, *St:ft*
Elwang.

Elway, a small River which riseth in *Denbighshire*
 in *Wales*, and falleth into the *Clwyd*, a little beneath
S. Asaph.

Ely, *Helia*, a City and Bishoprick in *Cambridge-*
shire, in an Island of the Name, surrounded on all
 sides by Fens and Marshes; yet here was anciently one
 of the richest Monasteries of *England*. The See was
 taken out of that of *Lincoln*, and constituted by
Henry I. in 1109. *Hervey*, Bishop of *Bangor*, being
 the first Bishop of it. The Monastery out of which
 the Bishoprick sprung, was Founded by *Esheldreda*,
 Wife to *Egfred* King of *Norrbumberland*, and was
 at first a Nunnery. The *Danes* having ruined this
 Foundation, *Eshelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, re-
 founded it, and stocked it with Monks. The Cathed-
 ral was a Work of Time, built by Parts, great and
 beautiful; though the Town of *Ely* is not great, nor
 the Air healthful. The Bishop of this See had hereto-
 fore Palatine Rights, which were taken off by
 27. H. 8. c. 25. But yet the Revenue is great,
 and the Bishops of it have been in great Esteem, and
 much employed. The present, is the forty third
 Bishop of this Diocese.

Elym, an ancient People, that dwelt about the
 Mountains and high Grounds of the Island of *Sicily*;
 remembered in History, upon the Account of their
 being the Allies of the *Carthaginians*.

Elyst Campi, *Elystum*, the Poets *Paradise*; a
 large and delicious Plain of *Baotia* in *Greece*, cover-
 ed with Flowers, and every way agreeable to the Plea-
 sures of the Senses.

Elysi, *Helisi*, *Lysi*, the ancient People of the
 Province of *Silesia*, in *Bobemia*; mentioned by
Tacitus.

Emdden, *Amisia*, *Emda*, a *German* City in the
 Circle of *VVestphalia*; anciently called *Amisia*, or
Amisa, as *Cluwerius* saith, from the River *Ems*, (*A-*
majius), upon which it standeth, with a large deep
 Port

Port defended by a Castle. It is the Capital of *East-Friesland*, which is from this City often called the Principality of *Emdden*; not great, but strong and well fortified. The Trade or People here are neither of them considerable; the *Hollanders* having sometime since possessed themselves of it. It stands fifteen Miles from *Bremen* to the South-West, and seven from *Groningen* to the North.

Emboli, *Empoli*, *Amphipolis*, *Christopolis*, an Archiepiscopal City, in *Macedonia*, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, upon the Confines of *Macedonia* and *Thrace*: Seated upon the Bay and River of *Serimon*, which cōd almost surround it; standing in the Confines of these two Countries or Kingdoms; and sometimes ascribed to the one, sometimes to the other. It lies thirty Miles from *Philippus* to the East, and seventy five from *Theffalonia* to the East. Now under Bondage to the *Turks*. Long. 30. 00. Lat. 41. 30.

Emlecy, *Auna*, *Emelia*, a small City in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Mounster* in *Ireland*; in the Confines of the County of *Limerick*; upon the River *Eslafon*, which falls into the River *More* or *Broadwater*: Heretofore great, populous, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Cashel* in the same County. This City lies twenty four Miles from *Limerick* to the East.

Emenia, an ancient Name of *Theffalia*.

Emilia, a Province of the ancient *Italy*, lying along the *Emiliana via*, which denominated it, from *Ariminum* to *Placcena*; and comprehending a part of the present *Eldates* of the Pope, the Dukes of *Parma*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, and *Mirandola*. Call'd also *Flaminia*.

Emmaus, a Village in the Tribe of *Juda*, in *Pales-tine*, distant from *Jerusalem* about sixty Furlongs. *Luc.* 24. 13. At which our Saviour after his Resurrection discovered his Person to two of his Disciples by sitting down to eat with them, and then vanished out of their Sight. It is mentioned by *Pliny*, upon the Account of some remarkable Fountains there. The Devotion of Christians had advanced it to the Dignity of an Episcopal See, and built it a Monastery; before the *Turks* converted it into a Village again, much more desolate than before, inhabited by the *Arabians* only.

Emmen, *Amma*, a River of *Switzerland*, deriving its beginning from the Valley of *Lennerthal*, and after the reception of some Rivulets, falling into the *Aar* below *Soleurre*.

Emmerick, or *Embrick*, *Embrica*, *Emmerica*, a large, fair and rich Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, in *Germany*, upon the Eastern Banks of the *Rhine*, betwixt *Cleves* and the Fort of *Skein*; adoined with a Collegiate Church ever since the year 700. It is in the Possession of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. The *Hollanders* took it from the *Spaniards* in the year 1600. The *French* from the *Hollanders* in 1672. who the year after put it into the Duke of *Brandenburgh's* Hands.

Empurias, *Emporia*, *Castrum Aragonense*, *Tibule*, a strong City in the Western Quarter of the Island of *Sardinia*, upon the River *Termo* or *Termini*, or *Aragonese*; with a good Port, and a Cittadel, and a Bishop's See, in Conjunction with that of *Terra Nova* in the same Island. It is more vulgarly now called *Castel Aragonese*, because it was the first Town the *Spaniards* of *Aragon* possessed themselves of, after the grant of *Sardinia* by Pope *Boniface VIII.* to *James II.* King of *Aragon*, about the Year 1296.

Emis, *Eems*, *Amasius*, *Amisus*, *Amasia*, *Amasis*, a River of *Germany*, which riseth in the Diocese of *Paderborne*, near *Wle*, in a very deep Valley, from a slow but plentiful Spring, two Miles and an half from *Paderborne* to the North; then running Westward,

and taking in the *Wvre*, the *Dalke*, and the *Lucer*, three small Rivers, it entereth the Bishoprick of *Munster*; (having first passed by *Reisburg*, the Capital of a small Country,) and watereth *Wvidenbrug*, or *Warendorp*, and receives the *Hessel* from *Ravenberg* on the South; by passing *Eme* and *Tilleg*, it receives from the North the *Wverse*; and a little lower the *Aa*, which watereth the City of *Munster*; then turning North it passeth the *Rhine*, and takes in another *Aa* on the East; so by *Linge* he proceeds to *Messen*, where it admits the *Hase* a considerable River on the East too; then passing by *Landege* on the West, and *Niebus* on the East, it entereth *East-Friesland* at the Fort of *Oort*; takes in *Softe* from the East, and by *Oldersum* and *Nendorp*, passeth by *Emden*, (which takes its present, as well as ancient Name from it,) and the Bay of *Dullart*, into the *German Ocean*.

Enchuyfen, *Enckwyfen*, *Ancunnam*, *Enchusa*, is a small City belonging to the *United Provinces*, in *Holland*, in that Part called *West-Friesland*; which has a large and safe Haven upon the *Zuyder Sea*, and affords excellent Pilots; not above three Miles from *Horn* to the East, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the North: It stands on the Western shore, at the Entrance of the *Zuyder Zee*, and was one of the first Towns that revolted and turned out the *Spaniards* in 1572. It had been burnt in 1279. But rebuilt and qualified with the Privileges of a City by *William Earl of Holland* in 1355.

Entre, *Inera*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*; with a Fort of the same Name upon it, which falls into the *Some* at *Corvè*.

Enderen. See *Adrianople*.

Endjomit, *Adramyssiun*, a City of the *Lesser Asia*, in *Phrygia*; and a Sea-Port upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Island of *Merellino*, (*Mitslene*): called by *Europeans* *Andramis*, by the *Turks* *Edromis*, (as *Leunclavius* affirms;) and by others *S. Dimitris*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*; and I suppose is that which is called *Landi-metri* in the later Maps; seventeen *German Miles* North of *Smyrna*. The Bay is called by the same Name; and sometimes extended to all the Sea between this Town and the Island of *Merellino*; sometimes contracted to that only, which entereth the Shoars of *Asia*. *Hofman* confirms my Conjecture; and shews that this City has a *Phœnician* Name from *Bocharr*: it stands in a rich and fruitful Soil; mentioned by *Livy*, lib. 37. by *Serabo*, lib. 13. by *S. Paul*, *Acta* xxvii. 2. Long. 55. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

Engaddi, or *Engedi*, an ancient City of the Tribe of *Judab*, in *Pales-tine*, situated in a fruitful Soil for Wine; as the Comparison intimates, *Cant.* 1. 14. King *David* had an Opportunity to kill *Saul* in a Cavern of a Mountain near this Place. *Ptolemy* and *Sæphanus* mention it.

Engern, *Angria*, the seat of the ancient *Angri-varii*, a Town in the Earldom of *Ravensberg*, in the Province of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, seven or eight Leagues from *Munster*: Famous for the Tomb of *Witichindus*, a Duke of the *Saxons*, of high Renown in the time of *Carolus M.* The Elector of *Cologne* styles himself Duke of this Place.

Engers, a fair Town and Castle, with a noble Bridge over the *Rhine*, in the Archbishoprick of *Trier* in *Germany*, betwixt *Coblentz* and *Andernach*.

Engia, or *Egina*, an Island of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of its own Name, (which was the *Sinus Saronicus* of the Ancients,) to the East of the Province of *Sacania* in the *Morea*; and near *Athens*. The Inhabitants whereof, in former Ages, were in a Condition to dispute with the *Athenians* for the Sovereignty of the Sea. It is about thirty six Miles in Circuit. The Capital City, *Engia*; which

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which hath been the Seat of a Bishop under the Archbishop of *Athens*, since Christianity; but now more than a Village, and the whole Island unprovided of a good Port. In 1537, the *Turkish* Admiral, *Barberouffe*, took this Island from the *Venetians*; who retaking it in 1634, ruined all its Fortifications, and abandoned it to the Plunder of their Soldiers. The Relicks of two Famous Temples, the one dedicated to *Jupiter*, the other to *Venus* heretofore, are yet visible upon it.

England, *Anglia*, called by the *French* *Angleterre*, by the *Italians* *Inghilterra*, by the *German* *Engelland*, by the *Spaniards* *Inglattera*, is the greatest, the most Southern, and the best Part of the Island of *Great Britain*; called heretofore *Albion*, *Britannica*, and *Britannia*: Which noble Island is divided into three Parts, *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*. *England* has *Scotland* on the North, the *Irish* Sea in part, and *Wales* in part, and then the *Irish* Sea again on the West; the *Bristish* Sea on the South, and the *German* Sea on the East: Between 17. and 22. Deg. of Long. between 50. and 57. of N. Lat. It lies together with *Wales* in the Form of a great Triangle, whereof the Southern Shoar is the Base, and *Berwick* the opposite Angle; from whence to the *Lands End*, it is accounted three hundred eighty six Miles Long, and two hundred seventy nine Broad; containing in that Compass, about thirty Millions of Acres of Land. It was divided by the *Romans* into five Parts, by the *Saxons* into seven Kingdoms, and now into forty one Shires or Counties: In which the Parishes amount to about ten thousand. The Air is very Temperate, both in Winter and Summer, being warmed in the one, and cooled in the other by the Sea-Vapors; the Soil for the most part very fruitful; watered with three hundred twenty five Rivers. The Inhabitants, Valiant and Industrious. And as Nature has given it whatever is absolutely necessary to the Life of Man; so the Natives by their Trade and Commerce, bring in from abroad, what may be had throughout the World, for Convenience, Delight, Magnificence, and Ornament. It has also the best Government, and the best constituted Religion, of any Nation in the World; and as much Learning, Civility, Arts and Trade as any other. Our Fleets excel at Sea, our Foot at Land, those of all other Nations. In short, we want nothing to make us happy, but Gratitude to God, and Union amongst our selves. This Island became first known to the *Romans*, about fifty years before the Birth of Christ. *Julius Caesar* entered it with a Fleet in the Year of the World 3895. and renewed his Attempt the year following; but the Civil Wars breaking out between him and *Pompey*, the *Romans* made little Progress here, (though they kept their Ground) till the Reign of *Claudius*; who entered *Britain* in Person, and staying not long, his General, *Aulus Plautius*, carried on the War; so that he took in the greatest part of this Island, now called *England*, and under him *Vespasian* learned the Art of War. *Didius Avidus* succeeded as General, and *Nero* as Emperor; under whom the *Romans* were in great Danger of an utter Extirpation from the *Britains*: But this Storm blowing over, they conquered all they cared for, as far as the *Fyrths* of *Galloway* and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*; only their ordinary and standing Bounds were between *Newcastle* and *Carlisle*. They continued their Possession till the year of Christ 433. and then withdrew to defend their nearer Dominions on the Continent, against the prevailing barbarous Northern Nations. In 449. the *Saxons* were called in to help the *Britains* against the *Picts*, (those Nations that had never been subject to the *Romans*, in the North of *Britain*.) In 455. *Hengist*, their General, set up the Kingdom of *Kent*, and began the Conquest

of the *British*. By the year 819. the Heptarchy, or seven Kingdoms of the *Saxons*, united in one, under *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*; which Union received its utmost Perfection under *Alfred*, about 873. The *Danes*, who had given Occasion to this Union, pursuing their Depredations, at last conquered the *Saxons* in 1018. and set up *Sveno*, a Prince of their own. In 1042. *Edward the Confessor* restored the *Saxon* Line, which was broken by *William* the Conqueror in 1066. But the Blood was again restored by *Henry II.* in 1155. *Edward I.* united *Wales*, in 1246. *K. Henry II.* began, and *K. John* finished the Conquest of *Ireland*, about the Year 1184. in the Reign of *Richard I.* his Brother. In the year 1602. *James I.* K. of *Scotland*, succeeding *Queen Elizabeth*, of Blessed Memory, united *Scotland* to *England*. And the great Rebellion in 1640. ended in 1660. by the Restoration of *Charles*, the Merciful and just. Yet the Miseries that brought it in, the Calamities that attended it, and the Judgments that have followed it, may be eternal Monitors to *English* Men, to be Loyal to the King, and stedfast to the Church.

Engur, *Astefius*, a River of *Asia*, which springeth from Mount *Caucasus*; and watering *Mengrelia*, falls into the *Euxine*, or *Black* Sea, between *Charus* and *Hippus*. Twenty Miles North of *Clobus*, another River of the same Country.

Engury, *Ancyra*, a City of *Galatia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the River *Parthenius*, (now *Sangari*.) which falls into the *Black* Sea at *Cangary*. This was the Metropolis of *Galatia*; yet seated in the Confines of *Paphlagonia*, on an advanced Ground: And made Famous by a Council here held in 314. and another in 357. Called by the *Turks*, *Enguri*, *Engouri*, *Angouri*, or *Anguri*; fifty Miles to the East from *Scutari*, and sixty from *Smyrna* to the N. East. It is now considerable, and the Capital of one of the *Turkish* Provinces in *Asia*. *Mithridates*, the Famous King of *Pontus*, was overthrown by *Pompey* near this City. *Bajazet* the *Turk*, in the year 1403. was in the same Place taken Prisoner by *Tamerlane*, the *Scythian* Conqueror. Long. 62. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Enham, *Enhamum*, a Town in the Province of *Southampton*, in the Hundred of *Andover*: Of Note, for a Council here congregated of the Bishops of both the Provinces in the Year 1009. under the Reign of King *Ethelred*.

Enkoping, *Enecopia*, a Town in the Province of *Uplandia*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; near the Lake *Meler*; five or six Leagues from *Upsal*.

Enna, an ancient City, standing heretofore in the Center of the Island of *Sicily*; and Famous, both for a Temple dedicated to the Goddess *Ceres Ennea*, and for the excellent Springs in all the Island; which are applauded by *Cicero* and *Diodorus*. The *Bellum Servile* of *Sicily* was raised by *Syrus Ennus* of this Place, and ended with the Reduction of this Place also, under the Conduct of *Pimperna*.

Eno, *Enos*, a City of *Thrace*, called by the *Turks*, *Ygnos*; by the *Greeks*, *Eno*. It stands on the *Archipelago*, at the Mouth of the River *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*; which runs a little South of *Adrianople*, and here falls into the Sea over against the Isle of *Samantracbi*; forty Miles from the new *Dardanel*s to the North, and sixty five *English* Miles from *Adrianople* South: Is now a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

Enrichemont. See *Boisbelle*.

Enns, *Claudivium*, *Claudionum*, *Anifus*, is both a River and a City of *Austria*: the River riseth in the Bishoprick of *Salzburg* near *Rachstad*; and running North-East as far as *Newmarcke*, it takes in that of *Celstal*; North-West it meets the *Sreyr*, at *Sreyr*

Castle; and there it turns to the North, and washeth the East Side of the City of *Enns*; half a German Mile beneath which, it falls into the *Danube*. Near the City there is a Bridge over the *Danube*, on the North-West Side.

Ensisheim, Enshemium, a small City in *Alsacia*, upon the River *Ill*, two Miles West of *Newenburgh*, five Miles North-West from *Basil*. Once the Capital of the *Higber Alsacia*, and the Seat of the Parliament, or Chamber of that Province; but now in the hands of the *French*.

Entre-Douze-et-Minbo, a Province, the best peopled, and the most delightful of all the Kingdom of *Spain*: containing in the space of eighteen Leagues in length, and twelve in breadth, six good Port-Towns, above one hundred and thirty Monasteries, and fourteen hundred Parishes. It hath this Appellation given it from its Situation betwixt the Rivers *Douze* to the South, and *Minbo* to the North: the western Ocean binding it to the West, and the Province of *Tras-os-Montes* to the East. Its Capital is the City *Braga*.

Entrebaux, Intervallum, a Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Var* and the Frontiers of the County of *Nice*, about the Mountains; which the Bishop of *Glendever* makes the Seat of his Residence.

Epaune or Epone, Epauense, Ponense, Eponense, a Town or Parish in the old Kingdom of *Burgundy* in *France*; where there was a Council held in 517 under the Reign of *Sigismund*, King of *Burgundy*, after his abjuration of *Arrianism*. The *French* Writers cannot agree, where to place it more particularly.

Ephesus, Efeso, one of the most ancient and noble Cities of the *Lesser Asia*; seated upon the River *Causler*, (*Caystrus*), in the Province of *Ionia*; on the Shoars of the *Archipelago*, North of the Isle of *Samos*; one of the greatest and most celebrated Cities of *Asia*, before it fell into the hands of the depopulating *Saracens* and *Turks*; who seem to have been designed by Heaven for the Scourges and Destroyers of ancient Cities, or rather of Mankind, there is so much Desolation where ever they have long ruled. This City is so ancient, that it is generally believed to have been built by the *Amazons*. It stood at first on too low a Ground; and therefore suffering much by Inundations, *Lyfimaclus*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, removed it into that place where it now is, and called it *Asmos*, by the Name of his Wife; but after his Death, it reclaimed its ancient Name. *Pliny* calls the Temple of *Diana* here built, *Admirationem Græcæ Magnificentiæ*, *The Wonder of the Grecian Magnificence*: and reckons it amongst the Wonders of the World: this was burnt by *Erostratus*, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name, that night *Alexander the Great* was born in the one hundred and sixth Olympiad, and the three hundred ninety eighth year of *Rome*, i. e. three hundred fifty six years before *Christ*. Two hundred and twenty years more afterwards were spent in rebuilding it, with the utmost Magnificence, at the charges of all the Provinces of *Asia Minor*. *Xerxes*, though he ruined many of the *Asiatick* Temples, spared this. The *Romans* conquered this City under *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, an hundred and eighty years before the Birth of our Saviour, and in their first *Asiatick* War. *Nero* plundered it; the *Goths* under *Gaius* destroyed it. *S. Paul* first planted the Christian Faith (residing in person three years) here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church afterwards, whilst he was at *Rome*. *S. John*, the beloved Apostle, lived, and wrote, and in probability died here: to him the great Church was dedicated, that is now a *Turkish* Mosque. *S. Timothy* was its first Bishop after *S. Paul*. The third General Council, consisting of two hundred Prelates, was held here in the year 431.

under *Theodosius junior*, against *Nestorius* and *Pelagius*. There was a smaller Council here in 198 concerning the Celebration of *Easter*; in which the Bishops resolving to adhere to the *Asiatick* Custom, *Pope Victor* declared to break his Communion with them. Another in 400, held by *S. Chrysostom*, for the quieting the Disturbances of *Asia*. Another in 449 by *Diocorus* Patriarch of *Alexandria*, for the confirming the Opinions of *Eusebius*, in which *Pope Leo's* Legats were rejected; and some others. When this City came first into the hands of the *Turks*, I cannot assign; but it is certain they call it *Stafalouç*; and that it is a poor desolate Village, though with a fine Haven, and an old ruined Castle. This City lies forty Miles from *Smyrna* to the South; full of the deplorable Ruines of its pristine Glory. Long. 55. 45. Lat. 39. 00. All the Inhabitants of this City now are about forty or fifty Families of *Turks*, without one Christian amongst them: living in a knot at the South Side of the Castle, called *Asia Sabuck*. The Grot of the seven famous Sleepers is shewn in this City.

Epitamnus. See *Durazzo*.

Epitamnus. See *Malvasia* and *Regusa*. § An ancient City besides, of *Argia*, in the *Peloponnesus*, where there was a Temple dedicated to *Asculapius*.

Epideno, Apidanus, a River of *Theffalia*, called sometimes *Epedonia*; it ariseth from Mount *Bormis*; and washing *Pbasfalia*, (famous for the overthrow of *Pompey the Great*, by *Cæsar*) falls into the River *Onocoro*, (*Peneus*) above *Larissa*, with a very swift Current.

Epirus, a Kingdom in *Greece*, which was anciently much celebrated; and had first Kings of its own, till the *Macedonian* subjected it: it is bounded on the North by *Macedonia*, now *Albania*; on the East by *Theffalia*, on the South by *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*;) and on the West by the *Ionian* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*. This Province is now sometimes called the *Lower Albany*. It is most famous for its ancient King *Pyrrhus*, who invaded *Italy*, and beat the *Romans* in the year of the World 3669. two hundred seventy nine years before the Birth of our Saviour. See *Florus*, lib. 1. cap. 18. This Kingdom was reduced to the *Macedonian* Subjection, by *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*; but *Pyrrhus* not only recovered it, but conquered, and for some time kept *Macedonia*. The *Romans* subdued it next, and *Paulus Æmilius* laid it desolate: sacking in one day seventy Cities, and captivating an hundred and fifty thousand *Epirians*, without any Provocation. In the Division of the Empire, this Country fell to the Eastern; and continued so till the taking of *Constantinople*; after which it had Princes of its own again, till the year 1466, when by the death of *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderberg*, it was reduced under the Dominion of the *Turks*, under whom it still is; excepting *Corfu*, and some other small Islands, which are under the *Venetians*.

Episcopia, Curium, once a City of the Isle of *Cyprus*, now a great Village, which is yet a Bishops See amongst the *Greeks*: it lies on the South Side of the Island, East of *Papoois*, and not far from the South-West Cape, in a Bay, called heretofore *Curia*.

Epomeus or Epopeus, a *Vulcanoe*-Mountain in the midst of the Island of *Ischia*, in the *Tuscan* Ocean; so terrible in its Eruptions, accompanied with Inundations and Earthquakes, that we find the Inhabitants have divers times abandoned the Island for safety. It is recorded particularly to have raged under the Consulship of *Lucius Marcus* and *Severus Julius*, under the Reigns of *Augustus*, *Titus* and *Dioclesian*, and in the year 1300.

Epping, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*.

in

in the Hundred of *Walsham*. The Lord *Gray of Wark* has a Seat here.

Epsom, or *Epsom*, a Market Town in the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Copshorn*: pleasantly situated, and much resorted to, for its Medicinal Waters.

Epte, Illa, a River in the *Beauvois*, in the Isle of *France*.

Erastino or *Rafino*, a small River of the *Morea*, in *Acarmania*, the most North Eastern Province, near *Napoli di Romania*: it ariseth out of a Lake, anciently called *Symphalyn*; and having buried it self under the Earth, ariseth again; and falls at last into the *Golfo di Napoli*.

l'Ertaud, or *l'Ertaud*, *Aravarius*, *Rbararis*, a River of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, arising from the Mountains of *Sevennes*, and passing by *Castelnau de Guers*, *Florenjac*, &c. to discharge its Tribute to the *Mediterranean*, having first received into its own Bed some Streams by the way.

Erdelia, *Erdeliana provincia*, *Erdely*. See *Transylvania*.

Ersey, a Town in the Division of *Lindsey* in *Lincolnshire*, not far from *Bullingbrook*, giving the Title of *Baron* to the *Earl of Lindsey*.

Ertesma, *Areva*, a River of *Old Castile* in *Spain*: it ariseth from *Mount Fensria*, in the Borders of *New Castile*; and passing by *Segovia*, receiveth the small Rivulet of *Clamores*, and another at *Coca*, called the *Palusa*; and a little lower the *Cega*; then falls into the *Duero*, over against *Tordesillas*. *Baudrand*. This River seems to be called *Zarpardiel*; and another that falls into it from the West, here called *Cega*, to be the *Areva*, or *Ertesma*; but in the ancient Maps, that which falls by *Segovia*, is called *Areva*.

Ertria, an ancient Episcopal City of the Island of *Negropont*, now called *Rocco*. § A second, in the Province of *Theffalia*.

Ersturt, *Esford*, *Esford*, *Bicurgium*, *Erbordium*, *Hercynopurdia*, a City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, the Capital of that Province. It stands upon the River *Ira*, three Miles from *Weimar* West, fifteen from *Frankfort* to the South-West, Long 31. 00. Lat 51. 00. Of old called *Spertigsburg*, from *Mercureus* the first Christian King of *France*. There was a Monastery built here by *Dagobert*, another King of *France*, in the year 637. (after which it was called *Petersberg*;) and there is now a famed Univerfity, founded in 1392. There was a Council held here in 932 for the keeping the Festivals of the *Apostles*: in 1074, for the promoting *Celibacy* and *Chastity*, and the forbidding *Concubinage* amongst the *Clergy*, which had no good success. In 1563, it was walled. *Rudolphus I* extinguished here a great *Sedition* in 1289. The Church of our *Lady* here was built in 1351. A Fire almost totally ruined this City in 1417. Since which it has been so nobly rebuilt and improved, that the people ordinarily say, *Esford is not a City, but a Country*. In 1514, *Luther* found here *Jerom* of *Strague* his Works, and published them. The Castle stands upon a Hill, where there was heretofore a *Religious House*. *Gustavus* King of *Sweden* took it at his coming into *Germany*: but in 1648, it returned into the obedience of the *Bishop of Mentz*, by the Treaty of *Ofnabruck*. And because the inhabitants refused to submit to the said *Bishop*, the *French* assisted him to make himself Master of it in 1664, first having taken it from the Duke of *Saxony*; who had yet seventeen of ninety Villages (which did belong to it) assigned to him by the Treaty of *Leipsick* in 1665, in lieu of his Right and Pre-terence.

Erzel, *Heraclia*, a ruined City of *Caria* in the

Lesser Asia, between *Mount Cadmus* to the South, the River *Lycus* to the East, and the *Mæander* to the West; directly East of *Ephesus*. *Ptolemy* placeth it about an hundred *Englifo* Miles from it.

Erivanus, the *Po*.

Erin, *Ireland*, in *Irisht*.

Erissi, *Erissus*, a Town in the Isle of *Lesbia*.

Erivan or *Iriwan*, a noble City of *Armenia*, upon the Frontiers of *Persia*. It is built upon a Rock, at whose foot the River *Zemguy* glides to the North-West, and the *Rueurk-baulak*, or River of *forty fountains*, to the South-West; the former being here passed by a fine Stone Bridge. In a good Air and a fruitful Soil, for Wine especially; adorned with divers Churches, a magnificent Palace for the Governour, and verry commodious *Caravanseras* for Travellers; about one hundred paces from the *Old Erivan* (which was ruined in the Wars of the *Turks* and *Persians*), and kept garrisoned with two thousand men. The *Armenians* have a Tradition amongst them, that this was the Seat of *Paradise*, and the habitation of *Noah* before and after the *Deluge*. In the year 1584, the *Turks* took it, and built it that itately Fortrets we now see there. The *Persians* recovered it in 1604. The *Turks* retook it in 1629. The *Persians* recovered it again in 1635. It is the Capital of a large adjacent Territory.

Erlaph, *Erlape*, a River of the *Lower Austria*, which falls into the *Danube*.

Erma. See *Herna*.

Erne, *Ravius*, a Lake and River in the West of *Ireland*.

Erneo. See *Irneo*.

Erpach, *Erpachum*, a Town and County in *Francia* in *Germany*, under its own Count, between the *Rhine*, the *Mayne* and the *Necker*; having the Territory of *Geraw* or *Grawer* on the West. This Count hath the privilege of a Seat in the general Diets of the *Empire*.

Erquico, *Arquico* or *Erecco*, *Erquicum*, *Adulis*, a considerable Town and Port upon the *Red Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Barnagasso* in *Africa*, under the *Turks*; being a dependent of the *Beglerbeg* of *Suacben*.

Erriß, *Errißis*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, lying along the *Mediterranean* Coast, between the Provinces of *Habat* to the West, and *Gares* to the East. § And a Mountain called of old *Atlas Minor*.

Erythra, a small Island, of fame amongst the ancient *Greek* and *Latin Poets*, for the Story of King *Geryon*. But the *Geographers* have not agreed upon the place of it, whether betwixt *Cadiz* and *Spain*, as *Pliny*; or upon the Coast of *Portugal* amongst the *Baringuas*, as *Mela* and others would have it.

Erythra, an ancient City of *Ionis* in *Asia Minor*, to the Sea: adorned since the times of *Christianity* with the Seat of a *Bishop* under the *Archbishop* of *Ephesus*. And famous in the Ages before, for the *Sibylla* of its Name; whose Verses not only condemn the multiplicity of *Gods*, (saying there is but *One only*, the Creator of all) but moreover speak so advantageously of the first and second coming of *Christ*, that some of them, repeated by *Eusebius*, make an *Acrostick* upon his name and quality under these words, *Ἰησοῦς χριστὸς υἱὸς Ἰδοῦ Σωτῆρ*.

Erythraum Mare. See the *Red Sea*.

Erzerum, a City of the *Greater Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*. It is the Seat of a *Beglerbeg*, and the most considerable place of *Turcomania*; supposed to be the *Theodosopolis* of the ancients, and otherwise called by Writers *Arzuris*, *Arzuris*, *Sinera*, *Senebra*, &c.

Esaro, *Ezaro*, a River of *Calabria*.

Eschandon, *Scando*, a River of *Touraine*.

Eschwège,

Eschwege, a Town in the Marquisate of *Hassia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Werra*, near the Confines of *Thuringen*: supposed to have been built by the Emperour *Carolus Magnus*, and after the ruining of it by the *Huns*, to have been rebuilt by the Emperour *Henry II.*

Echnalt. See *Scheldæ*.

Echere, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*; betwixt the River *Hued-la-Abid* to the East, the Mountain *Verte* to the North and West, and the River *Tenjsfi*, with some parts of the *Atlas*, to the South. Fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Echurial, a Village in *New Castile*, upon the River *Guadarna*, seven Leagues from *Madrid* to the West, and twenty four from *Toledo* to the North; in which *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, built a *Palace Royal*, together with a most Magnificent Monastery, and a Stately Church in honour of *S. Laurence*, as a grateful Memorial of the Victory obtained against *Henry II.* King of *France*, at the Battel of *S. Quintin* in *Picardy*, In 1557. in which he spared no Expence that might contribute to the Magnificence and Ornament of it; insomuch as he is said to have spent twenty Millions of Gold on this Structure. And since that time, the Kings of *Spain* have been buried in a Noble Chappel here, called the *Pantheon*, from its being built in imitation of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. The Emperour *Charles V.* lies interred in it. This Magnificent Fabrick suffered much by Fire in 1671. in which a vast Library perished.

Echaguea, *Russe*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; it was a Bishops See, but now ruined.

Efimo, *Æfis*, *Efis*, a River in the *Marca Anconitana* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Appennine*, and running East, washeth *Jesi*; then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, one Mile North of *Ancona*. This was once the Northern Boundary of *Italy*.

Eskdale, *Esikia*, a County in *Scotland*, bounded by *Cumberland* on the South, *Amundale* on the West, *Tweedale* on the North, and *Tweedale* on the East: it takes its Name from the River *Esik*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tees*.

Eskhisar, *Laodicea*, a City of the *Lesser Asia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*: built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Seratocma*, whose Wife being called *Laodicea*, gave this Name to the City: now totally ruined, and not inhabited; though once an Archbishop's See, who had sixteen Suffragan Bishops under him. The *Turkish* Name it has, signifies the *Old Castle*. The Ruines of it shew it to have been a very great City, situate upon six or seven Hills, encompassing a large space of Ground, twenty Miles distant from *Coloza* to the North-East, and five from *Hierapolis*. It hath three Theatres of White Marble, as beautiful and intire, as if they were lately built; and a *Circus* as lately. But then the Town is totally desolate; inhabited by nothing but Wolves, Foxes and Chacals, a Den of Dragons, Snakes and Vipers: neither hath it the Title of an Archbishop's See, (as *Seignior Ferraro* and others have affirmed): God having spit it out of his Mouth, as threatened in the *Revelation*, and made it an Example of his Justice and Veracity. See Mr. *Wooler* p. 264. See *Laodicea*.

Elia, *Estola*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*. It washeth *Leon* and *Benvenuto*; and taking in the *Orbico*, falls into the *Duero*, between *Samora* to the East, and *Miranda* to the West.

Elting, *Eljing* or *Eslingen*, *Exzelinga*, *Eslinga*, a small Imperial and Free City, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg* in *Schtraben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Necker*; nine Miles from *Spier* to the South-East, and the same from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is now under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*;

and has suffered much in the late War. See *Asie*.

Eperies, *Eperie*, a strong Town in the County of *Sarax*, in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Tarax* or *Tarkz*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains and the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Poland*. Obtained from the *Turks* since the present War.

Espenay, *Spariacum*, *Asprenacium*, a Town upon the *Marne*, in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, betwixt *Chalon* and *Chateau-Thierry*. It hath a famous Abbey of the *Augustine* Fryars standing in it.

Espinal, *Spinadium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lorain* upon the *Maes*, four Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy* to the North, and a little less from *Remirmon*. This Town hath suffered much in the Wars of this Age.

Espinoy, a Town in *Flanders*, betwixt *Douay* and *L' Isle*: ennobled with the Title of a *Principality*, and giving its Name to an Honourable House.

Esteck, *Mursa*, a Town and Callè in *Sclavonia*, at the Confluence of the *Drave* and the *Danube*, where great Actions have been done. The Town stands low, and the Streets are planked with Trees, as *Dr. Brown* assures us, who hath seen it. Upon one side of the Gate is part of a Roman Inscription, *MÆLIAN*: on the other, a Maids Head of Stone. In or near this place, *Constantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Usurper, and Murderer of *Constantine II.* in 359. The Town is great and populous, by reason of the Trade and Commerce on the account of the Passage. But not strong, and therefore the *Turks* have of late bestowed much cost and pains in fortifying it. In 1537. *Solyman the Magnificent*, assaulted it without Success. But that which is the great wonder, is the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the Marthes on both sides: this Bridge is five Miles over, having Rails on both sides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a Mile: built by *Solyman the Magnificent* in 1521. so soon as ever he had taken *Belgrade*: it is so broad, that three Wagons may go a breast, and all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicholas Szvini* burnt part of it in 1664. which necessitated the *Turks* to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*, because they could not without great charges and difficulty pluck up the remainder of the Trees which the Water had preserved from the Fire. By this Bridge all the *Turkish* Armies use to pass between *Hungary* and *Constantinople*: near here, the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary* in 1526. was defeated, in attempting to stop *Solyman's* passage into his Kingdom. Count *Lassy*, Aug. 15. 1685. burnt it the second time, and possessed himself of the Town of *Esseck*; but the Castle holding out, he blew up their Magazines, plundered the Town, and left it. In 1686. the *Turks* began to build this Bridge after another way, by driving rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the space with Earth, that it might not be so subject to be ruined by Fire: but the Duke of *Lorain*, June 15. 1687. put an end to this Work; drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few days intirely ruined what eight thousand men had been many Months a building. Pursuing his design, and passing the *Drave* to take *Esseck*, he found the Prime *Vizzer* there posted with all the Forces he could raise very advantageously, with the *Danube* on the left, a Wood on the right, the Town and *Drave* behind, and a *Morass* before him; between which and his Camp, was a Dike twenty foot deep, forty broad, and two Miles long, strengthened with *Palisades* and *Redoubts*, with sixty thousand men within it, and one hundred Cannon: whereupon the Duke retreated, June 20. and repaired the *Drave* at *Siclos*. See *Moharx*. After the unfortunate taking of *Belgrade* by the *Turks*,

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October 1690, they set down immediately with an Army of fifteen thousand Men before this Place, but retired without Success.

Esedones, or **Issedones**, an ancient People of *Scythia*, whose Capital Town was *Issedon*, now called *Caracoran*. *Herodotus* says of them, that they used to eat the dead Bodies of their Parents, reserving the head to be set in Gold and made the object of their annual Sacrifices.

Eschabe, or **Esquib**, *Essequibia*, one of the principal Rivers of *South America*. It ariseth in *Guiana*, near to the Lake of *Parime*; and running Eastward, to improve its Streams, by the addition of many smaller Rivers, it falls into the North Sea, near *Meapuer*. In Long. 318. The *Dutch*, who have many Plantations upon it, call it by this name.

Essex, *Essexia*, is a County in the East of *England*, inhabited heretofore in part by the *Trinobantes*: bounded on the North by *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*: on the West by *Hertsford* and *Middlesex*; on the South by *Kent*; and on the East by the *German Sea*: The principal City in it is *Colchester*. This Country is very fruitful, full of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Houses. The principal Rivers, which water it, are the *Stour*, that divideth it from *Suffolk*; the *Thames* from *Kent*; the *Ley* from *Middlesex*; and the *Little Stour* from *Hertsfordshire*; which besides their fruitful Meadows, and the convenience of Carriage, afford it plenty of Fish: besides these, there is the *Ill*, the *Crouch*, the *Chehme*, the *Blackwater* and the *Colne*, which arise and fall within this Country; and many of them are great Rivers. There are many smaller ones, whose Names cannot be taken in here. This County gave the Title of *Earl* to the Families of the *Mandeviles*, the *Boburns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, *William Lord Perre*, before it came to the *D'Evreux's*. *Robert d'Evreux*, Viscount *Heresford*, General of the Parliaments Army against *Charles I.* dying *Septem. 13. 1646.* and his Son *Robert* an Infant, before the Restitution of *Charles II.* *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hadbam*, was created *Earl of Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*, *April 20. 1651.* and made *Lord Lieutenant in Ireland* in 1672. He perished miserably in the *Tower*. His Son then an Infant, succeeded him in this Honor.

Esslingen. See *Essing*.

Esone, *Exona*, a small River and Village in the Isle of *France*. The Town stands five Miles from *Paris* to the South-West, and one from *Corbeise* to the West.

Estampes, *Stampa*, a Town and Duchy in *Beauvais* in *France*. The Town stands upon a River of the same Name, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North: mentioned in *Georgius Turonensis*, *Aimoinus*, and other French Historians. It is placed on the *Somme*, at the Confluence of another small River, which is sometimes called *Tome*, and sometimes *La riviere d'Estampes*. There is a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houses standing in it: but the Castle was ruined in 1652. This Town was created first an *Earldom* in 1327, by *Charles IV.* King of *France*. Then a *Dukedom* in 1536, by *King Francis I.* And has been many times honoured not only with *French Synods*, but with the Assemblies of the States. The *Huguenots* took it by *Scalade* in 1567.

Estaples, *Stapula*, *Stapule*, a Sea-Port-Town in the County of *Boulogne* in *Picardy*; sixteen Miles North of *Dieppe*, and ten from *Calais* South.

Este, or *Esti*, *Arestre*, a Town in the Dominion of the State of *Venice*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, which was once a *Bishops See*, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. It stands in the District of *Padua*, upon the little *Medoacus*, or the River *Bachiglione*; which washing the Walls of *Vicenza* and *Bzra*, falls into the

Venetian twelve Miles from *Padua* to the South. The illustrious House of *Este*, Confort to *King James II.* is taken their Name from this Place; who were before a great while *Dukes of Ferrara*, *Modena* and *Regio*: Now, only of *Modena*. See the *History* of the Family of *Este* written in *Italian* by *Jean Baptista Pigna*, and in *English* by *Mr. Crawford*.

Esting, an ancient Barony in the Province of *Rouergue* in *France*, since advanced to an *Earldom*. It gives Name to an Honourable Family, that by the concession of *Philipp the August* in the year 1214, as a reward for the noble actions of one of their Ancestors, bears the same Coat of Arms with the Crown.

Estella, or *Stella*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Ega*, where it receives the *Preder*; eight Miles from *Pampelona* to the South, and the same from *Calaborra* to the North. Built in the year 1094. It is the Capital of the Territory called *la Merindada de Estella*.

Esten, *Estonia*, a considerable Province in the North of *Lybonia*; heretofore under the *Poles*, but now the *Suedes*. It lies between the *Sinus Finnicus*, a part of the *Baltick Sea* to the North; *Lettonia*, *Liesland*, to the South; the Bay of *Riga* to the West; and *Ingria* a Province of *Russia*, to the East: the chief City in it, is *Revel*, the Capital of this Province, which is sometimes called *Eastland*.

Estepa, *Astapa*, a City or great Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated upon a Hill, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*; about twelve Miles from *Malaga* to the North, and seventeen from *Sevil* to the South-East. This sprung out of the ruins of *Astapa*, an old *Iberian City*, or *Phenician Colony*; which being besieged by *Marcellus*, a *Roman General*, the Inhabitants burnt themselves with their Wives and Children and all they had, that they might not fall into the hands of the *Romans*, as *Livy* saith.

Estoteland, *Estotilandia*, a great Tract of Land in the North of *America*, towards the *Arctic Circle*, and *Hudson's Bay*, having *New France* on the South, and *James's Bay* to the West. This is a part of *Canada*; now commonly called *New Britain*, and *Terra Laboratoris*. The first of the *American Shoars* which was discovered; being found by some *Friesland Fishers*, that were driven hither by a Tempest, almost two hundred years before *Columbus*. In 1390. *Nicolas* and *Antonius Zeni*, two Brothers that were *Venetian Gentlemen*, at the Charges of *Zichini* King of *Friesland*, took a view the second time of these Shoars. *John Skotus* a *Polonian* in 1486. about eighty six years after the first discovery, sailing past *Norway*, *Greenland* and *Friesland*, and entering into the Streight beyond the *Arctic Circle*, arrived at this Country. Which is Mountainous, overgrown with Woods, full of all manner of wild and savage Beasts, and only known as to the Shoars; but yet the Soil is fruitful. *Hofman*.

Estourville, a Town in the *Upper Normandy* in *France*, advanced to the quality of a *Dukedom* by *King Francis I.* in 1523. There is a Noble Family deriving their Name from it.

Extremadura, *Extremadura*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, upon the *Welter Ocean*: bounded on the North by *Beira*, on the West and South it has the Ocean, and on the East the rest of *Portugal*. The principal City is *Lisbon*, the Capital of the Kingdom; and as for this Province, it is divided into six Counties, which they call *Comarcaes*. It was anciently another Province called *La Estremadura de Castilla*, because it was *Extrema Duris*; for on the North it was bounded by the *Dursus*, or *Douero*, a great River of *Spain*; on the West it was separated from the Kingdom of *Leon*,

Leon, by the Rivers *Heban* and *Rigamon*; from thence it extendeth by the Rivers *Guadarrama*, which washeth *Madria* and *Somserra*, to the Fountains of the River *Donero*: so that it was one hundred Spanish Leagues in compass, and *Segovia* was the Capital of this Province: but as *Ximenes* saith, after it was united to *Castile*, it lost the Name, which in after times was given to others.

Etich, *Athesis*, a River of *Italy*, called by the *Italians*, *Adige*; by the *Germans*, *Ercb*. It springeth out of Mount *Brenna*, one of the highest of the *Alpine* Mountains in *Tirol*; and passing through a Territory of *Etschlander*, which takes its Name from it, it leaves *Meran* and *Balsano* (considerable Towns) on the East; turning South, it takes in the Rivers *Eisock* (which falls by *Brixen*), *Neves* and *Lavifium*; then watereth the famous City of *Trent*, beneath which it admits *Perzene*, and so goes on to *Verona*, which it divides in its passage; and passing *Legnano*, *Roviso* and *Anquilava*, it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by *Porto di Fossone*, in later Maps called *Porto di l'Adige*; eighteen Miles South of *Venice*, and three North of the Mouth of the *Po*.

Etna, *Erna*, a Mountain in the East of *Sicily*, which perpetually belcheth out Fire and Smoak: called by the *Italians*, *il Mongibello*; by the *French*, *Le Mont Gabel*; by the *Arabians*, *Gibel*; that is, the Mountain. It is the greatest as well as the most known Mountain in all *Sicily*, in the Diocese of *Casanea*, nine Miles high, and fifty in compass; and at the opening or Mouth of it at the top, twenty four furlongs wide. The South side is planted with Vines, the North overgrown with Woods; on the East from the Top of it to *Casanea* it is all cultivated, and employed to one use or another. At some times it rageth more than at others: particularly in 1169. 1329. (when it had not flamed of many years before,) 1408. 1444. 1447. 1536. 1554. 1566. 1579. At which last time it damaged *Casanea*, and its Fields, more than usual. But the greatest Rage was in 1669, when it sent out four Rivers of melted Earth, Stones and Rocks; which from the top descended down its sides, through the Fields, into the Sea; and there maintained their Torrent a Mile in the Waters, before they were able to tame these raving and furious Sons of *Vulcan*. Not only the City of *Casanea* apprehended a sudden and inevitable Ruine, but Men thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have been destroyed; and that by degrees the Fire would have melted the whole Rock, upon which the Island is founded: however, it destroyed fifteen Castles or great Houses, and did an inestimable Mischief. Yet the top of this Mountain is often covered with Snow and Ice; and the two most contrary things in Nature seem here to unite, of which *Claudian Lib. 1. de Raps. Proserp.*

*Sed quamvis nimio fervens exuberat aestu,
Scis miribus servare fidem, pariterque favilla.*

Eu, *Augum*, *Auge*, *La Ville d'Eu*, a considerable Town on the Coast of *Normandy*, upon the River *Bresse*, near the Confines of *Picardy*, six Miles North of *Dieppe*, and about a League from the Sea. Here of old were the *Essui*, a People of *Gaul*. It is honoured now with the Title of an *Earldom*, and with an ancient Abbey, and a College of the *Jesuites*.

Eubza. See *Negropont*.

Eucarpia, an ancient Town of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, famed for Grapes, in bigness, exceeding those of *Canaan*.

Ewellode, a small River of *Oxfordshire*.

Everhot, a Market Town in *Dorsetshire*, in *Tid-*
lesford Hundred.

Evshan, or *Evsholm*, a Market Town in *Worcestershire* in the Hundred of *Blakenhurst*, with a Bridge over the *Avon*. It is esteemed next to *Worcester* the best in the County: contains two or three Parishes, and drives a good Trade; and has the honour of chusing two Burgesses for the Parliament.

Euganes, an ancient People of the *Alpes*, betwixt the Lake of *Coma* and the River *Eisob*; whereof the *Sarunotes* were a branch, and the most considerable: dwelling about *Chavonne* and the *Valsolune*.

Eugubio. See *Gubio*.

Euphrates, though I have discoursed shortly of this River already in the word *Aferas*, yet because I then wanted more Books that were necessary to give a full account of it, I will here enlarge upon what I there omitted. The first City of Note it washeth is *Baberd*; the second *Egyrum*, so far as it runs West; then it turns South, and passeth by *Arzingan* and *Maarax*, where it takes in *Cabagub*; and over against *Orpha*, it receives a River which comes from *Aleppo*; so passing *Bir*, *Rassca*, *Belsi*, *Chabuca*, as far as *Alchabar*, it takes in from the East *Soadi*; and a little lower at *Wages* and *Olim*, falls into the *Tigris*: thus our latest Maps describe the Course of this vast River. The Learned *Bochartus* saith out of *Pliny*, *Lib. 5. Cap. 26.* that eighty three Miles beneath *Zeygma*, at *Massicea*, the *Euphrates* is divided; and on the left hand (the East) it goes into *Mesopotamia* by *Selucia*, a little beneath which, it entereth the *Tigris*. *Prology Lib. 5. Cap. 18.* agrees with *Pliny* in this: then he mentions another Branch by the Name of *Bahian* or *malade*, the *King's River*, or *Cus*; which by the *Arabians* is called *Americ*; and by *Ammanus*, *Naar-Malcha*; which he interprets too the *King's River*, *Lib. 24.* which *Abidenus* saith, was digged by the Order of *Nabucodonozor*. *Pliny* tells us, the reason of this Cut was to prevent the Drowning of *Babylon* in great Floods. More to the South was a third Branch, which went into the *Tigris* and *Sur*, upon which the great *Babylon* stood by the conjunction of *Prology*, though in his Maps it is placed on the second. There was a fourth Branch went to the West, called *Kulpa*, now *Cufa*, about the Name of which they are not agreed; but the use of it was to fill a vast Lake on the West of *Babylon*. Now as to these Branches, the *Arabian* Geographers agree in these Divisions as still extant. And yet that Branch which went through *Babylon*, *Theodores* saith, was very small, and perhaps now intirely lost. The first and second of the Eastern Branches are represented in our later Maps; and the Western Branch at *Cufa*; which appear all like Rivers running into the *Euphrates*, when as indeed they are Branches going out of it. The first is that which the Maps call *Zab Major*; the second has no Name, but it ought to pass straight to *Bagdee*; and that which is now the main Stream, seems to have forced its way in a new Channel, after the other was lost and dammed up by Time: the Lakes also to the West which were designed to receive the Waters in times of great Inundations, are filled up by the Mud and Sand, brought down by the River. However that Branch that runs to *Cufa*, never comes to any Sea, but is lost in the Sands of *Arabia*; and has turned the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a mere *Morals* or *Bogg*, unpassable, uninhabitable. This is the sum of what *Mr. Bochart* has related more at large. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree, that it yearly overflows as the *Nile* does, and much about the same time; which Inundation has the same effect, as to the fertility of *Mesopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. *M. Thevenot* who crossed it at *Bir*, saith, it is in *Senur* not big-

ger

ger than the Seine at Paris; though its Bed is twice as big. The Waters of it run very slowly, and are Navigable, as far as to the place where it joins the Tigris. *Etliche.* See *Ivica.*

Ebora, Eborac, is a very considerable City in Portugal in *Alentejo*, a Province of that Kingdom beyond the Tago, (*Tago*) twenty Miles from *Lisbon* to the South-East. Long. 09. 00. Lat. 38. 11. This was anciently a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Merida*, and afterward of *Compostella*. But Pope *Paul III.* at the desire of *John III.* King of Portugal in 1540. raised it to the Honor of a Metropolis; and *Henry*, the first Archbishop, who of a Cardinal became King of Portugal, made it an University. There is a Court of *Inquisition* kept here.

Ebora Oponte, a small Place five Leagues from the former *Ebora* to the North-East, where the Portuguese gave the Spaniards a great overthrow in 1663.

Eure, Eburis, Austra, a River of France, sometimes called *Tenre*. It ariseth in *la Perche*, in the Wood *Logni*; and running Eastward through *Beauvais*, it watereth *Chartres*; turning Northward, *Nogent le Roy*, *l'aux Jury*, (famous for the Victory of *Henry IV.* over the *Leaguers* in 1592.) *Passy*, *Eureux*; at last it entereth the *Seine* at *Ponte de Piche*, ten Miles above *Candebec*. The rich and fruitful Valley *D' Eure*, has its Name from this River, and also *Eureux* in *Normandy*; and from one of these three, the Noble Family of *d' Eureux* lately Earls of *Essex*, now Viscounts of *Heredford*, take their Names. § *Eure*, a River in *Berry*. See *Aure*.

Eureux, Ebroica, Eburoncum, Mediolanum Aulercorum, a City in *Upper Normandy*, upon the River *Iron* (which afterwards falls into the *Eure*), and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rouen*. Beautified with a great number of Churches and Monasteries: It is a place of good Antiquity, and a delightful Situation: heretofore subject to Counts of its own, who ceded it to King *Philip the August* in the year 1200. *Charles IX.* King of France erected it into a *Dukedom* in 1569. See *Eure*.

Eurippus, called by the Ancient *Latins*, *Eurippus Euboeicus* and *Chalcidicus*, by the *Italians*, *Stretto di Negroponte*, by the Inhabitants now *Egrippis*, is a Canal of the *Aegean Sea*, betwixt the Region of *Bœotia* in *Achæa*, and the Island of *Negropont*; so narrow in the narrowest passage, as to be covered with a Draw-Bridge of five Arches. And here, the inconsistency of its Flux and Reflux appears the most visibly: that is, whereas for eighteen or nineteen days in every Moon, Winter and Summer, in all Weathers, it regularly ebbs and flows twice in twenty four or twenty five hours with the Ocean and the Gulf of *Venice*, it most irregularly ebbs and flows for other eleven days in every Moon, 11, 12, 13, 14 times in the same compass of twenty four or twenty five hours See *Negroponte*. The Bridge is defended by a Castle built by the *Venecians*.

Europe, Europa, is the least, but most celebrated of the four general parts of the World, as to Arts, Commerce, Religion, Government and War. It was the Prediction of *Noah*. (the second Founder of Mankind) that *Japhet* (the Father of the *Europeans*) should dwell in the Tents of *Shem*. And although the first Church; and the two first General Monarchies fell to the share of *Shem's* Posterity; yet the two last and the best and noblest state of the Church, fell to the *Japhets*; by which that ancient Oracle was fulfilled. At this day whilst the Posterity of *Shem*, (the *Asiatics*) lie buried in Ignorance, Slavery and Superstition; the Posterity of *Japhet* is innobled: the chiefest and the best Empires, the best Religion, Learning and Arts adorn the Tents or

dwelling of *Japhet*: whilst the Ships of *Christim* afflict *Eber* and *Asher*, not only to Trade, but to Ride Sovereigns in their Seas; and afflict them more by the Envy of their Wealth and Riches, than by their Power and Martial Valor, though they have felt that too. **Europe**, is bounded on the East by *Asia*, on the North by the *Frozen Sea*, on the West by the *Atlantic*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean*. The only difficulty is in fixing the Eastern Bounds: beginning therefore at the South, where the Bounds are plainer, it is agreed that the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea* or *Euxine*, the *Palus Mæotis*, or Eastern Bay of *Crim Tartary*, (called by the *French*, *la Mer de Zabacche*), the *Tanais*, now the *Don*, the *Volga*, the *Roswa*, the *Tosda*, and the vast River of *Obb*, are the truest Bounds on the Eastern side. In those vast Countries of *Tartary* and *Russia*, scarce at all known to the Ancients, though the *Tanais*, the *Volga*, (as far as its Course is North and South) and the *Obb*, are the best and most visible Bounds; yet there is a great distance between the *Tanais* and the *Volga*; and a much greater between the *Volga* and the *Obb*; but between the *Roswa* and the *Tosda*, very little: but in this every Man must be left at liberty. *Europe* is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, *Bohemia*, *Bulgaria*, *Denmark*, *France*, *Germany*, *Greece*, *Holland*, or the *Low Countries*, *Hungary*, *Italy*, *Moscovy* or *Russia*, *Poland*, *Portugal*, *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Switzerland*, *Tartary*, the *Turkish* Empire, the State of *Venice*, and some few considerable Islands depending upon these. In length from Cape *S. Vincent* in *Spain*, to the Mouth of the River *Obb*, one thousand three hundred English Miles, or nine hundred German: from Cape *Misapan* in the *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Finmark*, eight hundred and fifty, or five hundred and fifty German Miles, as *Brandand* reckons it: lying between 34. and 72. deg. of Lat. and betwixt 9. and 93. or 94. of Long. This Country is called by the *Europeans*, *Europe*; by the *Turks*, *Rumeli*, and *Al-Frank*; and by the *Georgians*, *Frankistan*.

Eurotas. See *Iris*. § It is also the ancient Name of a River of *Theſſalia*, said by *Homer*, *Strabo* and *Pliny*, to glide upon the Top of the River *Peneus* (to which it runs) without mixing of Waters.

Eurymedon, a River of *Pamphylia* in *Asia Minor*, memorable for the Victory obtained by *Simon*, the Son of *Miltiades*, over the *Persians* upon the Banks of it. *An. Romæ*, 284.

Euston, a small Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the Banks of the little *Ouse*, in a fair *Champaigne* Country. Deserving to be particularly taken notice of for the beautiful *Euston-Hall*, of the building of the late *Earl of Arlington*, and the Curiosities that are to be seen about it. In 1672. King *Charles II.* advanced this place to the Dignity of an *Earldom* in the Person of the late *Duke of Grafton*, upon his Marriage with the only Daughter of the said *Earl of Arlington*.

The *Euxine Sea*, *Pontus Euxinus*, *Axenus*, now by the *Turks* called *Cara Deniguis*, i. e. the *Furious Sea*, and by others the *Black Sea*; is encompassed round by *Anatolia*, *Mingrelia*, *Circassia*, the *Crim Tartary*, and *Podolia*; with no other out-let than the *Bosphorus Tracicus*, accounting the *Palus Mæotis* as a Bay or Branch of it: so that it seems more properly a Lake. Yet these great Rivers, the *Danube*, *Nieper*, *Niester*, *Pbasis*, *Coras*, *Sangarius*, and many others discharge their floods into it. It is in length from East to West about one hundred eighty eight Leagues: In breadth, at the Western End, from the *Bosphorus Tracicus* to the *Nieper*, three Degrees: at the Eastern, the half thereof. And is dangerous to navigate: Not so green, nor clear, nor trackish as

the Ocean, by reason of the Influx of those Rivers. And now wholly under the Dominion of the *Grand Seigneur*, without whose leave no Vessel passes upon it.

Eyelet, a Market Town in the County of *Surrey* in the Hundred of *Copthorn*.

Eye, *Isca*, is a River of *England*: it ariseth in *Somersetshire*, and passing by *Winesford*, it takes in *Dunbrook* River, or *Cruden* from *Dulverton* on the West; then entering *Devonshire*, it runs directly South to *Tiverton*; where it takes in *Loman* River from the East; at *Steeke* it takes in *Columb* on the same side, and a little lower *Creely* from the West; then encompassing a great part of the North, West, and South of *Exeter*, a little lower it admits *Clyst* on the East, and *Ken* on the West; and so entereth the *British* Sea by a large Mouth.

Exeter, *Isca*, *Ica* *Dunminorum*, *Exonia*, is the principal City of *Devonshire*; called by the *Welsh* *Caerisk*, *Caerudb*, and *P'near*, that is, the Principal City: Seated on the Eastern Bank of the River *Ex*, in a barren Soil, upon the Advantage of a small Hill, declining East and West; having a *Dike*, and a strong Wall for its Safety; in Compass about a Mile and a half, with extended Suburbs. There are in it fifteen Churches; and in the highest Part of the City, near the East Gate, a Castle, which of old was the Seat of the West *Saxon* Kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwal*; and near this the Cathedral built by King *Athelstan*, in Honour of *S. Peter*. *Edward* the Confeſſor settled the Bishop's See here, which he removed from *Kyron*. It fell not into the Hands of the *Saxons* till four hundred sixty five years after their first coming over, viz. *Anno Christi* 914. when *Athelstan* banished the *Britains*, and fortified the City, and built the Cathedral. This City joining with the Rebels in 1640. was taken for the King by Prince *Maurice*, September 4. 1643. And being Garrisoned for the King, was again surrendered to the Parliament upon Terms, April 13. 1646. The Honourable *John Cecil* is Earl of *Exeter*, and the fifth of his Family; he succeeded *John Cecil* his Father, in 1667. The Title of *Marquess of Exeter* was heretofore conferred by King *Henry VIII.* upon *Henry Courney*, Earl of *Devonshire*: And likewise of *Duke*, by *Henry V.* upon *Thomas Beaufort*, Earl of *Dorset*; and by *Ricard II.* upon *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*. The present Bishop of this Diocese, is the forty sixth since the Removal of this See from *Kyron*, about 1149. The sixty seventh from *Adolphus*, who about 903. was made the first (at least *Saxon*) Bishop of *Devonshire*.

Extremadura. (See *Eſtremadura*.) § A Province of the Kingdom of *Susa* in *Africa*, near the *Atlantic* Ocean, and the Mountains of *Atlas*, in the Southern Borders of *Morocco*.

Extremoz, a small Town upon the River *Teva* (which comes to fall into the *Tajo*) near *Evoa* and *Eloas*, in the Province of *Alentejo*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Extua, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, in *Barbary*; extended along the Sea Coast, towards the Mountain *Atlas*, and the Frontiers of *Biledalgeridia*.

Eychstat. See *Aichstadt*.

Eyder, *Eidera*, *Egidora*, a River of *Denmark*; which ariseth above *Rendburgh*; and dividing *Holstein* and *Dithmarsch* from the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, falls into the *German* Ocean at *Torning*. This River denominates the Territory of *Eyderstade* in the said Duchy.

Eye, or *Eage*, *Insula*, a small Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, near the Borders of *Norfolk*; so called, saith *Mr Camden*, because it is an Island; where are to be seen the Ruins of an old Castle which be-

longed to *Robert Mallit*, a *Norman* Baron; and of an ancient *Benedictine* Abbey, called *S. Peter's*. This Town has been given in Jointure with the *Queens of England*. After many other Changes in this Honour, *Sir Frederick Cornwallis*, (descended lineally from *Sir John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Household to *Edward VI.* and *Sir Thomas Cornwallis*, one of the Privy Counsellors to *Queen Mary*, and Comptroller of her House,) was April 20. 1661. made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by *Charles II.* to whose Interest and Service being ever entirely addicted, in the worst of Times, he had the Honour to be the second Coronation Baron; to whom succeeded *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis* his Son, who dying in 1673. *Charles*, the second of this Family, his Son, succeeded, and is now living. By the Favour of this Family (as I have heard), this small Corporation obtained its Charter, and the Honour of sending two Burgesses to the House of Commons: Otherwise the Place is very small and inconsiderable. It stands twelve Miles from *Ipswich* to the North, and seventeen from *Norwich* to the South, and in the Road between those two Places.

Eyerlandt. See *Aland*.

Eyndhoven, *Endova*, is a fine Town in the Territory of *Kempen*, upon the River *Bommele*; four Leagues from *Basle* to the South, and almost the same from *Helmont* to the West. It had a College of Canons, and belonged to the Count de *Buren*. This is the Capital of that part of *Kempen* which lies in *Brabant*, and fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, in 1629. after they had taken *Basle*, by a Siege of four Months Continuance; and they are still in Possession of it.

Eysenack, *Iſenachum*, a small City in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Nela*; eight Miles from *Erford* to the West. The River *Nela*, a little below it, is taken into the *Verra*. The Name of this City is written sometimes nearer the Latin, *Iſenach*. It is under the Dominion of a Prince of the House of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Weimar*, with a small Territory belonging thereto. And has the Honour to be both a Dukedom and an University, which last was founded in the Year 1535.

F A

Fenza, *Faventia*, a small City of *Romandiola*, in *Italy*, upon the River *Lamone* (*Anemo*) which falls into the *Adriatic* Sea; three Miles South of the Mouth of the *Po*; between *Inola* to the North and *Forli* to the South; twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the West. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; and under the Dominion of the Pope; only famous for Earthen Ware. The *French* call it *Faience*.

Faience, *Faventia*, a small City in *Provence* in *France*, upon the River *Benzon*; three Leagues from *Grasse* to the West, and six from the *Mediterranean* Sea. The Bishops of *Frejus* are Lords of it. The *French* call *Faenza* in *Italy*, *Faimes*.

Faire, *Fairland*, *Robodigum*, the most North-East Country of *Ireland*, in the County of *Antrim*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

Faire, *Faire*, a Rock in the *Caledonian* Sea, between the *Orkneys* and *Siberland*; in which is the Castle *Duno*.

Fairford, a Market-Town in *Gloucestershire*, in the Hundred of *Brisslesharrowh*.

Fairham, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Gallow*.

Falaise, *Faleſia*, *Faleſia*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon

upon the River *Anse*, (which falls into the *Divee* at *Morceaux*.) seven Leagues from *Caen* to the South, and four from *Argentan* to the North-West. The principal Seat and Garrison of the first Dukes of *Normandy*. *William* the Conqueror, Natural Son of *Robert* II. Duke of *Normandy*, was born here. This Place was taken by the *English* from the *French* in 1417. There is now a round high Tower standing in it.

Cape Falcon, a Promontory, West of *Oran*, in *Barbary*.

Falconara, *Affinari*, a River of *Sicily*: It flows by the Town of *Noto*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between the Cape of *Passaro*, (*Pachynum*.) and the City of *Syracuse*; ten Miles from the Cape to the North, and twenty five from the City to the South. This River is made famous by the Defeat of the *Asbenian* Force: here by the *Syracusans*, in the Year of the World 3537. which Victory being gained by the Assistance of the *Lacedaemonians*, they took the Advantage of it, and at last, in 3546. took *Athens*, under *Lysander*.

Faleria, *Faleris*, a ruined City of the Province of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, mentioned by the Ancients. The Episcopal See, which it possessed formerly, was transferred to *Civita Castellana*, a City built nigh the Ruins of this.

Falernus, a Mountain of *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*; famous for the excellent Wines growing upon it, which animated the ancient Poets so often to sing its Praises.

Falisci, an ancient People of *Umbria* in *Italy*, who made War a considerable time with the *Romans* their Neighbours, till reduced by *Camillus* in the Year of *Rome* 360. They are said to have come hither out of *Macedonia*. The Capital of their Dominions was the ancient *Faleria*.

Falkenburg, or *Valkenburg*, a small Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Geule*; two Leagues from *Maastricht* to the East, and four from *Aquisgrane*. It was under the Dominion of the *Hollanders* till 1672. when it was taken by the *French* and dismantled: But in 1678. returned under them again with *Maastricht*. This Town is called by the *French* *Fauquemont*; and in *Antoninus* his Itinerary, *Corio-wallum*.

Falkland, a small Town in *Scotland* in the County of *Fife*; beautified with an ancient Retiring House of their Kings; and very commodious for the Pleasure of Hunting.

Falckoping, or *Falcoping*, *Falcopia*, a Town in the Province of *Westrogothia* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*. five or six Leagues from *Scaven*.

Falmouth, *Foluba*, a noble Haven on the South of *Cornwall*, as great as *Brundisium* in *Italy*, and as safe: an hundred Ships may ride in it, out of sight each of other; secured by two Castles at its entrance, built by *Henry VIII.* In 1664. *Charles II.* Created *Charles* Lord *Barkley*, Earl of *Falmouth*, who was slain at *Sea* June 2. 1665. *George Fitz-Roy*, now Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, was Created Viscount *Falmouth*, by the same Prince, *Octob.* 1. 1673. The old *Roman* Town *Foluba*, from which it had its name, is now totally ruined and gone; it stood higher up into the Land upon the River *Valle*, over against *Tregony*.

Falster, *Falstria*, *Insula Diana*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, on the South of the Isle of *Zeeland*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel called *Greensund*. It has one Town call'd *Nykoping*; and gives name to a good Family in *Denmark*.

Faluga-diabete, a small Island belonging to *Sardinia*; on the West of that Island.

Famagosta, *Fama Augusta*, called by the *French*

Famagosta, is a very strong City in the Island of *Cyprus*, on the Eastern Shoar; which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Nicosia*, and was of old call'd *Asinoe*. This City has a large and a safe Port: And was taken by the *Genovese* in 1370. By the *Venetians* about 1470. and by the *Turks* from the *Venetians*, in the Year 1571. after a Siege of ten Months.

Famar, or *Fanar*, a Town at the Entrance of the *Black* Sea, in *Thrace*; four German Miles North of *Constantinople*.

Famar, *Arietis Frons*, *Crimucepon*, the most Southern Cape of the *Little* or *Rym Tartary*, *Tauricia*; which lies an hundred and fifty Miles from *Constantinople* to the North-East.

Famastra, *Amastros*, a City upon the *Euxine* or *White* Sea, upon the East Side of the River *Dolap*, fifty Miles from *Scusari* East, and the same from *Amasia* North-West. It grew up out of the Ruins of four neighbouring Cities, to a vast greatness.

Fanar, *Acheron*, a River, and Town of *Epirus*.

Fanari-House, a Royal Pleasure House belonging to the *Grand-Signior*, one League distant from *Constantinople* and *Galata*; at the Entrance of the Straights of *Constantinople*; near the Port of *Chalcedon* in *Natolia*. Built by *Solyman II.* Vessels arriving upon this Coast by Night are lightened by a *Fanal* from hence.

Fano, *Fanum Fortune*, an Episcopal City in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Cybina*, but not of it; twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the East, and thirty seven from *Ancona* to the North. This was the Country of *Clement VIII.* his Father, a *Florentine*, living here as an Exile. The Temple of *Fortune*, which the *Romans* built in Memory of their Victory over *Asdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*, in the Year of *Rome* 547. (wherein they slew *Asdrubal* himself, with 30000 Men) did stand near this City.

Fanherre, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*.

Fantim, a small Kingdom in *Guinea*, in *Africa*, where the *English* and *Dutch* have some Castles.

Fanu, an Island near *Corfu* to the North-West.

Fara, *Pharan*, a City and Mountain in the Stony *Arabia*, upon the *Red-Sea*; twenty Miles from *Sues* South, and from *Eltor* North, over against *Dacata* in *Egypt*.

Farfaz, *Fabris*, a small River in the State of the Church: It riseth near a Castle called *Capo Farfar*; and running to the North-East, it watereth a Monastery of the same Name; then falls into the *Tibur*. § *Farfaz*, *Fasfare*, *Fer*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*, which riseth from Mount *Libanus*; and running Northward, it watereth *Apamia* and the great *Antioch*; then falls into the *Mediterranean*.

Faryham, a Market-Town in the County of *Southernhampton*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Fasibo, *Helicon*, *Haliarkyon*, one of the most considerable Rivers in *Macedonia*; which rising out of the Mountains of *Albania*, and traversing the whole breadth of that Kingdom, from thence falls into the Bay of *Thessalonica* from the West, thirteen German Miles from *Thessalonica* to the South.

Fatima, a City of *Japan*, eighteen Spanish Leagues from *Moaco* to the West; which is under the King of *Japan* now, but had heretofore a Prince of its own.

Farington, a Market-Town in *Berkshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Farne, an Island on the Coast of *Northumberland*, in the *German* Ocean; two Miles from *Bamburg* Castle; where *S. Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage, in which he took care to see nothing but Heaven, as *Bede* saith.

Farneto, a Castle in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, near *Orvietto*: Whence the Family of the *Farnese*, with a little Variation, is believed to derive their Name.

Farnham, a Market-Town in the County of *Surrey*. The Capital of its Hundred. Watered by the River *Wey*; and graced with the Episcopal Seat of the Bishop of *Winchester*. King *Alfred* made a great Slaughter of the *Danes*, in a Victory over them, here.

Faro, *Pharus*, a City of *Spain*, in *Algarva*, upon the Ocean, between *Cape S. Vincent* to the West, and the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, near the *Cape of S. Mary*; seven Miles from *Silves* to the South-East.

Faro di Messina, *Fracum Mamertinum*, the Strait between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

Farsa, *Pharsalus*, a City of *Theſſalia*, where the fate of the Empire of the World was determined, between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, by Battel. In some later Maps called *Farfusa*.

Farsū, *Persia*.

Farsū, a Town in *Carmania*, over against the Eastern Cape of *Cyprus*, 7 German Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea; in *Asia* the Less.

Fartach. See *Fersach*.

Fassa, *Phassi*, a River in *Mengrelia*.

Fatigar, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which belonged formerly to the King of *Ethiopia*; between the great Lake of *Arpen* to the East, the Mountains of *Felles* to the North, the Kingdom of *Olabi* to the West, and that of *Bars* to the South; between 60. and 70. and 12 North Latitude.

Fatiguana, *Egabus*, *Agusa*, *Ebusa*, an Island on the West of *Sicily*, near *Cape Trepano*, under the King of *Spain*; which has a Bay fit to receive the greatest Navies, near to which *Lucianus Catulus* the Consul gave the *Carthaginians* their last blow at Sea.

Fatouos, a Town and Castle in the Province of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, adorned with the Title of a Barony, and giving its name to an honorable Family.

Fayal, one of the *Azores* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, under the *Portuguese*: little, but fruitful: having a Town of the same name, with others, in it.

Feldkirck, *Feldkirchia*, a small but well peopled Town in the Province of *Tirol* in *Germany*, upon the River *Ill*, towards the Frontiers of *Switzerland*. It is also written *Widkirch*, and carries the honor to be an Earldom.

Felin, or *Welin*, *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, upon the River *Felin*, in *Eſthonia*, 150 Miles North of *Riga*; which has a strong Castle in it. In this place *William of Furstemburgh*, Master of the *Teutonic* Order, was betrayed by his own Subjects to the King of *Sweden*, in 1650. who has ever since possessed it.

Fella, *Carnium Julium*, a Castle in *Friuli*, but on the Confines of *Carniola*, under the *Venetians*.

Felles, a Ridge of Mountains in *Africa*, extending from the North-East to the South-West, on the North of *Egypt*. See *Fatigar*.

Fello, *Phellos*, a City of *Lycia*, East of the River *Xantus*, (or *Lycus*,) and West of the *Chelidonia Scopuli*, on the Shoars of *Asia* the Less.

Feltri, *Feltria*, a City in the *Marchia Tarvisina*, under the Commonwealth of *Venice*, upon the River *Alona*, which soon after falls into the *Flave*; forty two Italian Miles from *Trent* to the East. This is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; and has been under the *Venetians* ever since 1404. Sometime written *Felre*.

Femeven, *Femera*, *Fimeria*, a small Island in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Shoars of *Holstein*, and *Magria*,

from which it is distant only four Miles: made famous by a Naval Victory, obtained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* and *Hollanders*, in 1643.

Fenella, *Pſillis*, a River of *Bithymia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Ferden, *Verda*, a City of the Lower *Saxony*, called also *Verden*, which is the Capital of a Duchy of the same name; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Menz*; by the institution of *Charles the Great*: It stands upon the River *Aller*, six Miles from *Bremen* to the East, and twelve from *Hamburg* to the South: of old a Free Imperial City, afterwards subject to its own Bishop; but in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, it was given to the *Swedes*, who are still possessed of it: the Bishop of this City embraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1568. The Dukes of *Lunenburgh* seized it in 1676. but were forced to restore it in 1679. to the *Swedes*.

La Fere, *Fara*, a strong City upon the River *Oyze*, in *Picardy*, in the Tract of *Tierche*, five Miles from *S. Quentin* to the South, and 4 from *Lahn* to the North: it stands in a Morass, and was retaken by *Hen. IV.* after the *Spaniards* had gained it from the *French*.

La Fere Champenoise, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, between the *Seyne* to the South, and the *Marne* to the North, eight Miles from *Chalons* to the South. § There is another called *La Fere en Tardenois*, in this Province too, in the middle between *Melan* to the West, and *Reims* to the East.

Ferentino, or *Florentino*, *Ferentinum*, a City of *Campagna* in *Italy*, under the Pope, which is a Bishops See, under none but him: It lies forty Italian Miles from *Rome* to the South, and eight from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples* to the North: a small place built on an Hill.

Ferentino, *Ferentia*, an ancient City, ruined of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, near *Viterbo* and *Montefascone*. It had been an Episcopal See, before those of *Viterbo* destroyed it, upon an account of Heresie in 1074.

Ferenzuola or *Fierenzuola*, an Episcopal City in the *Capriana*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Adorned with a famous Abbey, and made remarkable in ancient History by the Victory of *Sylla* over *M. Carbo* here in the year of *Rome* 672.

Fermanagh, *Fermanagensis Comitatus*, a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Erne*, the greatest Lake in that Kingdom. There is never a City or Town of note in this County; and therefore it need be no farther considered.

Fermo. See *Firmiana*.

Fernes, *Ferne*, a City in the County of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, with an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Casbel* now, but formerly of *Dublin*.

Ferze Islands. See *Feroe*.

Ferrandina, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Basilicase*, upon the River *Basiento*; 18 Miles from the Sea to the West, and 12 from *Matera* to the South-West: built by *Ferdinando*, Duke of *Calabria*, Son of *Alphonſus II.* King of *Naples*; and since honored with the Title of a Duked.

Ferrara, *Ferraria*, a City of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Ferrara*; which under the Family of *Este* was so improved and augmented, that it became one of the best Cities of all *Italy*: made a Bishops See by Pope *Vitaliano*: 30 Miles from *Bologna*. It was so small in the time of *Theodosius junior*, that it was called *Ferrariola*, the little *Ferrara*: It stands on the smallest branch of the *Po*, (*Po Morra*,) from which there is a cut of six Miles, as far as *Francolino* Westward, for promoting of Trade; but since 1598, when it came into the Popes hands, this City has been decaying; which the Castle built by *Clement VIII.*

VIII. has not been able to prevent, though that Pope placed there his Image, with this inscription; *Ne recedente Pado Ferraria Fortitudo recedat, Marcem Neptuno submittit; that is, Least the recess of the Po should weaken Ferrara, he has brought Mars to supply the want of Neptune.* His Holiness was however mistaken, as the event has shewn; for *Neptune and Mercury*, tending equally to the wealth and welfare of a City, are much more auspicious Patrons than *Mars*. There was a League made here against the Protestants in 1586. The Council of *Florence* was begun here in 1438; (after a declaration of the dissolution of that of *Basil* made by *P. Eugenius IV.*) *John Paleologus VII.* Emperor of *Constantinople*, with his Patriarch, being personally present. An University was settled by *Frederick I.* in aversion to *Bononia*, about 1316. The Dukedom of *Ferrara*, is a part of *Romaniola*: bounded by the Peninsula of *Rodignia*; (which formerly belonged to this Dukedom, but was taken from it by the *Venetians* in 1500.) on the West, by the Dukedom of *Mantova*; on the South by *Romaniola*, properly so called; and on the East by the *Adriatick* Sea. It was under the Family of *Este*, from 1236. to 1598. when upon the death of *Alphonfus II.* without Heirs Male, it was seized by *Pope Clemene VIII.* as Lord of the Fee, against the pretensions of that Branch of *Este*, which are now Dukes of *Mantova*; a Dukedom then a dependent on this of *Ferrara*. The Tract adjacent, called *Ferrarese*, assumes its name from it.

Ferret, or the *Island of Iron*, is the most Western of all the *Canary* Islands: and more particularly mentioned by Writers for a tree, supplying the Inhabitants with water (whereof there is none elsewhere in all the Island); by a distillation from its branches. *St. Martyr, le Blanc, Thevet, &c.*

Ferrete. See *Phis*.

Ferretis, Ferraria, a small Town in the Territory of *Gastinas*, towards the Confines of *Senon*; two Leagues from *Montargis* to the North; and twenty three from *Paris* to the South; which has a very famous Monastery in it.

Ferri, *Calycedonia*, a River in *Cilicia*.

Ferrach, Sygros, Sappha, Farrachium, a City and Kingdom on the South of *Arabia Felix*, which lies about eighty *German* Miles from *Aden* to the South, in almost Long. 85. Lat. 15. 24. a hundred and thirty Miles from the entrance of the *Red Sea* to the South.

La ferte-Blepp, or Alain, a Town in the Isle of *France*, three Leagues from *Estampes* to the East, and eight from *Paris* to the South. As this word *La Ferte* signifies a Fort or place of Strength, so it frequently occureth in the Maps of *France*.

La ferte sur Aude, Firmis ad Albalem, a Town in *Champagne*, four Miles from *Bar* to the South, and twenty from *Dijon* to the North.

La ferte-Bernard, Firmis Bernardis, a Town in the Province of *Maine* in *France*, upon the River *Huine*, ten or twelve Leagues below *Mans*. It bears the Title of a Barony.

La ferte-Gauchet, a small Town in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, betwixt *Meaux, Sezane*, and *Provins*.

La ferte sur Glosne, a Town in *Burgundy*, two Leagues from *Chalon* to the South.

La ferte-sous-Jobert, Firmis Anulphi, or Suber Jotrum, a Town in *la Brie*: *Campanose* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, betwixt *Chateaufierry* and *Meaux*. The *Huguenots* took it in the Civil Wars of the last Age.

La fette-Apilon, Firmis Milonn, a Town in the Government of the *Isle of France*, upon the River *Ourc* or *Outreque*, betwixt *Meaux, Suissons*, and

Sinlis, in the Dutchy of *Valois*. It is a good large Town, and suffered very much in the last Age's Civil Wars.

Ferbaques, Aquie fervida, a small Town of *Barbes*, of warm water; in *Lieudin* in *Normandy*; two miles and a half from *Lisieux* to the South, and three from *Rohs* to the South-West: it is a very small place.

Ferventis, Fons Agri Carrinensis; a Bath in *Portugal*, in a Village called *Cadima*, two Miles from the Ocean, and the same distance from *C Coimbra* to the West: this Fountain is mentioned by *Pliny*.

Fescenna, an ancient Town of *Hetruria* in *Italy*: the same with the *Cista Castellana*, says *Orcellius*; with *Galeso*, says *Cluverius*, of the Moderns: Noted to a Proverb amongst the old *Romans* for a sort of jesting wanton Poetry.

Feschamp, a Town in *Normandy*, on the British Sea, four Miles from *Le Haire*, and the mouth of the *Seine* to the North.

Fesole or *Fiezole, Fesula*, an ancient City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, one of the twelve considerable Cities heretofore of *Etruria*, being the residence of the *Thuscan Augurs*; and afterwards a Bishop's See. There is a Treatise written by *Francis Diaconi*, sometimes Bishop here, of the Saints of this City.

Fetu, or *Fatu*, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Gumey*, with a City called also *Fatu*, upon the Coast *dell'Or*, towards *Cape Corso*.

Fetherham, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Seray* Lath, with a good Port for small Vessels. King *Stephen*, with his *Queen*, and *Eustace* his son, were all buried here in an Abbey of that King's foundation. The right Honorable *Lewin de Duris* enjoys the Title of *Earl* of this place.

Fezis, Forum Segufianum, a Town in the upper Foreix in *Lionnon* in *France*, five Leagues from *Lion* to the West, and six from *Rohanne* to the North, upon the *Loire*.

Fez, one of the greatest Cities in *Africa*, but now declining: It is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name, in the West of *Barbery*; said to have been built by the *Moors* in 786. It is divided into three parts: *Beleida*, a part of Old *Fez*, which contains four thousand Families; Old *Fez*, properly so called, in which are eight hundred Families; and New *Fez*, which has about eight thousand Families. Old *Fez*, the most Western, lies upon Hills and Valleys intermixed; and has fifty Mosques very beautiful, besides six hundred small ones. The New *Fez* lies in a most pleasant Plain, with a double Wall, very high and strong; and stands near the River *Union*, above a Mile from Old *Fez*. The learned *Orcellius* tells us, *Fez* in the *Arabic* Tongue signifies Gold: that the City *Fez* is built in the middle of the Kingdom, and the greatest part of it upon Mountains and Hills; so that there is no Plain but in the middle: that the River entereth into the City by two ways only; and then diffuseth it self into innumerable Branches and Channels; so that there is scarce a private House that has not a Branch of the River belonging to it; and that the rest of the water passing through the Common Sewers, do cleanse the City. The greatest part of the Houses are built of Stone or painted Brick: that each House has a Tower for their diversification. The great Mosque called *Carruen*, is half a Mile in compass, with thirty one Gates of vast height. And the Library is said to contain, besides a great number of other books, two thousand Volumes of Manuscripts in the *Arabic* Language. The Territory belonging to it extends from the River *Burgrage* to the River *Gnave*; and on the North from the River *Suba*, to the foot of Mount *Atlas* South:

South; which is called the Province of *Fex*, and by the *Romans*, *Volubili*. This Kingdom of *Fex* was erected by *Abdulack* in 1212, and long since united to the Kingdom of *Morocco*. This Kingdom was a part of *Mauritania Tingitana*, and has for a Century of years and more, suffered great and frequent Mutations and Influxions. They are the greatest Bigots of all that embrace the *Mabometan* Faith; and the most bitter and implacable enemies of the Christian Religion; having totally extirpated it in those Regions, where there were once many great and flourishing Churches. The Kingdom of *Fex* is bounded on the North by the Straights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean*; on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean; on the South by the Kingdom of *Morocco*, from which it is divided by the River *Azamor*; and on the East by the Kingdom of *Algier*: now by reason of their great intestine Wars, much depopulated and ruined.

Fessen, or *Fessen*, a Province of *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*, which is a Desert.

Fiano, a Castle in *St. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*, upon the *Tibur*, 15 Miles North of *Rome*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom.

Fianone, *Fianona*, *Flavona*, a Town and Port of the Province of *Hiftria* in *Italy*, upon the *Adriatick*; belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. It stands advanced upon a high hill.

Fidart, *Lycornas*, a River of *Etolia*, which watheth *Calida*, now *Galata*, a Village on the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, on the *Archipelago*.

Fidonia, *Acbillia*, an Island in the *Euxine* Sea: and also a Peninsula called of old *Dramos Acbillu*, at the mouth of the *Borysthenes*, on the Eastern side. It seems to be the same with *Zagori*.

Fichtelberg, *Sudies* & *Hercinii Montes*, a Ridge of Mountains which incircle *Bohemia*, and divide it from *Franconia* to the West; whence spring these great Rivers; 1. *Mann*, the *Mayn*, which entereth the *Rhine* at *Mentz*. 2. *Sala*, the *Saal*, which falls into the *Elb* at *Bernberg*. 3. *Egra*, the *Eger*, which falls into the *Elb*, at *Deutmeruz* in *Bohemia*. 4. *Nabun*, the *Nab*, which falls into the *Danube* above *Ratibone*. See *Eichelberg*.

Fifeo, a City of *Caria*, called anciently *Phusea*, in the later Maps *Fifolia*; a little more north than the Isle of *Rhodes*, and on the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Fife, *Fifa*, a County in *Scotland*, between the *Fyrb* of *Tay* to the North, that of *Edinburg* to the South, the *German* Ocean to the East, and *Sirathern* and *Menteith* to the West. It is one of the greatest in *Scotland*; as being eighty four *Scotch* Miles in circuit; also one of the most fruitful and best inhabited parts of that Kingdom; full of considerable Towns and Places; the principal of which is *S. Andrews*, the Metropolitan See of that Kingdom.

Figale, *Actium*, a most celebrated Promontory of *Epirum*. See *Actium*.

Figeac, *Figeacum*, a small City of *France* in *Quercy*, a Southern Province of that Kingdom, upon the River *Sele*, nine Leagues from *Caors* to the East, twenty eight from *Toulouſe* to the North-East.

Figenta, *Ephesus*, a City of *Ionis*.

Filadelphia, *Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, at the foot of Mount *Imoli*, upon the River *Cayſtrus*, now *Chias*, thirty two *German* Miles East of *Smyrna*. It is called by the *Turks* *Al-lachara*, or *Alla-Scheyr*; that is, the *City of God*: of old an Episcopal See, under *Sardus*, but now the *Metropolis*, and in a tolerable Estate under the *Turks*: being built amongst the Hills and Mountains, it has in all times been much subject to the violence of Earthquakes. This is one of the seven Churches of *Asia*, mentioned in the *Revelations*, Long. 57. 48.

Lat. 40. 15. There is here now about two hundred Houses of Christians, and four Churches. It preserved it self against the *Turks*, after all the rest of *Asia* was conquered, under *Orchanes*, and the two *Morats*, till the time of *Bajazes* I. who began his Reign in 1387, reigned nine years, and then was taken by *Tamerlane*. And so they held out longer, to they submitted on better terms: God having preserved them, as he promised he would, even from the perfidy and rage of those destroyers. See *Revel*. 3. 8. 10. *Wheeler's Travels*, p. 265.

Fillech, *Fillechum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, five *German* Miles from *Agria* to the North, and the same from *Cassovia* to the West. It stands on the Road which leads from *Preiburg*, to the Cities in the Mountains, upon the River *Gayen*, which falls into the *Danube* over against *Gran*, in the County of *Zabl*. There was here a Castle, and the Town being a Frontier, was walled and very strong: taken by the *Turks* in 1560, retaken by the *Imperialists* in 1593. Again taken by the *Bassa* of *Great Waradin* in 1682. And because he and the *Turks* could not agree about it, he dismantled and deserted it.

Filippa, *Philippi*, a City of *Macedonia*, on the Confines of *Thrace*; seated on a steep Hill, about five *German* Miles from the *Archipelago* to the West, on the *Golfo de Conessa*; either built or repaired by *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, from whom it has its Name. It was afterwards a *Roman* Colony, and mentioned as such in the *Acts* of the *Apostles*. *S. Paul* preached the Christian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church: also famous for a Battle fought near it between *Pompey* and *Cesar*; and another between *Augustus* and *Cassius*. In the Primitive times it was an Archbishops See, but almost buried in its own Ruines now, and desolate. See *Acts* 16. 12.

Filippopol, *Philippopolis*, called by the *Turks* *Filibe*, and *Preſrem*, is a City and an Archbishops See in *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, now *Meriza*; an hundred Miles from *Constantinople*, ninety from *Philippi* to the West. Here was an *Arrian* Synod held in 349. And here *Julian* the *Apostate* was, when he received the news of the Death of *Constantinus*; and thereupon discovered his concealed Apostasy, *Frederick Barbarossa* I, in 1189, took this and *Adrianople* from the *Turks*, which was retaken from the Christians by *Ammarab* in 1359. This City was built by *Philip* the *Roman* Emperor, and is now in a flourishing condition; the Seat and Residence of a *Turkish Sangack*, or Governor, under the *Pacha* of *Romania*.

Final, or *Finale*, *Finalium*, a strong Town, well fortified, with a Marquisate belonging to it, upon the Coasts of the Sea of *Genova* in *Italy*, betwixt *Savona* and *Albengua*. The Marquisate is not above six miles in length, and is bounded at each end with the points of the Mountains. They both belong to the King of *Spain*, who surprized them in 1602, and caused the last person of the House of *Carreto* (that for a long time before had been the Proprietors thereof) to be put to death.

Fintchia, one of the present Names of *Cilicia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia* next *Syria*.

Fintchley, a Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in *Chester* Ward: mentioned in the Councils by the name of *Fincbala* and *Fincenbala*: there having been a Council held at it in the year 798, by *Eanbald* Archbishop of *York*.

Finland, *Finlandia*, *Fenni*, *Finnia*, *Finnonia*, is a very spacious Country; heretofore a distinct Kingdom, but now subject to the Crown of *Sweden*, and distinguished with the Title of a Dukedom belonging to the King of *Sweden's* sons, Bounded on the North

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by Defarts or unknown Countries, from which it is separated by the Lake and River *Ula Tresk*: on the West it has the *Bosner Sea*, a Branch of the *Baltick*; on the South the *Bay of Finland*, another Branch of it; and on the East, the Dominions of the Great Duk: of *Muscovy*. It contains several very great Provinces, as *Czania*, *Towasthia*, *Nylandia*, *Carelia*, *Savolazia*, and *Finland* properly so called; which is the most Southern and most noble. *Aboa* a Town upon the River *Aureyoki*, over against the Isle of *Aland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the *Swedish* Viceroy. This Kingdom was first conquered to the Crown of *Sweden* in 1384, by *Erick* one of their Kings. In 1571, the *Muscovites* intending a Conquest fell into it with a Savageness and Cruelty hard to be expressed, or believed; but were recalled by an Irruption of the *Tartars* upon their own Countries. It is called by the Inhabitants and *Swedes*, *Finner*; by the *Danes*, *Finder*; by the *Germans*, *Fennet*; by the *Dutch*, *Finlander*. *Cluverius* saith, it is a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that it is fruitful, and affords excellent Pasturage.

Finmark, *Finnmarchia*, called by the Inhabitants *Taekmarch* and *Finmark*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the Western Ocean. The Southern part of it is subject to the *Danes*; the Northern to the *Swedes*. This Country is barren, rocky, covered with dreadful Woods, full of Bears and Wolves, and other ravenous Beasts: the Inhabitants till of late lived in *Summer*, like the *Nomades*, wandering from place to place, as the convenience of Water and Pasture invited them. The Princes under whom they now are, to reduce them from this vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the first Occupant, by which means some parts are improved; but the more barren can be used no other way, and therefore are left still in common. The Inhabitants are a mongrel sort of Christians, extremely ignorant and barbarous; infamous for Witchcraft, revengeful beyond belief, and as rugged as the Country they inhabit.

Fiorda, a small Village on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Confines of *Lycia* and *Pamphylia*; which in the *Roman* times was called *Phaselis*, and before *Pisyrusa*: it lies East of the *Cebelidonian Rocks*, and West of Mount *Maficyrus*, two hundred and twenty *English* Miles from the most Western Cape of *Cyprus*. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*, now *Stramira*: but so very small, that little notice is taken of it in the later Maps.

Flontia. See *Fuynen*.

Flontisi, *Lyssin*, a Town in *Cyret* (*Candia*), on the Western Shoar; near the most Southern Cape of that Island.

Flotez, *Offa*, a River of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Florence*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Telemour*, a small Sea-Port belonging to *Siemra*.

Flotzenza. See *Flawence*.

Flirando, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximo*; to which there belongs an Island of the same Name, on the Western Shoar also.

Flirt, *Maxera*, *Mazeran*, a River of *Hycania*, which falls into the *Ihycaean* Sea.

Firmiana, *Firmanorum Castrum*, a small Castle on the *Adriatick Sea*, in the *Marca Anconitana*, near the Mouth of the River *Tinna*: now commonly called *Fermo*; thirty *Italian* Miles from *Ancona* to the South, and an Archbishopps See.

Fischto, *Phyca*, a Maritim City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*, about

eighty four *English* Miles from *Ephesus* to the South. In the later Maps, it is placed much more to the East than the Isle of *Rhodes*.

Fifsgard, a Market Town in *Pembrokeshire*, in the Principality of *Wales*, and the Hundred of *Ke-mey*.

Fifness, *Fima*, ad *fines*, a Town in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Vesle*. Two Councils have been assembled at it in the years 881 and 935, which write it, *Fiuibm apud Sanctam Marcram*, from a Stone ('tis supposed) that serves as a Boundary, hard by, to the Bishopricks of *Rheims*, *Laon*, and *Soissons*.

Flagantia. See *Paphlagonia*.

Flatz, *Flaicu*, an Isle of *France*, belonging to *Santoigne*.

Flambozough-head, a noted Promontory in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*; two Miles from *Burlingron Bay*: so called from the small Town, *Flambozough*, standing in it.

Flanders, *Flandria*, by the Natives call'd *Vlaenderen*, is the greatest and noblest of those Seventeen Provinces called the *Low Countries*: Bounded on the East with *Hainault* and *Brabant*; on the West with the *British* Ocean; on the North with the Seas of *Zealand*; and on the South in part by *Artois*, and in part by *Hainault* and *Picardy*: of which *Artois* was at first a part, and after five or six descents, reunited again to it. This Province, saith *Ortelius*, is most excellent Pasture, especially towards the West. It affords excellent Kine, and warlike Horses; and abounds in Butter, Cheese, and excellent Wheat. The People are much given to Merchandize and Cloathing; their Linnen (having plenty of Flax and Hemp) exceeds all other Countries; and as to Woollen, they having the Wooll from *Spain* and *England*, improve it by their industry to a wonder, and then supply all the World with the Product. But in this the zeal of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, has altered the state of things in a great degree. This Province has twenty eight walled Towns or Cities, a thousand one hundred and fifty Villages; besides Forts, Castles, and Noble Mens Houses; and a great number of Abbeys, Priors, Colleges, and Monasteries. It has five Vif-counties, three Principalities, four Ports, and thirty one Chatellanies. The principal of which in *Ortelius* his time was *Gant*. This great Province was divided into three Parts; 1. *Flanders Flammengant*, bounded on the East by the Imperial *Flanders*, and the *Scheld*; on the West by the *British* Seas; on the North by the Seas of *Zealand*; and on the South with *Artois* and *Flanders Gallicant*; the principal City of which was *Gant*. 2. *Imperial Flanders*, so called, because it was a Fee of the Empire; divided from *Brabant*, on the East by the River *Dender*; and from the *Gallick Flanders* on the West by the *Scheld*; on the North it has the River *Dender*, and on the South *Hainault*; the principal Town of this is *Alost*, whence it is now commonly called the County of *Alost*. 3. *Flanders Gallicant*, so called, because the *French* Tongue was heretofore most spoken in it. This has *Hainault* on the East, *Artois* on the South, the *British* Sea on the West, and *Flanders Flammigant* on the North; from which it is parted by the River *Leye*; the chiefest Town is *L'Isle*, *Insula*. First united to *France* by *Dagobert* one of their Kings; by whom about 621. it was granted to *Liderick de Buque*, with the Title of *fozetter*. In 864. it was granted to *Baldwin I.* by the Title of Earl of *Flanders*, the Sovereignty being referred to *France*, whose Homagers these Earls were. This Earldom by the Marriage of *Philip Duke of Burgundy* with *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis de Malain* Earl of *Flanders* in 1369. came into the House

of *Burgundy*; and so to the House of *Austria* by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the Hardy, to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1476. in which Family it still is. This though the prime Earldom of all *Europe*, yet was a Homager to the Crown of *France*; till *Charles V.* having taken *Francis I.* his Prisoner in the *Battel of Pary* in *Italy*, by a Treaty at *Madrid*, enfranchised it from that Servitude. Since the time of *Philip II.* it has been extremely curtailed and harassed; many of the Inhabitants flying then into *England*, not only depopulated, but impoverished it by carrying away its Trade. And the *Hollanders* Revolting, not only added to this Calamity by a War of forty years continuance, but took from them several Towns in the Northern parts. Of later times, the *French* have made the same devastations on the Southern, so that not above half *Flanders* is now left to the *Spaniards*, and that in a weak and declining condition.

Flassans, a small Village in *Provence*, in the Diocese of *Freyus*: remark'd for giving name to an eminent Poet of that Country in the thirteenth Century; as likewise in the person of *Sieur de Flassans*, firmaned the *Knight of the Lamb*, for his zeal against the *Huguenots* of *Provence* in 1562.

Flotholm, an Island in the *Severn*, over against *Somersetshire*.

Flabigné, Flaviniacum, a small Town in the Tract of *Auxois* in *Burgundy*, betwixt *Dijon* and *Samur*, upon a little River near the antient *Alixé*. There stands an Abbey of the *Benedictines* in it.

La Fleche, a Town in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*, towards the Frontiers of *Maine*. *Henry le Grand* founded a College of *Jesuits* there in 1603: whose heart is interred in the same.

Flensburg, Flensburgum, a City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, on the South of *Fuzland*, upon the Bay of *Flens*, on the *Baltick* Sea, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, four German Miles West of the Isle of *Alsen*, and 6 from *Fredericksbad* to the North-East. It is but small, seated on high Hills with a large Haven, and a strong Castle. The City is under the King of *Denmark*; but the Territory which belongs to it, is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. *Christian V.* King of *Denmark* was born here in the year 1646.

Flerus, a Village in the County of *Namur*, below *Charleroy*, near the *Sambre*; rendered remarkable by the *Battel* betwixt the *French* and *Dutch* Armies, on July 1. 1690. fought up on the Plains thereof, with the Victory to the *French*.

Fleury, or *S. Brnoit sur Loyre, Floriacum*, a small Town which has a noble and an ancient Monastery of the Order of *S. Benedict*, whose Body lies interred therein: seated upon the *Loir*, nine Leagues from *Orleans* to the East. It stands, according to some, in *Le Gistinois*; to others, in the Dukedom of *Orleans*; and deserves to be remembered for the sake of *Hugo Floriacensis*, a Learned Monk of this House, who wrote a loyal and a christian Discourse concerning the Origine of Monarchy, which he dedicated to *Henry II.* King of *England*; Published by *Baluzius* in his fourth Tome of *Miscellanies*. § There is another *Fleury* in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Onche*; three Leagues from *Dijon* to the West: A third in *Biere*, which has a Priory; and a fourth in the Isle of *France*.

Flitz, Phluggada, a Mountain in *Scalavonia*. *Lazius* placeth it in *Liburnia*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea.

Flie, Flevo, an Island at the Mouth of the *Rhine*, which has a fine Haven, and a rich Town. It stands at the entrance of the *Zuidersee*, near the *Tessel*. The *English* Fleet under *Sir Robert Holms*, entred

this Port in 1666: burnt one hundred sixty five Sail of Ships, and took and burnt the Town of *Schelling*, which is the chief of that Island.

Flintshire, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*; bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts it from *Cheshire*, on the East of it; and on all the other Covertes, by *Denbighshire*. It is Hilly, but not mountainous; fruitful in Wheat and Barley, but especially *Ric*: upon the Northern Shore stands *Flint Castle*, which gives name to the whole Shire; begun by *Henry II.* and finished by *Edward I.* wherein *Richard II.* renounced the Crown of *England*. Whereupon *Henry Duke of Lancaster* claimed it, and intailed a War on the *English* Nation, that bid fair for its Ruine. The Title of Earl of *Flint* belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Flite, a strong Castle upon the River *Ebro* in *Catalonia*, supposed to be the old *Ibera*.

Flouzentin, a Town of *France* in *Senois*, in *Champagne*.

Florence, Florentia, one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, called by *Pliny*, *Fluentia*; by the *Italians*, *Florenza*; and proverbially epitheted *La bella*, from its great beauty. The Capital of the Province of *Toscany* and the Residence of the *Great Duke*. It was built by *Sylla's* Soldiers in the Year of *Rome* 675, seventy six years before the Birth of our Saviour, upon the River *Arno*, which passeth through it, and is covered by four stately Bridges within the Walls. It is five, or as others say, seven Miles in compass: paved with Stone, adorned with large Streets, and stately magnificent Buildings, both publick and private; to the Beauty of which the natural Ingenuity of the Citizens has contributed very much; no place having afforded more excellent *Architects*, *Painters* and *Carvers*, than this, as *Scoborus* observes. It is seated in a gentle and healthful Air, upon a great and a navigable River; (surrounded with a delicate Plain, pleasant Hills, high Mountains; and abounding in whatsoever is valuable or useful; said to contain above seven hundred thousand Souls. It may justly own *Charles the Great* for its Founder, who in 902, enlarged, and new Walled it; adding one hundred and fifty Towers, an hundred Cubits high; from whenceforward it began to flourish, though it suffered very much from the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellins*, that is, the *Imperial* and *Papal Parties*. This City purchased its Liberty of *Rodolbus* the Emperor about 1285, after which they subjected many of their Neighbours; but were never quiet from Foreign Wars, or Inteline Divisions, till they fell under a second Monarchic Government: in the interim *Pope Martin V.* advanced the Bishop to an Archbishop, in 1421. Nor is it less remarkable for a Council held here for uniting the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches; which began in 1439, and ended in 1442. Nor is the Death of *Ferome Savonarola* to be forgotten, who was burnt here in 1494, for reproving the Vices of those who love them too well to part with them. It surrendered it self to *Charles V.* in 1529, who granted it the year following to *Alexander de Medicis* his Son in Law, with the Title of a Dukedom, under which Family it still is; enlarged in Bonds, but perhaps diminished in Wealth and People. Besides the Council I mention, there have been many other held here, which for brevity I must omit; as also the vast number of excellent Men here born; the noble Library, call'd *Biblioteca Laurentiana*, which is one of the best in the whole World for Manuscripts; the excellent Pieces of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting (of which fort this City shews some Pieces drawn by *John Cimabac*, who about 1200, began to revive the Art of Painting in *Italy*, before which this Art was only exercised by *Greeks*) and many other Rarities

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ties plentifully enough here to be found. It has three Citadels, built by its *Dukes* at several times. They observe, that the politeness of the *Italian* Tongue shines in its greatest perfection here, tho' not so well pronounced as by the *Romans*: whence that Country Proverb, *La lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*. The praise whereof is in great part to be ascrib'd to the famous *Academy della Crusca*, Authors of the *Italian Vocabulary*, established in this City. Long. 34. 03. Lat. 43. 15.

Flozeniac, a Town in *Provence*, seated on a River, nine Miles from *Narbonne* to the North-East, and six from *Frontignan* to the West.

Flozes, or *Illa de Flores*, one of the *Azores* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, under the *Portuguese*.

Florida, a very large and fruitful Country in the *North America*; so called because the *Spaniards* discovered it on *Palm Sunday*, which in their Language they call *Parvusa de Flores*, in 1512. The *Englishs* had before this discovered it; *Sebastian Cabot*, sent by *Henry VII.* in 1499, to find a way to the *East-Indies* by the West, being the very first *European* that landed here. But the *Spaniards* went further, searched thoroughly, and took Possession of it for the King of *Spain*: however, the *Englishs* have renewed their old Claim, and taken Possession of the more Northern Part by the name of *Pennsylvania*, of which I shall speak in due time. The Inhabitants call *Florida*, *Jaguata*; it lies parallel with *Castile* in *Spain*, and said to be of the same temper both for Air and Soil, but abundantly more fruitful. Bounded on the North-East with *Virginia*; on the East with *Mar del Nord*; on the South, and some part of the West with the Bay of *Mexico*; and on the rest of the West with *New Galicia*, and some Countries not yet discovered. It extends from the River of *Palm* 25 degr. of Lat. to *Rio de Secco*, in Long. 34. which evidently shews, that it is a large Country. The *Spaniards* have only two Castles in the Southern Parts, *S. Matthew*, and *S. Augustin*. It lies in breadth where it is narrowest thirty Miles, and in other parts an hundred: towards the North beyond *Florida* is *Canada*. The whole Country is flat; a-bounds with Rivers, which make it over-moist; but towards the Sea it is more sandy. In 1520, and 1524, *Lucas Viquez* invaded it to find Men to work in the Mines. In 1528, *Pamphilus Narviesius* travelled over it. In 1528, *Ferdinandus Soto* went thither after *Peru* was conquered, with three hundred Horse, and four hundred Foot, to look for Gold; but finding none returned empty and discontented, bestowing only the Name of *Florida* upon the Country. In 1549, *Charles V.* sent some Priests thither to Convert the Natives; but the Natives destroyed them. Under *Charles IX.* of *France*, in 1562, *Charles Ribault* sailed thither, made a League with the Inhabitants, and built *Charles Fort*, settling a *French* Colony. And in 1564, *Renatus Laudonierus* was kindly treated by the Natives; which the *Spaniards* observing, and fearing, they surpris'd the *French*, and hanged not only the meaner sort, but many Gentlemen too. In 1576, *Dominic Gorges*, a *Galceign*, manned out a Ship at his own cost and charge, and retook *Charles Fort*, repaying the *Spaniards* in their own kind. The *Spaniards* (who were then much in the favour of the *French*) had like to have been too hard for him at his return. The Soil is very fruitful, yields plenty of *Sassafras*, and may have rich Mines; but the Inhabitants take no pains to find them, and not much to Till the Earth, which yields them two Crops of *Maze* in each year, one in *March*, and another in *June*: this is the natural bread of the Country, by which, and Hunting only, the Natives

subsist. Who are of Olive Complexions; great of Stature, go Naked, except what they are more concerned to hide; naturally lovers of War, out of a revengeful and unquiet Temper.

Flumica, *Crimisa*, a River of *Calabria Citerior*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Capo dell' Alice*; four Miles from the Promontory of *Santa Maria di Leuca*; which is the most South-Eastern Cape of *Italy* and *Europe* to the West. The Cape, the Village *dell' o Zeiro*, and *il Capo dell' Alice*, were by the ancient Geographers called *Crimisa*, as well as the River, though they have now three several names.

Flushing, *Uissinga*, *Flissinga*, is a Maritime Town in the Province of *Zoeland* in the *Low Countries*; seated on the Mouth of the *Scheld*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*, one League from *Middleburgh*, upon the most Southern point of that Island. It has a very convenient Haven, and the intire Command of *Santa Maria di Leuca*; without whose License no Ship can pass up the River to *Antwerp*. One of the first Towns the *Hollander* took by surprize from the *Spaniards* in 1572. by the diligence of *Vorst* a Seaman, and one *Monsieur de Berland*, the Bailiff thereof. Then a mean place, of no great strength or consideration; but since fortified by the *Hollanders*, to the utmost degree of human Art. This, the *Briel*, and Fort of *Ramekins*, were, in 1585, put into the hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, as Cautionary Towns for the repayment of such Monies as she should expend in their Protection against the *Spaniards*: and the famous *Sir Philip Sidney* was made by her the first Governor of it. But in 1616, *King James I.* resigned all again into the hands of the *Hollanders*. The Prince of *Orange* is the Proprietor of this Town. It is the key of the Sea of the *Low Countries*. See *Cadix*.

Fl In the Island of *Tabago* in the Southern *America*, the *Hollanders* built a Fortress, and call'd it *New Flushing*: which the *French* took and rais'd in 1677.

Fluvian, *Clodiannus*, a River of *Caralonia*, commonly called *El Llobregat*; it ariseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, near *Junquera* in the borders of *France* and *Roussillon*; and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea near *Empures*; or *Port*; almost seven Miles from *Perpignan* to the North; and two from *Narbonne* to the South.

Fochten, or *Fokien*, a Province in *China*; bounded on the North by *Chekiam*, on the West by *Kiamsi*, on the South by *Quantum*, and on the East by the *Chinian* Ocean: between 24. and 27. deg. of Latitude. It is said to contain eight Cities, whereof *Fochien* is the chief; forty eight walled Towns, and 509200 Families.

Fodway, a City in the Lower *Hungary*, which was formerly an Archbishops See: it stands in view of *Colocza*, a City twelve Miles distant from *Buda*.

Feroe, *Feroe*, *Provincia Feroensis*, *Insula Feroenses*, by the Inhabitants called *Feroier*, is a Province subject to the King of *Denmark* as King of *Norway*; consisting of 17 Islands in the Northern Ocean, which have *Norway* on the East; *Orkney* and *Scotland* on the South-East; *Greenland* on the West, and *Iseland* on the North-West; under 62. deg. 10. min. of Lat. separated by deep and rapid Waters; from one Mile long to 24, and from one to eight broad; extending from North to South sixty Miles, in breadth above forty; all cultivated and inhabited. Their Names are *Fugloe*, *Suinoe*, *Wideroe*, *Bordoe*, *Kunoe*, *Kalloe*, *Osteroe*, *Nolsoe*, *Seromoe*, (which is the largest) *Waagoe*, *Myggensfi*, *Kolster*, *Hestoe*, *Sandoe*, *Skuce*, *Storedemen*, and *Sudoroe*. In *Seromoe* there is a good Harbor called *Thorshaven*; where the general Commerce of the Land is established,

and the King's Contributions kept, under the Protection of a Fort built by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*. Their Commodities are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train-Oil, Fish, but especially Stockins; whereof they export yearly above 60000 pair, in their Trade to *Iceland, Norway* and *Denmark*, which they perform without Silver Money, by adjusting their Prices, and taking Ware for Ware: Here is *Angelica, radix Rhodia*, plenty of high Grass and wild Cattel; whence the Province bears a wild Sheep for their Arms. These Islands became first inhabited by the *Norwegians* about the year 868, being governed by their own Chiefs, till reduced to the Obedience of the Kings of *Norway* in the Eleventh Century: who at the same time erected them into a Bishoprick. For in an Ordinance of *Hagen Duke of Norway*, son to King *Magnus*, dated in 1040, relating to this People (which was confirmed to them by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, Feb. 4. 1637.) we find Mr. *Ellender* mentioned with the Title of Bishop of *Feroe*. Upon the Reformation, *Christian IV.* translated this Bishoprick into a Pevollship under the Bishops of *Bergen*; which has since been subjected to those of *Copenhagen*, upon the removal of the Commerce of *Feroe* from *Bergen* thither. There are in all thirty nine Parish Churches, divided into seven Church-Corporations (as they call them) and to each Corporation one Priest of the Faith of the Confession of *Aufsburch*; who besides little Contributions from Communicants, receives for Tithes (not the Tenth, but) the fourth part of Corn, Butter, Wool and Fish: and makes out the rest of his Maintenance for himself and Family, by honest Working and Tillage. At *Thorshaven* there is a School for the Youth, erected and endowed by *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*. They speak the *Danish* and *Norwegian* Languages mixt; and are governed according to the Laws of *Norway*. See *Lucas Jacobson Debes*, sometime Provost of *Feroe*, his Description of the Islands and Inhabitants, translated out of *Danish*, and printed *Lond.* 1672.

Foggia, a small Town in the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Cervaro*, even or eight miles from the *Adriatick* Ocean. There is a famous Custom-house here, call'd *La Dogana di Foggia*.

Fogge, *Phocæa*, a Town in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Motolino*; seated upon the River *Lobat* (*Herms*): called anciently *Phocæa*, and now *Focchia*, or *Foja Nova*: a very considerable Place, and made more so by a Naval Victory, obtained here by the *Venetians* over the *Turks*, in 1649.

Foggia, *Uaurus*, *Pisaurus*, a River of *Italy*: it springeth from the *Apennine*, and running through the Dukedom of *Urbino*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea at *Pesaro*.

Foix, *Fuzum*, or *Fusium*, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Lauriegne*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, from which the adjacent Country is called the County of *Foix*: it stands six Leagues from the borders of *Spain* to the North, and twelve from *Toulouse* to the South. § *Le Comte de Foix*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Conado de foix*, is a County in *Aquitain* in *France*, which was heretofore a part of *Le Combrans*, but now contained in *Languedoc*: there are sixteen *Castellanies* or *Prefectures* in it; and the Cities of *Pamiers* (*Apamea*), *Tarascon*, and *Foix*, from which it has its name. This gives a Title to a Noble Family of *France*, frequently mentioned in all their Stories.

Fohten. See *Fochten*.

Fotheringham, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Aveland*.

Folignit. See *Fuligno*.

Folkeston, a Market Town in *Kent* in *Shepway* Lath. It belongs as a Member to the Port of *Dover*, containing formerly five Parishes; now reduced to one.

Fondi, *Fundi*, a small City in *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, upon the borders of *Campagna di Roma*, which is a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; from whence it stands almost forty *English* Miles to the North-Weft, and about fifty five from *Rome* to the South; in a fruitful Plain, about six miles from the *Ionian* Sea. There is a Cattle in *Fondi*. It has the honour to be an Earldom, and gives its Name to a Lake in the *Vicinage*. In the year 1594, the *Turks* pillaged it. The famous Admiral *Barberoasse* with some Troops of *Pyrates* made once a Descent upon it, with a design to steal *Julia de Gonzaga*, Widow of *Vespasim Colonna*, one of the finest Women of that Age, to make a Present of her to *Solyman the Grand Seigneur*. And narrowly missing her, he set fire, in revenge, to the Town.

Lago di Fondi, is a Lake that lies between the former City, and the Sea; which was heretofore very great and equal to that called the *Pompinne Paludes*, by the *Romans*; but now reduced to a circuit of about four Miles; as *Baudrand* saith, who saw it in 1667.

Font-Storange, *Orge*, a small River in *Provence*, commonly called *Sorgue*, in the County of *Vendosme*, which falls into the *Rhône* above *Avignon*.

Fountain-bleau, *Fons-Bellaqueus*, or the Fountain of fair Water; is a most delicious Village in the Isle of *France*, in the Territory of *Gastinon*, not above one Mile from the *Seine*, and fourteen from *Paris* to the South. In which *Francis I.* built a most stately royal Country Houfe, much improved by *Henry IV.* *Lewis VII.* had before built a Cattle here in 1169, and to it this noble Houfe was added by his Successors; in which was born *Francis II.* in 1544, *Henry III.* in 1551, *Lewis XIII.* in 1604. *Philip the Fair* was also born in this Town in 1266. The Conference of Religion at this place May 4. 1600. in the presence of *Henry le Grand*, King of *France*, his Chancellors and Secretaries, seven Princes and divers Bishops, betwixt the *Sieur du Pleffis Mornay* and *James Davy* Bishop of *Eureux* (afterwards Cardinal of *Perron*) upon an Acculation made by the Letter that *Du Pleffis* had published the *Fathers* in the Citations of his book against the *Mafs* in no less than 500 places, may be mentioned here as one of the most famous Occurrences as to Religion of this Age. The result of it was this, the learned *Titanus* and *Passæus* being Commissioners for ordering of the Dispute on the Roman Catholics side, and *Isaac Casaubon* with others (according to the Kings appointment) for the *Huguenots*. After an Examination of nine Passages that day, it appearing sometimes the Objection was taken for the Answer, sometimes Words omitted and Sentences curtailed and others misapplied, there was no continuing of the Conference longer; for *Du Pleffis* retired into the Country sick, and dyed soon after. In 1679. there was a Peace concluded here, between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, by which the *Swedes* recovered whatever had been taken from them by the *Danes*.

Fontanelle, a Village and Monastery in *Normandy*, upon the *Seine*, twelve Miles from *Rouen* to the East.

Fontana Bianca, *Nausatimus*, a Sea-Port on the Eastern Shore of *Sicily*, at the mouth of the River *Cayparis*, twelve Miles from *Syracuse* to the South.

Fontarabia, *Fons Repudis*, called by the Inhabitants *Fueneravia*, and sometimes *Ondaravia*, and *Ondar Ibeys*; by the *French*, *Foucarabie*; by the *Italians*, *Fontarabia*; is a very strong Town in *Guspiscan*

Guipuscoa in Spain, upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Biscay*, upon the River *Vidusa* (*Bassages*), in the Counties of *France* and *Spain*. Built by the *Goths* in 625. It belongeth as is pretended heretofore to *France*, as part of the Territory of *Bayonne*, and subject to that Bishop, till *Philip II.* King of *Spain* in 1571. caused it to be taken from that Diocese. It is so feared, that at low Water it is easily entered, but at high Water surrounded with the Sea; and so fortified besides, that a few Men may defend it against a vast Army: so that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*; and also a convenient Haven. The *French* have had an Eye upon this place. In 1638. under the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Espernon*, they attempted to reduce it; but were beaten off with great shame and loss, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill success. I have read that *Charles V.* after he had fortified this place, called it his Pillow, upon which he could securely sleep; and it has proved so.

Fontenay, a Town near *Auxerre* in the Province of *Burgundy* in *France*: famous in History for the bloody Battle fought at it betwixt the four Sons of *Lewis the Debonaire* in 841, wherein above a hundred thousand men were slain upon the place, with the Victory to the two younger Brothers, *Charles the Bald* and *Lewis the German*.

Fontenay le Comte, *Fontenacum*, *Fontenacum*, the chief Town of *Poitou*, upon the River *Vendee*, seven Miles North-East of *Foebel*: it is a fine Town, seated at the foot of an Hill, and made rich by a great Fair kept here.

Fontevault, *Fons Ebraldi*, a little Town in *Anjou* in *France*, which has a very much celebrated Nunnery; the Abbess of which is Head of the Order, and governs all the Men of that Order. It stands about one League from the *Loyre*, and three from *Salmur* to the North-East.

Fozzalquier, *Forum Neronis*, once a City of *Gallic Narbonensis*, mentioned by *Pliny*; now a Town in *Provence* upon the River *Laye*, which is the Capital of a County of the same name. It stands upon an Hill, between *Sisteron* to the South-East, and *Apt* [*Apta Julia*] to the North-East; six Miles from the latter, and eleven from *Aix* to the North. The Title of Earl of this place and the Lands adjacent, is born by the Crown.

Forchheim, *Forchina*, *Locorivum*, *Trunavia*, a small City in *Franconia*, upon the River *Rednitz*, where it takes in the *wisent* to the North; four Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

Fozcone, *Avia*, *Furconium*, once a City of *Italy*; now a Village in the further *Abruzzo*, upon the River *Pescara*, (*Aternus*) eight Miles from *Aquila*; to which place the Bishops See was removed, upon the ruin of this ancient City by the *Lombards*.

Fozdingstug, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Fozdon, *Fordunum*, a strong Town in the County of *Mern* in the North of *Scotland*; ten Miles from the *German Ocean*, and fifteen from *Aberdeen* to the North-East. In this Place *John de Fordon*, the Author of the *Scottichronicon*, was born: but it was anciently much more honoured on the account of *Palladius*, the Apostle of the *Scots*, here buried; who was sent by Pope *Celestine* in 431. to Preach the Christian Faith to this Nation.

Fozdham, a Market Town in *Cheshire* upon the Banks of the River *Weaver*.

Fozdwell, a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich* in *Kent*.

Fozenza, *Forenum*, a Town in *Abruzzo* in *Italy*.

Le Forest, or *Forestein*, a Country of *France*, extended in length from North to South upon the River *Loyre*, and bounded on the North by *Bourbon*, on the West by *Auvergne*; on the East by *Beauvois*; and on the South by *Velay*. It is divided into the Upper *Forest*, (in which are *Feurs*, and *St. Estienne*;) and the Lower, in which is *Montbrison* the Capital, and *Roume*. This is a very fruitful County under the Jurisdiction of *Lyon*.

Forest Noire, or the *Black Forest*, a large Wood extending from South to North the space of ten or twelve Leagues, as far as to the Neighbourhood of *Serasburg*, beginning about *Basil*. The four Towns, standing at a little distance from the head of it, (*viz. Rheinfeldt, Lauffembourg, Seckingen, and Waldstuf*;) are hence called the four *Forest Towns*.

La Forest, *Sebustian*, or *Sezuziani Populi*, the same with *Forest*.

La Forest de Biere, *Sylva Bierica*, the Wood by *Fountain-bleau*.

La Forest de Bondis, *Sylva Bugiensis*, a Forest on the borders of *Savoy*.

The *Forest of Dean*, a vast Wood in *Gloucestershire*, which in ancient Times was exceeding dark, and terrible to pass through; between the River *Wye* and the *Severn*: it was so great an Harbor for Thieves, that robbed all Passengers, that in the Reign of *Henry VI.* of *England*, there were Laws made to restrain them: but (*saith Mr. Camden*) since the rich Iron Mines were found here, those frightful Woods by degrees became much thinner than before: and the Rebels of 1640. promoted it, by selling the Timber of it to the *Hollanders*; who returned their kindness by a War, in Ships built of the same.

Fozlamme, *Forum Flamini*, a City of *Umbria*, ruined by the *Lombards* in 740. It stood three Miles from *Nuceria*.

Fozli, *Forum Livii*, a City of *Romandiola*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*: It stands in a Plain near the little River *Ronco* and the foot of the Hills, with a Castle; at the distance of fifteen Miles from *Ravenna* to the South, between the Cities of *Cesena* and *Faenza*; within the Dominions of the Pope. *Blondus* the Historian was born here.

La Fozmenteen, *Ophiusa*, one of the two Islands which were antiently called *Pitiusa*, in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coast of *Spain*, toward *Ivica*. As defart now, as we read it was in *Serab's* time: inhabited only by a number of wild *Asses*.

Fozmiguel, *Formica*, one of the Isles of *Hyeres*, upon the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Fozmupt, *Gedrosia*, a Province on the East of the Kingdom of *Persia*, now by others called *Sind*; which is bounded on the East by *India*, on the South by the Ocean, on the West by *Maeran*, and on the North by the Desert of *Sezifia*.

Fozmosa, an Island, by the *Spaniards* so named from the beauty and fertility of its soil, in the *Oriental Ocean*, twenty four Leagues from *China*, towards the Coasts of the Provinces of *Fochien* and *Quansung*. Inhabited by about 25000 *Chinese*, who govern themselves in the manner of a Republick, without acknowledging of any King or Sovereign. The *Hollanders* expelled the *Portuguese* here in 1635, and the *Chinese* them in 1661. It is a hundred and thirty Leagues in circuit, a hundred and fifty distant from *Japan*, and subject to Earthquakes. Called otherwise *Loqueio*, *Talieuquieu*, and *Paccande*. Its principal Town, is *Theonan* or *Teyoan*, at which the *Hollanders* built a Fort with the name of *Zeland*. There is a Golden Mine found in this Island.

Le Foznach, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, about six Miles from the other Mouth: by this the *Po di Ariano*, dischargeth it self into the *Adriatick* Sea: it serves also as a Boundary between the Pope and the *Venesians*, and is more commonly call'd the *Poreo di Goro*.

Fozzone, a small Town in the *Parmesan*, in *Italy*: remembered by the Battel of *Charles VIII.* King of *France*, in his return from the Conquest of *Naples*: at which with nine thousand men only he got the Victory over an Army of forty thousand of the *Confederates* July 6. 1495.

Fozzier, a City in *Hassia*. See *Frislar*.

Fozt de Brance, a Fort in *Savoy*, upon the River *Brance*, two Leagues from the Lake *Lemano*; which is now forsaken and ruined.

Fosta-ventura, one of the *Ayores*, West of *Cannaria*. About seventy Leagues in Circuit, but in the middle not above four over. There is a Town in it of the same Name.

Fozth. See *Fryth*.

Fort-Louis, a Citadel in the Island of *Cayenne*, in the *South America*, at the Mouth of the River *Cayenne*: Built by the *French* in 1643. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1675, and retaken by the *French* the year after.

Fozzors, *Tifernus*, a River of *Abruzzo*: it ariseth out of the *Apennine*, in the County of *Molise*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the City of *Boiano*; and flowing to the North-West, watereth *Lucito*, *Guardia*, *Aferes* and *Iscano*; and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between *Tremole* and *Trino*, over against the *Ile di Tremiti*: This River is more usually call'd *Biserno*.

Fotta, *Créméra*, a River of *Italy*, much mentioned in all the ancient Historians; for the ruine of the *Fabii*, a great *Roman* Family: it springeth out of the Lake of *Bacano*, in *S. Peter's* Patrimony; and running Eastward falls into the *Tiber*, six Miles above *Rome*.

Follano, *Fossanum*, a City of *Piedmont*, upon the River *Stura*, which falls into the *Po*: it lies between *Saluces* to the North, and *Mandovi* to the South, sixteen Miles from *Alba* to the West: built in 1236: and now a Bishops See, founded by Pope *Gregory XIII.* under the Archbishop of *Turin*.

Follat, *Memphis*, the first Name of *Grand Cairo*; and a small part of it.

Follato, *Fossatum*, a Field in *Romandiola*, near *Ravenna*. *Theodoricus* King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, (who was honoured by *Zeno* the Emperour with a Statue and a Triumph in 484.) had leave from the Emperour to enter a War with *Odoacer* then reigning in *Italy*; and accordingly beat him in this place, about 491. *S. Follato*, a Town in the States of the Church in the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the *Apennine* Hills, near the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twelve Miles from *Eugubio* to the West.

Folle-Werd, a Territory in *West-Friesland*.

Folligny, or *Foucigni*, *Fociniacus Traktus*, a Province in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, between *le Valleys* to the East, and the State of *Geneva* to the West: Heretofore a dependant of the *Dauphiné*, but now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*. There are in it thirteen *Mandemens*, or Districts; and the chief Town is *Bonville*. The Title of a Barony is annexed to it.

Follombuzo, *Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempronis*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the State of the Church, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*: it stands near the River *Meuro*, [*Meaurus*] which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea,

four Miles from *Semgalla*, about half a Mile from the place where the old *City* stood; and is ten Miles from *Urbino* to the East. It was fold to the Duke of *Urbino*, by *Galeasius Malatesta*, the Lord of it, for thirteen thousand *Florins* of Gold, in the time of Pope *Sixtus VI.*

Follons, *Fossa*, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*.

Fotheringhay-Castle, a Town and ancient Castle in the County of *Northampton*, in the Hundred of *Willbrook*, pleasantly surrounded with the Meadows on all sides. *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was lashed here.

Foulham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Eynesford*.

Fougetes, *Fugeria*, *Fulgurium*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Casfan*, towards the Borders of *Normandy*, eight Miles from *Auranches* [*Abrinca*] to the South, and as many from *Dole*. Heretofore a Place of considerable Strength, but now neglected. It was seized by the *English* in time of *Truce*, in 1448. in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

Fowey, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, returning two *Burgesses* to the Parliament.

Fraemont, commonly call'd *Pilate's Mount*, is a Mountain in *Switzerland* near *Lucerne*, having a Spring at the Top of it.

Fraga, *Fragus*, *Flavia Gallica*, a strong Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River [*Cinca*] or *Cinca*, which falls into the *Segue*, and with it into the *Ebro*, in the Borders of *Catalonia*: it stands three Leagues from *Serda* to the South-West. Near this place *Alphonfus VII.* King of *Arragon*, was overthrowen and slain by the *Moor* in 1134.

Frattes, *Frates*, *Nesius*, two small Islands on the Coast of *Bretagne*, call'd the *Brothers*, or *les Isles de Vannes*: they lie between the Mouth of the *Loire*, and the *Calonefus*, or *Bell-Iste*, on the Southern Coast of that Province.

Framlingham, a small Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Loes*, upon a Clay-hill, near the head of the River *Ore*, call'd by others *Winchel*; where was anciently a strong large Cattle of *Saxon* Work, belonging to the *Bigess*, by the bounty of *Henry I.* in which *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* took his quarters in the Rebellion against King *Henry II.* To this Cattle in 1553. Queen *Mary* retreated, and by the assistance of the *Protestant* Gentry of that County, recovered the Crown of *England*.

Fret-woton, a Market Town in *Dorsetshire* in the Hundred of *Godberton*, upon a River which affords plenty of good Fish.

Franc, *Pagus Francus*, is a Jurisdiction, extending seven Leagues about *Bruges*, (which exerciseth its Authority without the Walls,) and the fourth Member of the Earldom of *Flanders*: *Gant*, *Bruges* and *Ipres*, being the other three. This Government or College, was erected in 1223. to curb the Insolence, and diminish the Power of the City of *Bruges*; being over-troublesome to the Earls of *Flanders*.

France, *Francia*, *Gallia*, is at this day one of the most potent Kingdoms in *Europe*, and the difficultest to limit and bound; it daily like the Ocean, gaining something from its Neighbours; whose divided strengths, are not equal to her united Forces: but yet I shall give you a general description of its bounds, as it stood about forty years since, and then in part shew what has been since added. On the East it was then bounded by the *Alpes*, which divide the *Dauphiné* from *Piedmont*; as also with *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and a part of the *Netherlands*: on the North with the *Netherlands*, and the *British* Seas: on the West with the *Aquitain* Ocean; on the South

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South with *Spain*, from which it is divided by the *Pyrenean Hills*, and with the *Mediterranean*. Then accounted in length six hundred and sixty *Italian Miles*, in breadth five hundred and seventy, the whole circumference being two thousand and forty. In the times of *Julius Cæsar*, it was bounded on the East by the *Alpes*, and the *Rhine*, extending to the Mouth of that River, from the *Pyrenean Hills*; so that it took in the far greatest part of what we now call the *Netherlands*, with all those of the *German Empire* which lie West of the *Rhine*, *Switzerland* and *Savoys*. And the great design of the present *French King* seems to have been the dilating of it again to the same extent: to which purpose he has spared neither Blood nor Treasure, Arts nor Labour: and perhaps if he had not been over-reached by the *Jesuits*, upon the design of uniting all his Subjects in one Religion by force, he might have succeeded when he was so near his point: for whereas *Picardy* was heretofore his Northern Province, he has taken in *Artois*, the greatest part of *Flanders*, of *Hainault* and *Namur*. Of the four Ports that did belong to *Flanders*, he has his two, *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*: so that his Dominions extend on the Sea Shore from *Dunkirk* to *S. Jean de Luz* in *Spain*, without any interruption. On the Eastern side he has possessed himself of the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, the Earldom of *Burgundy*, so much of *Alsacia* as lies on this side of the *Rhine*; and what his intentions towards the *Switzers* are, may be guessed at: nor has *Savoys* passed, especially since the late rupture, without contributing his share to aggrandize him. On the South he has gained from *Spain*, *Roussillon*; *Catalonia* hardly misted him: all the World may remember how narrowly the *United Provinces* escaped him in 1673. and 1674. He has not only been a gainer in his Wars, but even in times of Peace, by his Courts of Dependences, Ports, and other Methods: So that considering the Weakness and Divisions of his Neighbours, and the great Accentions he has already made; if so many thousands of his Subjects, had not been driven out, or rendered useless to him, who can tell what this great Prince might not have effected before his death? This vast Country or Kingdom has for its principal Rivers, the *Loyre*, the *Rhone*, the *Garonne*, and the *Seine*. Called by the Inhabitants and *English*, *France*; by the *Spaniards*, *Francia*; by the *Italians*, *Franza*; *Françain* by the *Portuguese*; *Francia* by the *Germans*; by the *Dutch*, *Francia*; by the *Poles*, *Francia* and *Francia*; by the *Libyrians*, *Francia*; by the *Turks*, *Francia*; and by the *Indians*, *Frankishan*. All which Names are derived from its present Conquerors, and Inhabitants, the *Franks* or *French*. It is divided into sixty Counties, and these Provinces; the *Ile of France*, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Bretagne*, *Champaigne*, *Languedoc*, *Picardy*, *Dauphine*, *Lyonnois* and *Orleans*. To which may be added four more, that are a kind of Conquest. *Lorraine*, the Earldom of *Burgundy*, (or *France Compté*), the Conquest of the *Netherlands*, and *Alsacia*. This King having added by his Arms, the *Comte de Bourgogne*, both the *Alsacia's*, the greatest part of *Flanders*, and *Hainault*, and *Namur*, part of *Luxemburg*, and all *Artois*; which last is now annexed to *Picardy*. The Capital of this Kingdom, is *Paris*. Besides these, he has *New France* in *America*, the greatest part of *Hispaniola*. Several Plantations and Colonies in *Africa*, upon the Coast of *Guinea*, and some Islands in the North Sea. Thus *Baudrand* reckons up his Masters Dominions. This Tract of Land was heretofore inhabited by the *Gauls*, of which I shall give an account in its proper place. See *Gallia*. The *Franks* were Originally a *German* Nation, inhabiting *Francia*; which is still called *East France*,

to distinguish it from this Country. This Nation joining with many other, upon the declining of the *Roman Empire*, under *Pharamond*, about 413. obtained that part of *Belgium*, which contained *Zutphen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iffel*, both the *Frislands*, and so much of *Holland*, as lies on the same side of the *Rhine*; but whether ever *Pharamond* crossed the *Rhine*, is uncertain. However in 420. he became their first King, and formed this Potent Monarchy. *Clodius* his Son in 433. crossed the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tourmay*, and all *Belgium* to the River *Some*: but he dying whilst his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*, who dispossessed them, to make himself King of the *Franks*, in 441. or thereabouts: *Meroveus* was the Author of the *Merovingian* Line, and is by some made the first that seated in *Gaul*. His Son went further; and took all the *Netherlands*, *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, and the *Ile of France*, with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of this Empire. This Race under nineteen Princes continued to 742. when *Pepin* Son of *Charles Martel*, usurped upon *Chilprick* V. Son of *Theodorick*, and deposed him. The second, or *Carolovimian* Line, under thirteen Princes, lasted till 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and set up the Third. *Charles IV.* the fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Issue, *Edward III.* of *England*, claimed that Crown, as Son and Heir of *Isabel*, the Daughter of King *Philip the Fair*, and Sister to the three last Kings. Against him, *Philip de Valois* set up a Title by colour of the *Sauick* Law, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince, and *John* his Son, was double died in Blood by the *English* Valour. *Charles V.* by means of the *English* Divisions, at last expell'd them. Yet under *Charles VI.* the *English* returned with more Vigour and Rage; and were under *Henry V.* in a fair way of reducing *France*. And he dying young, *Henry VI.* his Son, was crowned at *Paris* in 1422. But the Minority at first, and Weakness afterwards of this Prince, gave *Charles VII.* of *France*, an opportunity totally to expel the *English* the second time about 1449. The House of *Valois* ended in *Henry III.* slain before *Paris* in 1589: to whom succeeded *Henry IV.* the first of the House of *Bourbon*, and Grandfather of *Louis XIV.* now King of *France*, who succeeded *Louis XIII.* his Father in 1642. This is the shortest account I can give of the Bounds and History of this Kingdom; which in the Reign of *Charles IX.* was reckoned to contain above twenty Millions of people. It has in it (excluding the Conquered Countries) ten Seats of Parliament, fourteen Universities, sixteen Archbishopsricks, besides *Avignon* and *Belanzon*, one hundred and five Bishopsricks, and fifty thousand Parishes. *La Baye Francoise*, a Name given by the *French* to a Gulph of *Guinea* in *Africa*: and to another in their *New France* in the *North America*. See *New France*, see *Canada*. *The Ile of France*, *Insula Francie*. One of the first Provinces the *French* possessed themselves of in *Gaul*: now bounded on the East with *Champaigne*; on the North with *Normandy* and *Picardy*; on the West and on the South with *la Beauvois* and *Orleans*. A Country not great, when compared with the other Provinces; but yet it has given Name to all the rest, which is not unusual. It is generally so fruitful and delightful, that the Hills are here better than the Valleys in most places of *Europe*: The Vale of *Montmorency*, in which *Paris* stands, has scarce its equal in all the World. This was anciently a part of *Belgica Secunda*. The principal City of this Province is *Paris*; and there are in it nine other very considerable.

Francie Comitè, Burgundia Comitatus, called by the *French, Le Comte de Bourgogne*, and sometime the *Francie Comte*; by the *Italians, La Franc Comtea*; by the *Germans, Das Ober Butgund*, that is, the *Higher Burgundy*; is now a Province of *France*, and a part of the *Eastern Burgundy*, taken more largely. Bounded on the East by *Switzerland*, and the *Diocese of Basil*; on the North by *Lorraine*, and part of *Campaigne*; on the West by the *Dukedom of Bourgogne, or Burgundy*; and on the South by *La Bresse*, and *Benvey*. The Capital of it is *Dole*; and after it came into the hands of the *Spaniards, Besançon*. The Country, where it is Mountainous, affords excellent Wines; and as to the rest, is full of pleasant and fruitful Valleys, with great plenty of fresh Streams, and delightful Rivolets. This Country by *Rodolph* the last King of *Burgundy*, was given to *Conrad* II. Emperor of *Germany*, and ever after esteemed a part of the Empire. In 1101. it was given to *Ordo* of *Flanders*, Son to a Sister of the Emperor *Conrad*; and by the Family of *Burgundy*, came together with the other Territories belonging to that Family, to the Crown of *Spain*: in which House it continued, till in 1674. the present King of *France* got the Possession of it, which was confirmed by the Treaty of *Nimwegen*.

Frant, the ancient *Franks*; for whom see *Gallia, France* and *Franconia*. The same is the common appellation of all *European Christians* among the *Turks*.

Franchental, Franchendalia, Francodalia, a new and well fortified City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Palatinate*, not above one Mile from the *Rhine*, and four from *Haidelberg* to the West. Taken by the *Spaniards*, but restored again in 1652. by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. It was built by *Frederick III.* Elector *Palatine* in 1571. and stands four Miles from *Spire* to the North. Surrendered to the *French* in *November* 1688. and by them in 1689. quitted and burnt.

Franchenthaldt. See *Franconia*.

Frankford, Frankfort, Frankfurt, Francofurtum, Trajectum Francorum, a great and fine City of *Germany*. It stands in the *Weteraw*, towards the Northern Borders of *Franconia*, upon the *Mayn* or *Mein*, [*Mannus*] over which it has a Bridge, five Miles from the *Rhine* and *Mann* to the East: often called for distinction, *Francofurtum ad Mannum*: and more anciently *Helenopolis*. (as appears by an ancient Inscription) till the *French* gave it this Name, from *Francus* a Son of *Marcomirus* a King of the *Franks*, that rebuilt it. In very ancient times it was an Imperial and Free City; appointed for the Election of the Emperors. *Arnulphus* was the first Emperor elected here in 887. The *Mayn* which passeth through it, is a great and a Navigable River, taking in many other noble Rivers, till it self falls into the *Rhine*: which makes this City a fit Centre of Trade for many parts of *Germany*; and their two great Marts every year contribute very much to the same. This City was called thus before the Reign of *Charles the Great*, upon the account of the Passage the *Franks* had here over the *Mayn*, though it was a City long before under another Name. But the Suburb was called *Wurzenhausen*, the *Dwelling of the Saxons*. The Bridge is a splendid and a noble Work, supported by many Arches. This City was also the Seat of the *Eastern Franks* or *Austrasia*. In the Suburb or *Saxenhausen*, is *S. Bartholomew's Church*, built by *Pepin* King of *France*. They obtained the removal of the Mart from *Mann* (where it was at first) thither, of *Frederick II.* The greatest part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*: though *Roman Catholics* and *Calvinists* are tolerated. There was a great

Council held here of three hundred Bishops under *Charles the Great* in 797. in which the Religious Worship of Images, and the second *Nicene Council* (being misundertood , to ascribe the same Adoration to the Images, as to the Prototypes) were condemned: and since that, several others.

Frankfort upon the *Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam*, is another *German City*, in the middle *Marquisate of Brandenburg*, upon the *River Oder*; called so, because it pays no Tolls. It is thought by some, to have been built by *Simon* the second Son of *Clodemir* Nephew of *Simon* the First, Duke of the *Franks*, under *Antoninus Pius* the Emperor: by others, to have been built in 1253. by *Gedinus ab Horzburg*, by the Order of *John I.* Marquis of *Brandenburg*. This City is famous for an University settled here by *Jacobus I.* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, in 1506. which *Maximilian I.* Emperor of *Germany*, illustrated with many Privileges. It hath also two Marts every year, as well as the other. It stands upon the Borders of *Silesia* and *Lusatia*, four *German Miles* from the Confines of *Great Poland* to the West, ten from *Berlin*: heretofore an Imperial Free City, but now exempt, and under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Francia-castra, Stratonica, a Town in *Macedonia*, at the foot of *Mount Atto*, on the North Shoar of the Bay of *Singo*, in the *Archipelago*: which is also called *il Golfo de Fasso*, and *de Mones Simeo*; by the *Latins, Singiticus Sinus*.

Francia-capitum, Sardisci; that part of *Hungary*, which lies between the *Save*, the *Danube*, and *Regnumum*, where *Sclavonia* now is.

Francolin, Tulesi, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Iberian Sea*, near *Tarragona*.

Franconia, by the *Germans Das Francken*, and *Frankenland*, is a large Province in *Germany*, which in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Francia Orientalis*, though it be but a small part of it. This is now the first Circle in the Empire, upon the *River Mayn*; between *Misnia* and *Thuringia* to the North; *Norrigow*, or the *Upper Palatinate* to the East; *Bavaria*, the Circle of *Schwaben*, the *Bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg* and *Aichstet* to the South; and *Mentz* to the West. *Wurtzburg* is the Capital City of this Circle: the other Cities are *Bamberg, Nuremberg, Rothenberg, Schwesinfurt, Weisemberg* and *Weinheim*. This Country, anciently inhabited by the *Sicambri*, in the times of *Valentinian* the Emperor, having subdued the *Alani*, took the Name of *Frankenland*, that is, *Freestland*. But in after times being perpetually exagitated with the Incurfions of the *Goths*, they relolved to seek a new Habitation; and under *Marcomir* their King or Duke, settled about 433. in *Friseland, Guelderland*, and the adjoining Countries: before which (saith my Author) the Name of *Franks* was scarce known. This Country is partly Level, and partly Mountainous: yet the Mountains in it are not high, nor is the Soil overfruitful, it being Sandy for the most part; yet the Hills produce grateful Wine, especially about *Wurtzburg*. Of the Dukes of *Franconia*, these obtained the Empire; *Conradus I.* in 912. *Conradus II.* in 1026. *Henry III.* in 1039. *Henry IV.* in 1056. *Henry V.* in 1108. Besides the Cities before named, *Hoffman* reckons *Coburg, Culmbach, Frankfort, Mentz, Anspack*.

Francia-bille, a Village in the District of *Paris*, in the *Ile of France*.

Franchet, Franquera, a small City in *Friseland*, two Leagues from the Sea, and from *Leuwarden*, the principal City of that Province: made an University in 1585.

Franza-curtis, Francia parva, Little France, a Territory in the States of *Venice* in *Italy*, lying about *Brescia*:

Brescia: which took this Name from an Establishment of the *French* in it, towards the end of the eighth Century, after *Charles the Great* had defeated the *Lombards*.

Frascati, Frascati, Tusculum, a City of *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; seated at the foot of an Hill, as *Hofstenius* proves at large, twelve Miles from *Rome* to the East; in which were many of the Country Houses of the *Roman Princes*. It is now a Bishoprick by the Title of *Episcopus Tusulanus*, which always belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals. This ancient *Roman* City being ruined in the time of Pope *Celestinus III.* **Frascati** was built in the same place. Towards *Rome* there is a small Theatre, which seems to have belonged to some private *Roman*, and not to the City. Near this place is the *Tusulanum*, or Village which belonged to *Cicero*, where he wrote his *Tusculan Questions*.

Frafcokart, Onus, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *Lybiay Sea* on the South side of the Island, a little below *Comarina*.

Feat. See *Euphrates*.

Frauenburg, Fravenburgus, a Town in *Prussia Regalis*, belonging to *Poland*, upon the Bay of *Frisht Haff*, where it takes in the River *Schon*; which has also a noble Haven belonging to it, and stands not above three *German* Miles from *Elbing* to the South-East. In this place *N. Copernicus* the great Astronomer and Mathematician (a Canon of the Church of *Fravenburg*) died in 1543. There is also a Castle and a Cathedral Church, with a College of *Canons*.

Fraxinet, Fraxinetum, a famous Retreat of the *Saracens* in the ninth and tenth Ages, out of which they made their Incurfions to burn and plunder the Country. Some place it in *Spain*, others in *Italy*, in *Dauphine*, in *Provence*; and with the greatest probability, in the latter; there being yet a Castle in the Diocese of *Frejus* near the Gulph of *Grimaust*, which retains the Name of *la Garde du Fraxinet*, and *Guarda Fraxineti*.

Freddano, Egelidus, Frigus, a River in *Tuscany*, in the Valley of *Averino*.

Freddo, Aeus, a River in *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount *Aetna*, and is received by the *Ionian* Sea, between *Catana* to the South, and *Tavormina* to the North. This River which ariseth from so warm a Bed as Mount *Aetna*, is yet so remarkably cold, that its Name is taken thence; **Freddo**, in *Italian*, signifying Cold.

Freiburg, Friburgus, is a *German* City in *Brisgaw*, upon the River *Thressem*, at the foot of the Mountains, four *German* Miles from *Brisack* to the South, and six from *Basil*; built in 1120. by *Albert Duke of Austria*. Here was an University opened by *Beroldus Duke of Zeringen*, in 1450. It was taken by the *Swedes* and *French* in 1638. And when in 1644. the *Spaniards* attempted to regain it, they received a great Defeat here. Yet it was afterwards restored to them, and retaken by the *French* in 1677. and left to them again by the Treaty of *Nimmgueu* in 1679.

Freiburg, Friburgus, a Town and *Canon* in *Switzerland*, seven *German* Miles from *Solothurn*, or *Soleuvre* (as the *French* call it) to the South; and three from *Berne* to the North-East. It was once an Imperial Free City, but in 1481. exempted: the Bishop of *Laufanne* resides here. It stands upon the River *Sana*: built by *Bercholdus IV. Duke of Zeringen*, twelve years before *Berne*, in 1179. In such a Site, that whereas all parts towards the North, East and South, are encompassed with steep and craggy Rocks and Mountains; the Western side is defended by a deep Dike, and has a District of three hours riding annexed to it. *Frederick Barbarossa*, made it a

Free City in 1218. After the death of the Founder, it became subject to the Count of *Kyburg*. It was sold afterwards to *Rodolphus I. Emperor of Germany*, by one of these Counts: it was after this two hundred years under the House of *Austria*, till about 1403. being much oppressed by the Nobility, this City entered a League with that of *Berne*, but yet continued still under the House of *Austria*, till 1481. when they were admitted into the general League of the *Swiss*, and made the Tenth *Canon*. And when many of the *Canons* embraced the Reformed Religion, this stuck to the *Roman Catholicick*; they use the *German* and *French* Tongues, but the former moit.

Freiburg, or Friburg, Colanorum, a City in *Braundenburg*; seven Miles from *Berlin*, upon the confluence of the *Fubra*, and the *Oder* to the North-East; twelve from *Seczin* to the South, and six from *Frankfort* upon the *Oder* to the North.

Freising, Freisingen, Frisinga, Fruxinum, a *German* City in the *Upper Bavaria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, near the River *Iser*, *Iser*. It was an Imperial Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Jurisdiction of its own Bishop. It stands upon the confluence of the *Iser* and *Mosack*, partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill; four *German* Miles from *Munick* to the North, and ten from *Ratisbon*.

Frejus, Forum Julium, Forum Voconii, Civitas Forojulensis, a City of *Provence* in *France*, built in a Valley amongst *Marfhes*: half a League from the *Mediterranean* Sea, thirteen from *Toulon* to the East, at the mouth of the River *Argens*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aix*: and a place of very good Antiquity, as the Amphitheatre, Aqueduct, Statues, Inscriptions, &c. yet extant, demonstrate. Pope *Jahn XXII.* was sometime Bishop here.

Freisingfeld, a Country Town in the County of *Suffolk*, six Miles from *Halfworth* to the West, and four from *Harfson* to the South: *Dr. William Sawcrot*, Archbishop of *Cantebury*, was born in this Town, and has since erected in it a Free-School.

Fremona, a Town in the Kingdom of *Aethiopia* in *Africa*, believed to be the *Pramis Magna* or *Premis* of the Ancients.

Fritas, Frigida, a City in *Old Castile*, in the Valley of *Tobalina*, upon the River *Ebro*; called *Phrygia* in the *Roman Martyrology*, and by *Lactantius*.

Friburg in *Brisgaw*, in *Switzerland*. See *Freiburg*.

Fricento, or Fricento, Eclulum, Eclunum, Frequentum, a small City in the Province of *Piscinipatus Uterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; but the Bishoprick has for the two last Centuries, been united with that of *Avellino*. This City is sometimes called *Fricentum* by the later *Latin* Writers; now almost reduced to a Village. It stands upon the River *Trisalto, Trisaltum*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifteen Miles from *Benevento* to the North-East, and twelve from *Avellino*; in the Possession of the Prince of *Venosa*.

Friburg, Friberga, a City of *Misnia*, in the *Upper Saxony*, upon the River *Mulz*, towards the Mountains of *Bohemia*, four *German* Miles from *Meissen* [*Misna*] the Capital of *Misnia* to the South. This City was besieged with very ill success by the *Swedes*, in the great *German* War in 1642. though they were then possessed of all the other Towns in *Misnia*. Also honoured with the Tombs of the Electors of *Saxony*. **Friburg, Friberga**, a small City in *Germany*, in the Province of *Westraw*, which is Imperial and Free. It has its Name from *Frederick II.* and is as much as *Friederichsburg*; by contraction **Friburg**. There belongs to it a Castle of

of the same Name, which stands four German Miles from *Frankfort* to the North.

Friedberg, Fredberga, a small Town in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Fawer Queiss* [*Quissus*] towards the Mountains, in the Borders of *Bohemia*; eight German Miles from *Fawer* towards the West, and five from *Goritz* to the North-East.

Friedericks, or *Friderica*, a small, but very strong City in *Brasil* in *America*, upon the Coast of *Paraba*, or *La Capuciana de Paraba*; which was built by the *Dutch*, and taken from them by the *Portuguese*, to whom both this City and Province are now subject.

Friedericks-Hede, a Fort in *Jutland*, upon the Strait of *Midlesar*; built by *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*; taken and ruined by the *Suedes* in 1658.

Friedericksburg, a strong Fort in *Germany*, by the City of *Manheim*, upon the union of the *Necker* and the *Rhine*, in the *Lower Palatinat*; so called from *Frederick IV.* Elector Palatine, who built it in 1610. After this, it was taken and demolished by the *Spaniards*, and since rebuilt by *Charles Lewis* Elector Palatine: it is scarce three Miles from *Heidelberg* to the West, and as many from *Spire* to the North. Taken by the *French*, and afterwards burnt in 1689. § *Fredericksburg*, the Castle and Royal Palace of the Kings of *Denmark*; in *Zealand*, three Miles from *Croonenburg* to the West, and five from *Copenhagen* to the South-West: famous for a Congress of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, in these later times. This was heretofore called the Castle of *Ebelholt*; and was the Monastery of the Holy Ghost, of which *William Parisiensis*, who is since Canonized, died Abbat in 1201. *Frederick II* built this Castle. *Christian IV.* his Son was born in it April 21. 1577. who very much beautified, and adorned it. § There is also a Fort and Town of the same Name in *Guinea*, built by the *Danes* of late.

Friedericksstad, a small Danish City in *South Jutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, built by *Frederick Duke of Holstein and Sleswick* (under whom it is) in 1622. It stands upon the River *Eyder*, where it takes in the *Trena*, two German Miles from *Tinning* to the East, five from *Sleswick*, and four from *Goscorp* West. § There is another City of the same Name in *Norway*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, fifty German Miles from *Christiansstad* to the North-West, in the Province of *Agerhus*; which is under the King of *Denmark*.

Friesach, Friesacum, Frisakum, Virunum, a small Town in the *Upper Carinthia*, but under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; seated upon the River *Maturz*, with a Castle on a Rock not far off.

Frigido, Boasius, a River dividing between *Genova*, and the Dukedom of *Florence*.

Friguana, Friniana, a Territory in the Dukedom of *Modena*, at the foot of the *Apennine*; the chief Town of which is *Sestula*, towards the Borders of *Bologna*.

Frisch, Narung, an Island of *Prussia*, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*.

Frischall, a long Bay in the same place, upon which stand *Eibing, Frauenburg, Braunberg* and *Koningberg*.

Friseland, Frisia, called by the *Dutch* *Wetstland*; by the *French*, *Frisé*; by the *Italians*, *Frisia*; is the Name of three several Countries. 1. *Friseland*, properly so called, one of the States of *Holland*. 2. *East Friseland*, a Province in *Germany*. 3. *West Friseland*, properly the North part of the Earldom of *Holland*: and sometimes there is a fourth added, which is *North Friseland*, or *Jutland*.

1. *Friseland, Frisia, Wetstland, Frisland*, *Friseland*, *Friseland*, in *Dutch, German, and English*, is a Province of the *United Netherlands*, heretofore much greater than now; for it reached from the *Zuyder Zee* on the West, to the Bay of *Dollere* by *Emden* on the East; and it was then divided by the River *Lavica, Lawers*, into two parts: *Frisia cis Lavicana*, now *Groningen*; and *Frisia trans Lavicana*, now called *Friseland*: but since that *Omland* has been taken out of this Province too, which has much lessened it, it is now bounded on the South with the *Zuyder Zee*, and *Over-Issel*; on the West and North with the *German Sea*; and on the East with *Groningen*. The principal Towns in it, are *Docum, Franeker, Harlingen, Leeuwarden*, which is the Capital, and *Seavenen*.

2. *West-Friseland*, is a considerable part of the Earldom of *Holland*, to which it has for some Ages been united; with *North-Holland* on the South, the *Zuyder Zee* on the East and North, and the *German Ocean* on the West: sometime called *Flunna*. The principal Cities in it, are *Aldynaer, Amsterdam*, (the greatest City in the *United Provinces*), *Enchuyzen, Harlem, and Hoorn*. This Country is generally Marshy and Fenny, and unfit for Corn, but very good Pasture: the Air is also foggy and unhealthy, and they want fewel too to rectifie it. *Charles the Bald* gave these Countries (then almost unpeopled by the *Norman Pyracies*) to *Thierry*, Son of *Sigeber*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, with the Title of Earl in 863. from whom proceeded a Race of Princes, seventeen in number, which successively governed it till 1300. from which time they were subject to the Earls of *Holland*, and together with *Holland* came to the House of *Austria*: with *Holland*, they revolted from the *Spaniards*, in 1580. and joined in the League against them.

East-Friseland, called by the *Germans*, *Ost-Frisland*, by the Inhabitants, *Ost Frise*, is a part of *Westphalia*, a Province of *Germany*, which heretofore was also called the Earldom of *Emden*, from a City in it, which though not great, is much celebrated. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own now: bounded on the North by the *German Ocean*, on the East by the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, on the South by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and on the West it is separated from *Groningen*, by the Bay of *Dollere*: it contained heretofore the Earldom of *Oldenburg* also. In this Province are three Cities or great Towns, *Emden, Aurick, and Norden*. The earth is exceeding fruitful, yielding great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Butter and Cheese. Being conquered by *Charles the Great*, it continued subject to the Empire till 1453. when it was granted by *Frederick III.* to *Ulricus*, Son of *Emo*, whose Posterity still enjoy it. The Seat of these Earls, is *Aurick*.

Frisingen, Frisinga, a City of the *Upper Bavaria*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, near the River *Iser*, twenty Miles from *Landsbar* to the West. Once an Imperial and Free City, but since exempted, and put under the Dominion of its own Bishop.

Frislar, Bogadium, Frislarica, a City in *Massia*, upon the River *Eder*, under the Archbishop of *Menex*, four Miles from *Cassel* to the South, and the same from *Xigenheim* to the North; commonly called *Fritzlar*. There was a Council celebrated in this City, in 1118.

Frisul, Fricki, Regio Carnorum, Forum Julii, Carnia, called by the *French*, *Friouls*; is a Province of *Italy*, inhabited heretofore by the *Carni*: it is bounded on the South by the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Golfo di Trieste*; on the West with the Marquisate of *Trevigia*, and the Earldom of *Tyrol*; on the North by *Carinthia*,

Carinthia, and *Carniola*; and on the East by *Carniola* and *Istria*. This Province is under the State of *Venice*, and has the Title of a Dukedom. The chiefest City in it is *Udina*; and the Fort of *Palma* is the place of greatest strength. The Emperors gave this Province heretofore to the Patriarchs of *Aquileja*. But afterwards the Dukes of *Austria* and *Carinthia* took part of it from the Patriarchs: and the States of *Venice* after many Wars, at last in 1455. forced the Patriarch by a Treaty, to resign the rest to them: the Cities of this Province are *Aquileja*, ruined, but under the House of *Austria*: *Pieve di Cadore*, under the *Venesians*; *Cividade di Friuli*, under the same; *Gorizia*, under the House of *Austria*; *La Palma* and *Udina*, under the *Venesians*.

Frodingham, a Market Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Halderses*.

Froddam, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Edisbury*.

Frome or *Fraw*, a River: in the County of *Dorset*; which rising by *Canmeris* in the Borders of *Somersetshire*, washeth *Frampton*, *Dorchester*, *Woodford*, *Morley*; and at *Wareham* falls into *Bruckey* Haven; taking in this passage many smaller Rivers.

Fromelstow, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Frome*, and upon the River *Frome*.

Fronfac, *Franciacum*, a Castle in *Aquicain*, near *Bourdeaux*, built by *Charles the Great*, and made the Title of a Dukedom: it stands upon the River *Dordogne*, *Duranius*, about five Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the East: called *Frontiacum* in the Writers of the middle Age.

Frontenac, a Cittadel in *New France* in *America*, upon the Banks of a Lake of the same Name: built in 1673. to oppose the Incursions of the *Salvages*.

Frontignaud, *Forum Domitii*, *Fromeniacum*, a small City in the *Lower Langnedoc*, upon the Lake of *Magellone*, fifteen Leagues from *Narbonne* to the East, and four from *Mompeller* to the West, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. The Wines of this place are much commended. In 1562. the *Huguenots* besieged it in vain.

Fruenobe. See *Fornove*.

Fruitione, or *Fruino*, *Fruio*, a City heretofore, now a small Village in *Campagna di Roma*, upon the River *Ces*, which falls into the *Gariliano*, *Liris*, nine Miles from *Alatre*, the same from *Everisno*, and forty eight from *Rome* to the East: it is now commonly called *Frosloque*. *P. Hormisdas* was a Native of this place.

The *Fryth*, or *Fryth*, or *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, called by *Ptolemy* *Boderia*, by *Tacitus* *Bodorria*, is an Arm of the Sea, that from the East penetrates almost quite through the Kingdom of *Scotland*, to meet another such Arm from the West, which is called the *Fryth* of *Dunbristain*: it receives into its bosom many of the great Rivers of *Scotland*: on the South it has *Lorbaine*, in which is *Edinburgh*, *Lindisbo*, *Glasco*, and *Sterling*; the principal City of which stands at the Western point of it: upon the North side it has the County of *Fife*. These two great Bays divide *Scotland* into two parts, the Southern, and the Northern.

Fruenterabia. See *Fonsarabia*.

Fuld, *Fulden*, *Fulda*, a City of *Germany*, in *Buchaw*, or *Buchen*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, near *Hassia*; but from this City more frequently called *Stift von Fuld*, The Territory of the Abbey of *Fuld*. The City is built in a Plain: there is in it an Abbey of the Order of *S. Benner*, one of the noblest in all *Europe*, which has the Civil Government of the City, and Territory about it. This Abbey was built by *Peppin* King of *France*, in 784. The Abbot is a *Prince*, and *Primate* of all the Abbots

of the Empire. It stands twelve Miles from *Coburg* to the West, ten from *Cassel* to the South, and eleven from *Wurtzburg*. The Territory of *Fuld* is of a great extent, and is more properly called *Buchen*: bounded on the North by *Hassia*, on the East by the County of *Henneberg*, on the South by *Franconia*, and on the West by the *Upper Hassia*. § *Fuld*, *Fulda*, a River of *Germany*, which gives Name both to the City and Territory last mentioned; it ariseth in this Territory towards *Franconia*; and running Northward, watereth *Fuld*, and *Hurschfeld* in *Hassia*; then entertaining the *Eder*, he passeth by *Cassel*; and at *Minden* in *Westphalia*, being united with the *Weser* and *Verra*, they two form the *Weser*, *Vsurgis*, one of the greatest Rivers in *Germany*; which dividing the Dukedom of *Breme* from the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, falls into the German Ocean at *Carlestad*, between *Emden* to the West, and *Hamburg* to the North-East.

Fuligno, *Fullinium*, or *Fulginium*, a small, but pretty City in the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, seated in a Valley; at the foot of the *Apennine*, twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the East, and ten from *Affiso*: it is divided by the River *Tinna*, *Topino*, and is under the Pope. The Inhabitants boast much of the Antiquity of it, not without good reason, it being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Plin*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, and *Silius Italicus*. This City wasrafed by those of *Perugia*, in 1281. for which the Inhabitants of the latter were excommunicated by the then Pope *Martin* II. (otherwise called the IV.) but recovering its former, or a greater beauty, it is now a Bishoprick, much enriched by its Fairs or *Marts* every year, and their excellent Cornicks. The Learned *Leandro* is of opinion, this City is not the ancient *Fulginia*, but that *Forum Flamini* stood in or near the place; which being ruined by the *Lombards*, the *Todi* rebuilt it, and called it by this Name; for which he cites several Authorities.

Funchal, the chief Town in the Island of *Madera*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lisbonne*.

Funk-Ricken. See *Quingue Ecclesie*.

Fungie, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Nubia*.

Fuoa, *Nicis*, a City of *Egypt*; it lies in the *Egyptian Delta*, or Island made by the Branches of the Nile; forty Miles from *Grand-Cairo* to the South-East, towards *Alexandria*.

Furnes, or *Wuerne*, *Furna*, a City of *Flanders Gallicans*; not great, but well built, and about a Mile from the Shores of the Ocean: it has belonging to it a large Jurisdiction, with the Title of a Viscounty, a Collegiate Church and an Abbey. It was three times taken by the *French*, and at last by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* given up to them: two Miles from *Newport*, and three from *Dunkirk*: between which last, and this place, the *Spaniards* were defeated by the *English* and *French*, in 1658.

Furtemberg, a Town and Principality in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, giving Name to an illustrious House; of which the Cardinal of *Furtemberg*, mention'd under the Word *Bonne*, is a Member.

Fuynen, *Hemodum*, one of the *Orcades*.

Fuynia, *Fionia*, an Island belonging to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick* Sea, between *Fusland* to the West, and *Zeeland* to the East, from both which it is separated only by two narrow Channels; the first called *Middlefars*, or *Middle Passage*; the second *Die Belt*: *Odenia*, (*Odensee*) is the Capital of this Island: *Newburgh*, or *Nuberg*, on the East, is well fortified, and has a good Haven. This Island is ten German Miles

Miles in Length from West to East, and eight from North to South in breadth. Now under the King of Denmark; but it suffered very much of late years from the Swedes, who in 1658. took and plundered it. In 1659. the Danes recovered the possession of it, though at the same time they lost much Cannon and Shipping, which they could never retake; and the Inhabitants were as much impoverished by this Accident. It is a fruitful, pleasant, well seated Island, for the Climate it is in.

Finland. See *Finland.*

G A.

Gabaca. *Thospites*, a vast Lake in Armenia, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*; made by the River *Tigris*.

Le Gabardan. See *Le Gave*.

Gabli, a People of the *Autient Latium*, near Neighbours to the Romans, in a Town of their own Name. They became first subjected under the Dominion of Rome, in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priscus*, by a Stratagem of a Son of his, pretending Flight hither from the ill Usages of his Father, and then cutting off the Principal Men amongst them, and betraying the rest to the Romans.

Gabln, *Gabinium*, a Town of Poland, between *VValdislaw* to the North, and *VVarshaw* to the South; three Polish Miles from *Ploezko* to the West, in the Palatinate of *Rava*; upon the River *Bzura*.

Gad, one of the Tribes of *Israel*, which had their Portion assigned them by *Moses*, beyond *Jordan*; whose Borders to the North were the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, to the East *Arabia*, to the South the Tribe of *Reuben*, and to the West the River *Jordan*, by which they were separated from the rest of the Tribe of *Manasseh* and *Ephraim*. This Country was in the Roman times called *Ituraa*, and now by the Turks *Beukemane*: it is almost equally divided by the River *Scheriat Mandour*, as it is now called, as *Michael Naw* (a Jesuit) writes, who surveyed very exactly these Parts. This Country is now under the Turks.

Gadara, *Gadaris*, a Town belonging to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, beyond *Jordan*; afterwards to the Region of *Trachonitis*: seated upon a Hill by the River *Gadara*, which falls into the Lake of *Genesareth*, sometimes called the Lake of *Gadara* too, as *Serabo* saith: It is six Miles from *Syehopolis* to the East, and the same from *Tiberias*; and is frequently mentioned in the New Testament. Heretofore thought to be invincible: It is certain, *Alexander Jansen*, King of the Jews, did not take it under a Siege of ten Months, and then more by Famine than Force; and in Revenge ruined it, but it recovered again. *Pompey* the Great, in Favour to *Demetrius*, one of his Freemen, who was a Native of this City, bestowed great Privileges upon it. *Philodemus* the Epicurean, *Meleager*, and *Menippus* that pleasant Philosopher, also *Theodorus* the Orator, were all of them Natives of this Country. In the Revolt of the Jews under *Nero*, this City had its Share, and was taken by *Vespasian*, in the year of Christ 65. upon which the *Gadarens* submitted the year following. *S. Jerom* says, the Babels of *Gadara* were in great E-s-teem in his Time.

Gademus, *Gademessa*, a Territory in Africa, in *Biledulgeridia*, between the Desarts of *Fex* to the East, and *Gargala* to the West; which has a City or great Town of the same Name, near the Head

of the River *Caspi*, Capes. And also a Desert.

Gaduta, *Pfyus*, a River of *Rhodes*.

Gatulia, a large Region of Africa, according to the ancient Divisions thereof; now thrown into a part of *Biledulgeridia* and a part of *Zaaria*. See *Gesulia*. The Roman Arms reached as far in Africa, as to this distant Province.

Gago, *Gagum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in Africa, which has a City of the same Name, upon a River falling into the *Niger* below *Tocur*. Great, but thinly inhabited. This Kingdom lies between the *Niger* to the North, and *Guinea* to the South; rich in Mines of Gold, according to some Relations; possessed also by a Prince, who is Sovereign of the Kingdom of *Tombusi*.

Gajazzo, *Calabria Galatbia*, a City of *Campania* in Italy, mentioned by *Cicero*, as a Colony; it belongs now to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in the Terra di *Lavoro*, seated on an Hill near the River *Volturno* (*Vulturnus*.) almost over against *Caserta*, at the Distance of four Miles to the North, and eight from *Capua* to the East: And although a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, yet it is in a declining Condition, and very mean.

Gajetta, *Gaeta*, *Cajeta*, a City in the Terra di *Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is well fortified; seated at the Foot of an Hill, in a Peninsula, made by the Sea. It has two Castles, a large Haven, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, but now exempted. *Baronius* tells us, the Bishopsricks of *Mola* and *Minormi* are united with this See. The City of *Farmium* lies not far from it, buried now in Ruines by the *Saracens*, to which the City of *Gajetta* succeeded in the Bishoprick. It lies upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, four Miles from *Naples*, fifty five from *Rome*, and fourteen from the Pope's Dominions: It has heretofore been subject to great Variety of Fortunes, but has now a strong Spanish Garrison to secure it. This was the Birth-Place of Pope *Gelasius* II. who was therefore called *Cajetanus*. It is mention'd by *Virgil*, *Aen.* 7. The Haven was repaired by *Antoninus Pius*, *Spart.* *Ferdinando* King of *Aragon*, fortified the Castle: Before this, it was Sacked by the French in 1494. who put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword; and returned it the year after. *Charles* of *Bourbon*, *Constable* of France, kill'd at the Siege of *Rome* in 1527. lies buried in the Cathedral. But it is most famous for its learned Cardinal, *Thomas de Via Cajetanus*, who died in 1534. and is frequently mentioned in the Story of *Henry VIII.*

Gallion, a Castle belonging to the Archbishops of *Reims* in *Normandy*; seven Leagues from *Roan*, two from *Vernon* and one from the River *Seyne*. It stands upon a little Hill, in so agreeable a Place, that the former Kings of France, (as *Francis I.* and *Charles IX.*) have delighted to make some stay at it.

Galtunobogath, a large, well built, Market-Town in *Lincolnsire*, in the Division of *Lindsey*, and Hundred of *Gartree*, upon the River *Trent*. It is memorable for the Death of King *Swaine*, or *Sveno*, the Dane, here by an unknown Hand stabbed. It drives a considerable Trade, and gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noel*.

Gatno, *Gongo*, *Gannum*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*; three German Miles from *Rudisto* to the South, and twelve from *Gallipoli* to the North; about nineteen South from *Constansmople* by Sea.

Gatola, *Euplaea*, a small Island upon the Coast of Terra di *Lavoro*, between *Naples* and *Puzoli*.

Gatbo, *Gagecorno*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser Asia. There is also a Town of the same Name.

Galata,

Galata, Gallita, Calabre, Galata, an Island upon the Coast of *Nomidia*, almost opposite to the Bay of the same Name. It lies over against *Sardinia*, West of *Tunis*, East of *Algier* or *Argiers*, West of *Cape Negro*, and is about ten Miles in Circumference.

Galata, or *Galaxa*, *Chrysochoras*, *Cornu Byzantii*, a noble Suburb on the North of *Constantinople*, towards the *Black Sea*, which is strongly fortified to the North. This was first, if not built, yet beautified by the *Genoues*. Mr. *Wheler*, our Countryman, thus describes it; *Galata is situate (saith he) upon the South side of a considerable steep Hill, jetting out into a Promontory on the North side of the Harbour; and comprehending the Suburbs on the East, West, and North sides of it, it may be counted a good large City, and very populous; yet the Circumference of the Wall takes up no great space of ground, but the Houses are thick, and the Streets narrow, and the whole very populous. On the top of the Hill is a round spired Tower covered with Lead; and on the Walls are some Arms, and modern Inscriptions, which belonged to the Genoues, who before the taking of Constantinople, were Masters of this Place. It is more inhabited by Christians and Jews, than by Turks. Here is the Scale of the Merchants, who have a good Kan covered with Lead, for the Sale of their Woollen Cloaths, and other Merchandize. There are five Religious Houses of the Latin Christians, established in this Place: Otherwise called Pera. See Pera.*

Galati, Galata, once a City, now a Village in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*; twenty Miles from *Pazzi* South-West, thirty five from *Catania* North-West.

Galatia, is a Province of the *Lesser Asia*, called by the ancient Geographers *Gallo-Gracia*, from the *Galls*, which are stiled *Galata* by the *Grecians*, (who, after the burning of *Rome* and laying *Italy* desolate, went thither and possessed it, making a mixture with the *Grecians*;) and the South Part of it was nam'd *Galatia Salutaris*. This Province is bounded on the North by *Paphlagonia*, sometimes taken for a Part of it; on the East by *Cappadocia*, on the South by *Pisidia* and *Lisconia*, on the West by *Phrygia Magna*, *Bithynia*, and *Asia*, properly so taken. The *Turks* call this Province now *Chiangare*, under whom it is. The principal Cities are *Ancyra*, (which is even now in a more flourishing State than any of the rest,) and *Pessinus*. This Colony of the *Galls* is said to have settled here under *Brennus*, A. M. 3671. They were subdued by the *Romans*, under *Cn. Manius Pulso*, in the year of the World 3760. 187 years before the Birth of our Saviour, but not made a *Roman* Province till the year 3925. 23 years before Christ. They were converted to Christianity by *S. Paul*, who honoured them with an Epistle. They did not fall into the Hands of the *Mahomedans* till 1524. when *Solyman* the Magnificent took *Alsbeg*, Prince of the Mountains of *Armenia*, by Treachery; and possessed himself of *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, and *Galatia*.

Galature, Galabar, a small River in the *Dauphinate*, which falls into the *Rhone* at *S. Valerie*, six Miles beneath *Pienne* to the South.

Galazo, Galefus, Eurotas, is a River which ariseth from the *Appennine*, in the Province of *Hydruntum*, *La Terra di Otranto*, near *Oria*; and running West falls into the Bay of *Taranto*; five Miles South of *Taranto*; but not taken notice of in our later Maps.

Gale, a strong Town and Port in the Island of *Zeylan* in the *East-Indies*, which the *Hollanders* have ravished from the *Portuguese*; in whose time it was a flourishing Place, frequented by abundance of

Vessels from *Japan*, *China*, the Islands of the *Sound*, *Malacca*, *Bengala*, and other Eastern Parts; though the Rocks about the Port render it very dangerous to enter without Pilots. The *Portuguese* (before they quitted it) and the *Siege* together, destroyed most of the Principal Buildings; which are yet unbuild.

Galeta, Gallera, Gallora, a Village, and a River near *Rome*.

La Galeville, Ager Valicassi, a Region upon the *Marne*, a River of *France*.

Galfanacar, Giehebis, a Town in *Mauritania*.

Galgala. See *Meroe*. § Also a Village in *Palestine*, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, on this side the *River Jordan*; three Leagues from *Fericho*. Now inhabited by *Arabians*, and call'd *Galgal* by them. A Place heretofore sanctified by a Number of admirable Actions, and desam'd again by as many Idolatries; (*S. Jerom* in *Ofc.*) The *Circumcision* of all that had been born in the Wilderness, *Joshua* ordered to be performed here.

Galibes, a Nation of *Indians* in *Gtiana*, along the *River Courbo*, towards the *North Sea*, in *America*; bounded by the *Rivers Suriname* and *Marauvini* to the West, and the *River* and *Island of Cayenne* to the East. Other Maps place them in *New Andalusia*, to the North of the *River Orenoque*.

Galicia, Gallicia, is a Province of *Spain*, called by the Natives *Galizia*, by the *Portuguese Galiza*, by the *French Galice*, and by the *Italians Galicia*; of a large Extent, about fifty Leagues long, and forty broad; and once a Kingdom, but now a Part of the Kingdom of *Leon*: Bounded on the North and West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the South by *Portugal*, (but parted from it by the *River Douero*;) and on the East by *Asturia* and the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Compostella* is the Capital of this Province; *Orensi*, (*Auria*.) *Baiona*, *Corusia*, *Lugo*, *Mondofedo*, and *Tuy*, are the other Cities and principal Places. The *Groynes* or *Coronua*, is the most famous of its Ports; besides which it has forty others. This Province is Mountainous, inclined to *Berenness*, destitute of Water, but abounding with Mines of Silver, Gold, Iron; and well stored with Wood, and good Wines; it hath also great plenty of Cattle, Game and excellent Horses. The Iron they dig out of these Mountains, is thought the best in the World, especially for Edge-Tools: nor are their Seas less stored with Fish. This Country was never Conquered by the *Moors*, though they at times made some Progress into it: and after in 985. they had repelled *Almansor*, with the Loss of 70000 of his *Moors*, they were never in any danger of Conquest from that Nation. The *Galaci* or *Gallaici* of the Ancients, under whom the *Amphilochi* of *Justin*, the *Celtici* of *Mela*, the *Tamarices* of *Strabo*, the *Lucentii* and *Lucentes* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* have been interpreted to be comprehended, dwelt here. It became an *apannage*, with the Title of an *Earldom*, to the younger Sons of the King of *Leon* and *Castile*, after its Union with that Crown. § *New Galicia*, is a Part of *New Spain*, in *South America*, towards the *South Sea*, called of old *Xalisco*, and sometimes *Gnadalajara*, from its Capital City. This is not much unlike that in *Spain*, as to the Nature of the Soil. The Inhabitants were *Canibals*, exceeding wild and fierce, when the *Spaniards* settled there, and not easily reduced from eating Man's Flesh.

Galitza, a very celebrated Part of *Asia*, on the North of *Judaea*; at first the Inheritance of four of the Tribes of *Israel*; *Asher*, *Naphthali*, *Zabulon* and *Issachar*; the two first of which were intermixed with the *Phenicians* and *Syrians*; and being more Northern and nearer the Fountain of *Jordan*, it was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, or the *Upper Galilee*;

and the other the Lower *Galsilee*. This Country was bounded on the North by *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, from which two Nations it was divided by Mount *Libanus*; on the East with the River *Jordan*, on the South with *Samarita*, cut off from it by Mount *Carmel*; and on the West by the *Mediterranean* Sea. The same was the Scene which our Blessed Saviour chose out of all the Earth, to dignify with his Presence: in it he was conceived, lived the greatest part of his time, and wrought most of his Miracles. It is now called *Belad Elbescara*, that is, the *Western Country*; and is almost desolate, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. To omit so much of the Story of it as may be learned from the holy Scriptures; this Country was first brought under the *Roman* Vassalage by *Pompey* the Great, *Anno Mundi*, 3587. sixty one Years before the Birth of Christ. They were again conquered, not without great Difficulty, by *Vespasian* and *Titus*, in the year of Christ 66. In all following Times it followed the Fate of the Holy Land, or *Palestine*. The Country is exceeding fruitful, and in the ancient Times was extremely populous; full of great and noble Cities: the principal of which were the *Tower of Straton* or *Casarea*, *Caphernaum*, *Tiberias*, *Cana*, *Nazareth*. The Inhabitants were Men of Courage, neither fearing Death nor Poverty, nor any thing but Slavery, and of that they were infinitely impatient. But Wars, and the ill Government of the *Mabometan* Princes, which have insulted over them ever since 637. have made it now desolate.

Gallas, *Gallanes*, or *Ginques*, a people of the Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, upon the Eastern Coasts of *Africa*, towards the *Indian* Ocean; who, in 1537. broke into the Kingdom of *Bali*, and gained some Conquests over the *Abyssines*, in the Upper *Ethiopia*. *Ludolphus* in his *Asiatick* History describes them. Their Country is bounded by the *Nile* to the West, *Abyssinia* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Monomotapa* to the East.

Gallia, one of the greatest and best known Regions of *Europe* to the Ancients. I have considered its present State under the Word *France*; and here I am to say a little of its ancient Bounds and People, before the *Franks* or *French* entered into it. These Nations were at first called *Celtae*, after that *Galli*, and by the *Grecians* *Galatae*. They possessed all that vast Tract of Land between *Ancona* in *Italy*, and the Mouth of the *Rhine*; from the Western Ocean of *Aquitain*, to the *Adriatick*: Which was divided into *Gallia Transalpina*, and *Gallia Cisalpina*. 1. *Gallia Transalpina* was divided by *Julius Caesar* (who first conquered the greatest part of it) into four Parts; *Provincia Romana*, *Aquitania*, *Celtae* or *Gallia* properly so called, and *Belgion*: All which he saith had different Tongues, Laws, Manners and Governments.

1. *Provincia Romana* was then bounded on the North with the Mountains of *Gebenna* and the River *Rhodanus*, on the East with the *Alpes*, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea and the *Pyrenean* Hills, which divided it from *Spain*, and on the West with the *Garonna*; the *Rhodanus* cutting this Province almost in the middle, after it turned to the South, and ceased to be a Boundary. This River is now called the *Rhodus*. 2. *Aquitania*, had on the North and East, the *Garonna*, now *Garonne*; on the West the Ocean, on the South *Spain* and the *Pyrenean* Hills; and was the least of all the four Parts. 3. *Gallia Celtae*, was likewise the greatest; bounded on the North with the River *Sequana*, now *Seyne*; *Marona*, now *Marne*; and the Mountain *Vogesus*, now *Mont de Vauze*, which parted it from *Gallia Belgica*; on the East it had also the *Marne*; the *Rhine*, and *Alpes*; on the South *Provincia Romana*, and *Aquitania*; and on the West the *British* and *Aquitain* Ocean,

4. *Gallia Belgica*, which was the fourth Part, on the North and East had the *Rhine*, on the South *Gallia Celtae*, and on the West the *British* Ocean from the Mouth of the *Seyne*, to the South of the *Rhine*. This vast Tract was divided into various Nations or Tribes, which had sent their Colonies into the *British* Islands, and peopled all these Tracts. Yet such was the Increate, or Restlessness of this People, that at times they broke over all those Bounds which Nature had set about them, and invaded the neighbour Nations. Thus they conquered that part of *Italy*, from them call'd *Gallia Cisalpina*; being invited over the *Alpes* by the sweet Wines from thence, about the times of *Tarquinius Priscus*, in the year of *Rome* 162. 588 years before Christ; *Bellovesus*; Son of *Ambigatus*, King of the *Celtae*, being their Leader, General, or Prince. *Gallia Cisalpina* was the Northern Part of *Italy*, extending from *Arta*, now *L'Arta*, a River of *Istria*, to the *Alpes*; which bounded the *Provincia Romana*, in the *Gallia Transalpina*; and its borders on the North and West were the *Alpes*, on the South the River *Rubicon*, or as others say, *Esio*, or as *Pliny* assures us *Ancona*, and on the East they had the *Adriatick* Sea. These People were divided into four Potent Nations, viz. 1. The *Insubres*, which dwelt from the *Alpes* to the River *Arno*, now *Arno*, which passeth through *Florence*. 2. The *Cenomani*, which lay next the *Insubres* to the East, and possessed the greatest part of *Trevigiana*. 3. The *Boii*, which took up the rest of *Trevigiana*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, and so much of *Romandiola* as lies on the North-West side of the *Rubicon*. 4. The *Senones*, who passing the *Rubicon*, inhabited all the rest of *Romandiola*, and the Dukedom of *Urbino*, to *Ancona*, according to *Pliny*. Of all these *Italian* *Galls*, the last were the most considerable: These were the Men who under *Brennus*, took and sacked the City of *Rome*, in the year of *Rome*, 364. But in the year 470 of *Rome*, they were finally conquered and extirpated by the *Romans*. The *Boii* were conquered by *Flaminius*, about the year of *Rome* 529. and being impatient of Servitude, passed over the *Alpes* into *Germany*, and possessed themselves of *Bavaria*. Upon which the *Insubres*, and *Cenomani* yielded in 431. and became subject to the *Romans*. The *Provincia Romana*, was conquered in part by *Fulvius Flaccus*, in 627. The Remainder in 631. by *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*; and the three other Provinces by *Julius Caesar*, between 694. and 697. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. A part of these *Galls* under *Brennus*, about 474. made their way through *Greece*, and settled in *Gallia Gracia*, or *Galacia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; though it is much more probable this Expedition was immediately after the taking of *Rome*. But now to give an exact Account of all the several People contained under this Name, their Laws, Rites, Customs, Governments, and Bounds, would too much exceed the Limits set me in this Work.

Callitopolis, *Callipolis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Bosphorus*, called by the *Turks* *Geliboli*; which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; and the Seat of the *Turkish* Admiral, or Captain *Bassa* of his Gallies. It is great, populous, well traded; and has an Haven, a Castle, and a good Magazine well furnished. This Town stands on the West side of the *Hellefpon*, not over against *Lampasce*, but a little more North; neither walled, nor well built within, the Houses being all of Earth and Timber, and low; the Streets narrow, sometimes covered with Boards to keep off the Heat of the Sun; yet said to be six Miles in Compass, and to have four or five thousand Christian Inhabitants amongst others. There is little to be seen in it of its ancient Splendor and Elegance: It stands upon a Peninsula, having upon the North and

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South, two Bays for Gallies and Boats, of which the Southern seems best for Ships. This City is one hundred and ten Miles South of *Constantinople*, and five from the Shoars of *Afia*. Long. 54. 30. Lat. 42. 16. § *Gallipoli*, *Gallipolis*, *Anaxa*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Otranto*; built on a Rock, upon the Western Shoar, in the Bay of *Taranto*; thirty six Miles from that City, and in an Island which is only joined to the Continent by a Bridge, supported by huge massy Stones. Small, but well fortified, and populous, with a good Haven, a strong Castle, and good Walls: it is a Bishops See, but his Diocese is bounded by the Walls of the City, and he is under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. Long. 42. 12. Lat. 39. 58.

Galloway, *Novanta*, *Gallowidia*, *Galdii*, is a large County in the South of *Scotland*, over against *Minster* in *Ireland*; from which it is separated by a Channel of only fifteen Scotch Miles in breadth. Bounded on the West with the Sea; on the South with *Solway Firth*, which separates it from *Cumberland*; on the East with *Natbedale*, and on the North with *Carrick* and *Kyle*: it takes its name from the *Welsh*, who for a long time maintained this County against the *Scots* and *Picts*, calling themselves *Gaelis*; and in the Writers of the middle Ages, it is accordingly called *Gael-Wallia*: the Country is every where swelled into Hills; better for Pasture than Corn, but well supplied with Fish, both from the Sea and Fresh-water Lakes, of which there are many at the foot of the Hills. The principal River is the *Dee*, called *Dea*, by *Kelony*. The principal Town is *Widderburn*, (*Candida Castra*) which is a Bishops See, and one of the first erected in this Kingdom by *Nina* a Britain, the Apostle of the Nation of the *Picts*. Upon the Coast of this County, there is a narrow Isthmus, call'd the *Mule of Galloway*: it is the same with the *Novantium Chersonesus* of the Antients, and lies in 55 d. 10 m. of North Lat. The most Southern point of all *Scotland*.

The *Galloway Sand*, is a Shallow, ten Leagues from the Mouth of the *Thames* to the East; upon which the brave Ship, the *Prince*, was unfortunately run a-ground, and lost, June 4. 1666. Sir *George Aynsley* the Commander, being taken by the *Dutch*, (who were then engaged with the *English* Fleet,) and carried Prisoner into *Holland*.

Galloway, *Duana*, *Gallisca*, is a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*: bounded on the North by the County of *Mayo*; on the East by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roscommon*, and *King's County*; on the South with *Clare*, and on the West with the Ocean; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Pasture. Here is the Lake of *Corbes*, twenty Miles long, and three or four broad. § The principal City is *Galloway*, *Gallowa*, called by the *Irish* *Gallowa*; the Capital City of the County of *Galloway*, and the third in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; situate near the fall of the Lake of *Corbes*: a neat, strong Place, built almost round, and walled with Stones; it has a Bishop's See, and a delicate and safe Harbor, called the Bay of *Galloway*, capable of a vast Fleet, and secured on the West, by five Islands. The fertility of the County in which it stands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation, the Inhabitants of this City, in *Mr. Cambden's* time, had made great Improvements by their Navigation, and much enriched themselves. This City being so remote from *England*, and very strong, at first in the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* stood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Irish*, nor the *English*: but when they saw the *Irish* were Masters of the greatest part of the Kingdom, it joined with them in their Rebellion: The Pope's Legate made this a kind of

Seat of his Government, till about the year 48. he was besieged here by the *Irish*, who began then to favour the Royal Interest, which he opposed to the utmost; and at last, despairing of all Relief, he submitted and left the Place. Not long after, this was one of the first Places that paid its Obedience and Respect to the Earl of *Ormond* the King's Deputy. But it was too late: for in 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limerick* after a long Siege, this Town being immediately attacked by those victorious Forces under the Command of Sir *Charles Coote*, an *Oliverian's* Captain, and their Harbour filled with Parliament Ships of War, and no hopes of Relief, they yielded themselves to the mercy of the Rebels; who revenged the Injuries of a Prince, which they themselves had murdered, upon this wealthy, but then wretched City. Thus (saith my Author *Dr. Bates*) *Galloway*, the greatest place of Trade in all *Ireland*, the best fortified, abounding in noble Buildings, Riches, and plenty of Inhabitants, which had had such benefit by their Maritime Commerce, was forced to submit to the Yoke of an Enemy; after she had refused her Assistance to her Lawful Prince, in denying a Supply to the Lieutenant. And as if War alone had not been a sufficient Chastisement; the Plague followed the Sword, and cut off in the space of eighteen Months, twelve thousand of the Inhabitants. The *Irish* had the Possession of this Place, and held it out for King *James II.* till the last Summer, 1691.

Galofaro, the same with *Charibdis*.

Gambay, *Gambia*, a vast River of *Africa*, in *Nigeria*, or rather the most Northern Branch of the River *Niger*; which falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean, on the North of *Cape Verde*; and in its passage gives name to the Kingdom of *Gambay*, on its Southern Bank, not far from its first Division from the River *Niger*, to the East of the Kingdom of *Jaloff*.

Gamelara, *Ethiopia*, an Island of *Africa*.

Gannacozura, a flaming Mountain in the Island of *Ternate*, amongst the *Moluccas*. In the year 1673. it suffered a violent Rupture, out of which it vomited vast quantities of Smoak and Ashes.

Ganabara, *Jannarius*, a vast River in *Brasil*, so called by the Natives: it falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean near *St. Sebastian*, where it makes a good Harbor.

Gand, or *Gant*, *Gandaxum*, *Clarinea*, called by the Inhabitants, *Gheus*; by the French, *Gand*; by the Germans, *Gent*; by the Spaniards, *Gante*; is the Capital of the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, which there takes in the *Lyse* and *Lieue*: made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. in the Reign of *Philip 2.* King of *Spain*. This is a vast, strong City; and was once as rich and populous, as unquiet and seditious, as any in the *Low Countries*. *Erasmus* saith of it in his time, that he did not think there was any one City in *Christendom*, that could be compared to this for Greatness, Power, Government, and the ingenuity of the Inhabitants. But the Wars and other Calamities which have ever since lain heavy upon this Country, have exhausted both its Wealth and Inhabitants; and brought this City particularly into a very languishing condition. The Strength and Situation of it, have hitherto supported it. It has a Castle built by *Charles V.* in 1539, who was born here in 1500, and converted an old Abbey, which it had, into a Cathedral Church. And when he built the said Castle, spared not to put to death about thirty of the principal Burgbers, proscribe others, confiscate all the publick Buildings, take away their Artillery, Arms and Privileges, and condemn them in a Fine of twelve hundred thousand Crowns, for offering to put themselves under the Protection of *Francis I.* King of

of France, by a Revolt that year; of which Francis generously rejecting their Plot, had as generously advertised him. In the Reign of Philip II. being injuriously treated by the Spaniards, this City was one of the first that expelled the Roman Rites in 1578, and admitted the Prince of Orange in 1579. and having cast out the Garrison of Spanish Soldiera, levelled the Citadel, and fortified the City, though then three German Miles in compass. It maintained its Liberty, till in 1585. seeing the Prince of Orange murdered, and no hopes of succor from the Dutch, it submitted to the Prince of Parma, who rebuilt the Citadel; but the Inhabitants being wasted, the French took it in 1678, in six days, and after restored it to the Spaniards, who are now in possession of it. This City stands at the equal distance of four Leagues from Antwerp, Brussels, and Mechlin. The learned Hostius, Sanderus, and Jodocus Badius, were Natives of it. Its ancient Inhabitants are mentioned by Cæsar under the name of Gorduni. There are a great many Religious Houses adorning it, and seven Parishes, besides the Cathedral. There is also a strong Castle called the *Sas van Ghent* or Castle of *Gant*, four Miles from hence to the North, built by the Spaniards; and taken by the Hollanders in 1644. is still in their Possession.

Gandia, a small Town in the Kingdom of Valentia, upon the Coast of the Mediterranean Sea, upon the Bay of Valentia, eight Leagues from Xativa, (Sevibus) to the East. It is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, which belongs to the ancient Family of *Borgia*; and has also a College, which bears the name of an University, of the Foundation of Francis Borgia, a General of the Jesuits, who was lately Canonized, and born here, and was Duke of it.

Gangara, A Kingdom in Nigritia in Africa, situated between the Lake and Kingdom of Borno, the Kingdom of Cassena, and the River Niger. Rich in Gold, and commanded by a King who is absolute. The Capital City bears its own name.

Gangarides, an ancient People, whose Name Curtius mentions, towards the Mouth of the Ganges. It is conjectured, they might have their Dwelling in the Country we now call the Kingdom of Bengale.

Ganges, the greatest River in the East-India, which divides that Continent into two parts: called *Ganga* by the Inhabitants, and the *Gange* by the Europeans: it ariseth from Mount Imans, (Datalanguer) in the Confines of the Great Tartary, in the Province of *Bakeres*: and running Southward through the Empire of the Great Mogul, it watereth *Srinar*, *Holobassa*, and *Goura*; and is augmented by the Streams of *Perseus*, *Sersily*, and *Tzorza*, and many other Rivers in the Mogul's Kingdom. In the Kingdom of Bengala it is divided into many Branches; and discharges it self by five Outlets into the Bay of Bengala, giving its name to a Kingdom in its Passage. It is full of Islands, covered with lovely Indian Trees, which afford Travellers great delight: The Water is esteemed Sacred by the Inhabitants; the Great Mogul will drink no other, because it is lighter than that of any other River: the Europeans boil it before they drink it, to avoid those Fluxes which otherwise it inclines them to. This River receiveth from the North-East, and West, an innumerable number of Brooks; and dischargeth it self into the Gulph of Bengala, at the height of 23 deg. or thereabouts. Said by Pliny, to be two Miles where it is narrowest, and five where it is broadest, having S; angles of Gold and precious Stones, mixed with its Sands; yet not therefore the *Pisison of Genesis*, as some mistake; because it springs at the distance of twelve hundred Leagues from the *Euphrates*.

Gangra, an Archiepiscopal City in Paphlagonia, in the Lesser Asia, in the inland Parts; now called *Cangria*, *Castomoni*, and by the Turks *Kjengara*. In this City was a famous Synod of sixteen Bishops celebrated in 324, against *Eustathius* the Monk; for his condemning the *Marriage-Stage*. *Dioforus* the Eusebian was banished to this City, by *Marrian* the Emperor in 451. after he had been condemned by the Council of Chalcedon; and likewise *Timotheus Elurus*, a Monk of that Faction, in 457. by the Emperor *Leo*; this Monk having been chosen Patriarch of Alexandria. *Stephanus* saith, there is another City of the same name in Arabia Felix.

Ganhap, a Town of War (by the Chinese therefore called a *Fort*) in the Province of *Fochien* in China, to the South-East. It is magnificently built, a Town of great Trade, full of People: and particularly remarked for a stately Stone Bridge, 250 paces long.

Gant, the Mine or Quarry of Diamonds, near *Cou'our* in Malabar. See *Cou'our*.

Ganking, a great and populous City in the Province of *Nanking* in China, with a Territory belonging to, and denominated from, it; having jurisdiction over five other old Cities. It is the Seat and Government of a Viceroy, distinct from the Viceroy of the Province; being the more frequented, by reason the three Provinces of *Nanking*, *Huquang* and *Kjangsi*, abutt upon it. A strong Garrison is kept in its Fort, *Haymuen*; commanding the Lake of *Poyang* and the River *Kjang*.

Ganna, the *Calpian* Sea.

Gannat, *Gannatum*, *Gannapum*, a Town in the Dukedom of Bourbon in France, towards the borders of *Auvergne*, upon a small River falling soon after into the *Allier*.

Guoga, *Kauga*, or *Guoga*, a City and Kingdom in Nigritia in Africa, between the Tract of Nubia and the Kingdom of Borno. This Kingdom about two hundred years ago was erected by the prosperous Villany of a Negroe Slave; before which, it was little better than a Desert. Now inhabited by Christians, Mahometans and Pagans. Betwixt 40 and 50 deg. of Long. Lat. 20. 12.

Goza, an Island upon the Coast of the Province of *Quangum* in China.

Gap, *Vapincum*, *Appencensium*, or *Vapincensium Urbis*, a City of the *Dauphinise* in France, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*; it stands in the Confines of this Principality towards *Savoie*, two Miles from the *Isere*, twenty two from *Aix*, and six from *Embrun* to the West. It is reasonably great, and defended by a Castle; yet often taken and retaken by the Rom. Catholics and the Huguenots in the Wars of the last Century. *Farellus* sowed his Opinions here. The Bishops enjoy the Title of Earls. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Gapensis*; and did heretofore belong to the Counts of *Forcalquier*.

Garamal, *Garamantes*, a People of Libya Interior (or *Gatulia*) in Africa, about the Eastern part of the Desert of *Zaara* and the Western of *Nubia*; of the Generation of the ancient *Garamantes*, who dwell in the same place. Their chief Settlement is called after themselves, *Garama*.

Garanne, *Varennas*, an Island in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Garbe, *Iburus*, a small River on the South of Sicily.

Gard. See *Pont du Gard*.

Garda. See *Gardice*.

Garde, a City of Greenland, deserted and ruined two hundred years ago. It had been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Drombeim* in Norway, and stood to the Ocean.

Gardelenen

Gardeleben, a small Town in the old Marquisate of Brandenburg, upon the River Meid, seven Miles from Magdeburg to the North.

Gardicht, a Town in the *Marea*, towards the Gulph of *Lepanto*; supposed to be the ancient *Clitor*.

Gardon, *Nardo*, *Vardo*, a River of *Languedoc*, springing from the Mountains of *Severnes* and dividing into two Streams. The one passing by *Alets*, with the name for distinction, of the *Gardon d' Alets*, joins the other call'd the *Garçon d' Anduze* at *Anduze*; and afterwards augmented with the Tributaries of some small Rivulets, they both fall into the *Rhine* towards *Beaucaire*.

Gardsee, *Benacus*, a Lake in *Lombardy*, called by the Inhabitants, *Il Lago di Garda*; by the *Germans*, *Gradsee*; by the *French*, *Grade*: It lies in the State of *Venice*, between the Territory of *Verona* to the East, and *Brixia* to the West; watering on the North the Earldom of *Tirol*; and from thence is extended to the Cattle of *Pescara* on the South, the length of thirty Miles: its greatest breadth is ten Miles, as I have often seen (saith *Bandrand*), though *Serabo* seems to think otherwise. It takes its name from *Garda*, in the Territory of *Verona*; out of it flows the River *Menzo*, *Mincius*, which by *Mantua*, falls into the *Po*. And it abounds with *Eels* and *Carp*s. See *Benacus*.

Gardigare. See *Tripoli*.

Garet, *Gareta*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fes*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Argier*, from which it is separated by the River *Mulvia*, as from the Province of *Errif* by the River *Nocor*. The *Mediterranean* bounds it to the North, and the Mountains of the *Desarts* to the South. The *African* Writers have divided it into three parts. The first, containing the Towns, Cities, and Territories: the second, the habitable Mountains: the third, the *Desarts*. *Mellia* (under the *Spaniards*) *Jassarina*, *Tozota*, &c. are the most considerable places in it.

Gargan, a Mountain in the Province of *Apulia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, nigh to *Monte-di-san-Angelo*; mentioned by *Pliny*, *Serabo*, &c. and the *Roman* Martyrology upon *May* 8.

Gavigliano, *Lirvi*, a River of *Italy*, which heretofore divided *Latinum* from *Campania*. It riseth in the further *Abruzzo*, by the Lake of *Celano*, (*Fucinus*) above *Antina*; and passing Southward, watereth *Sora*, *Aquino*, and *Sessa*; then falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea at *Trajeto*, eleven Miles South of *Gaieta*. The Banks of this River were often covered with the *French* and *Spanish* Forces, in the Wars of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in 1503.

Garippo, *Gallus*, a River of *Asia* the *Less*, which springeth from the *Calenian* Hills in *Phrygia Magna*; and washing *Pessinuntia*, falls into *Sangiarus*, (now *Sacario*), and *Acada*; which falls into the *Black* or *Euxine* Sea at *Cegari*.

Garnetep, *Garnia*, *Sarnia*, an Island belonging to the Crown of *England*, on the Coast of *Normandy*. This and *Fersey*, is all that is left us now of the Dukedom of *Normandy*: it is about thirteen Miles long, and near as broad, where greatest.

Garonne, *Garunna*, called *Garona* by the *Spaniards*; and *Garonna*, by the *Italians*; is one of the great Rivers of *France*, mentioned by *Julius Cæsar*. Also one of the greatest Rivers which springeth from the *Pyrenean* Hills: it riseth in *Arena* a *Spanish* Village, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Aragon*, not far from *Salardun*; and running Westward by *Berraut*, it turns there North-East by *Rieux* to *Toulouse*; above which belides *Touche* from the West, and several others, it takes in the *Arize* from *Foix*, and *Pamier* on the East; then running North at

Moissac it is improved with a number of Rivers brought in from the East by the *Tara*; here again turning West, it passeth by *Agen*; over against which it receives the *Giers* on the South from *Aux*; and a little further on the same side *Beise* from *Condou*; and on the North (*Toniuss*) *Trenyre* from *Cabors*; and a little further the *Drot*: so leaving *Bourdeaux* on the South, and taking along the *Dordonne* from the North, it makes the valt Bay of *Garonne*; and by the Tower *De Cordovan* on a small Island, passeth with two mouths into the *British* Seas. This River was heretofore the boundary of *Aquitaine*, but now it divides it into two parts.

Garro, *Gaurus*, a Mountain near *Naples*.

Garstang, A Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderness*, near the River *Wine*.

Garstemp, *Varsimpa*, a small River of *France*.

Gartz, A Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania* in *Germany*, upon the *Oder*, three Leagues from *Steetin*. Formerly well fortified; but in 1638, after its being often taken and retaken in the *German* Wars, totally demolished.

Garza, *Mela*, a River in the Territory of *Brescia*, in the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, in *Italy*; which washeth the Walls of *Brescia* on the West, and then falls into the *Oglio* at *Ustiano*; which conveys it to the *Po* at *Borgo forte*, not much above *Mantua*.

Gascogne, *Vasconia*, *Novempopulonia*, a Province in *Aquitaine* in *France*. The Inhabitants write *Gaufcogno*; the *Italians*, *Gascogna*; the *Spanish*, *Gascogna*; the *English*, *Gascony*. It lies extended between the *British* Sea to the West, the *Garonne* to the North and East, and *Spain* to the South; and was the ancient *Aquitania*, and afterwards *Novempopulonia*; that is, the third part properly of the ancient *Aquitania*, in the division of the Emperour *Augustus*, corrected by *Adrian*. See *Aquitaine*. It had this Name from the *Gascognes* or *Vascones*, a *Spanish* People which settled here, and were Conquered by *Theodebert* and *Theoderick*, Kings of *France*; at last totally subdued by *Dagobert*, another King of that Nation, (but ascribed by the Chronologers to *Aribert* a Contemporary King) in 634. This Name is sometimes taken for all *Gascony*, or the *Generalité de Guienne*, or *de Bourdeaux*: divided at present into eleven Parts, *Bourdelois*, *Bazadois*, *Condomois*, *Armagnac*, *Bearn*, *Gascogne*, *Basques*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, *Buonne*, and *Albret*. This Country for a long time belonged to the Crown of *England*, as Dukes of *Aquitaine*. It came in 1152, to *Henry II.* King of *England*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. Though King *John* was adjudged to have forfeited this and all his other Dominions in *France*, by the pretended Murder of *Arthur*; (whereupon the *French* entered, and in 1203. and 1204. Conquered *Main*, *Angiers*, and *Normandy*, King *John's* Subjects not well agreeing with him;) yet in 1206. he made one Expedition to *Roche*, and took *Mount Alban*, whereby he preserved *Gascony*. And though his Son lost *Roche* to the *French* in 1224. yet in 1225. by his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, he reduced the *Rebellious Gascognes* to Obedience; and in 1242. attempted to recover *Poitou*, but with no good success. In 1259. for a Sum of Money given him by *Lewis IX.* he resigned *Normandy*, *Main*, and *Anjou*; reserving to himself *Gascony*, *Limosin*, and *Aquitain*; in consideration whereof, he was to have fifty thousand Crowns, and from henceforward they were stiled Dukes of *Guienne*: in the Possession of this the Kings of *England* continued, till the twenty ninth Year of the Reign of *Henry VI.* which was the Year of our Lord 1453. when the Weakness of that Prince, and the good Fortune of *Charles VII.* deprived the *English* of all their Possessions in *France*: ever since which

which time *Gascony* has been in the hands of the French. It is observed, as the French change the Letters *V* and *W* into *G*, in the words *Galles* for *Wales* and *Gascogne* for *Vasconia*; so particularly the *Gascogners* interchange the Letters *V* and *B* with one another, in giving the same pronunciation to both. Therefore says *Joseph Scaliger* of them, *Falices populi, quibus bibere est vivere*.

Gastinois, Vastinum, a Territory in the Isle of France, towards *la Beauce*; between the Rivers of *Eslampes*, and *Peruison* to the West; the River *Tonne*, (which separates it from *Senonais* on the East,) and the Territory of *Puyfais*, and *Auxerrois* to the South. The principal Town is *Montargis*, thirteen Miles South of *Paris*.

Gath, a City of *Palestine*, upon the Frontiers of the Tribe of *Juda*, towards the Syrian Sea, seated on a hill. It was one of the five *Sarapies* of the *Philistines*, and the birth place of *Goliath*.

Gattinara, a Town in the Principality of *Piedmont*, advanced to the dignity of an *Empire* by the Emperor *Charles V*.

Gatton, an ancient Borough Town in the County of *Surrey* and the Hundred of *Reignham*, which elects two Members of Parliament. *Roman Coins* have been often dug up here.

Le Gave de Oleron, Gabarus Oloronensis, a River of *Bearn*, which ariseth from the Pyrenean Hills, from two Springs, *le Gave de Aspe* to the West, and *le Gave de Oseau* to the East; which unite at the City of *Oleron* in *Bearn*; and running Westward beneath *Sauveserre*, it takes in from the South *le Gave del Saison*, which comes from *Maulcon*; beneath which it falls into *le Gave de Pau*, a River of *Aquitain*, which arising in *Bigorre*, more East than the former, but out of the Pyrenean Hills also, at a Place called *Bains de Barege*, and running North-West by *Pau* in *Bearn*, as far as *Ourses*, turns Westward; and taking in *Gave de Oleron*, falls into the *Adour*, less than five Miles beneath *Dax*, and four above *Baïonne* to the East.

Gavot, a small Territory in *Vallais*, or *Walliserland*, one of the *Suisse* Cantons.

Comte de Gaure, a County of France in *Aquitaine*, in *Armagnac*; between *Lomagne*, *Gimont*, and *Condoin*: the principal Town in it is *Verdun*, four Miles from *Toulouse* to the North, and about eight from *Aux* to the East.

Gauzes, Gbiaours or Gbiabers, a numerous People dispersed about the *Indies* and the Kingdom of *Perjia*, in the Provinces particularly of *Kberman* (where stands their principal Temple) and *Hyerach*, of a different Institution in Religion from all the World besides; following the Scriptures of one *Ebrahim zer Aseuch* a Prophet (pretended) before the time of *Alexander* the Great: and as tho they retained something of the old Religion of the *Persians*, they have such a Veneration for *Fire*, (especially what the Priest consecrates) that they take the most solemn Oaths before it. The *Persian* Proverb upon these People, is; *A Gbiaber may worship the Fire a hundred years, yet if he falls into it but once, it will certainly burn him*.

Gazara, Gaza, a City of *Palestine* in *Asia*, which belonged anciently to the Tribe of *Judab*, as appears by the Sacred Scriptures: it was the fifth *Sarapy* of the *Philistines*, seated near the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Confines of *Idumaea*, towards *Egypt*; Conquered by *Judah*, *Judg.* 1. 18. but not long enjoyed. Made famous by *Samson*, *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, gave it a second Name, *Gen.* xvii. 1. *Alexander* the Great totally ruined it. In the times of the *Machabees* a new *Gaza* arose, which in those of Christianity was made a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*. The *Grecians* finding *Gaza*

signified a Treasury in the *Persian* Tongue, thought the *Persians*, under *Cambyses*, had given it this name. *Alexander*, the son of *Aristobulus*, took the New *Gaza*, and demolished it: but no *Alexander* could so ruin this City, but it would recover again. *Augustus* annexed this *Gazara* and *Hippou* to *Syria*; and in the time of *Constantine* the Great, it was called *Constantia*, from a Sister of that Prince. The *Saracens* possessed themselves of it in the year of our Lord 633. three years before they took *Jerusalem*, by whom it is now called *Gaza*, *Gazara*, and *Aza*. Here our Authors divide as to its present State. *Bau-drant* saith it is little, yet divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower; and that it has a Prince of its own (though he is subject to the *Turks*) called the *Emir*, or *Pacha de Gaza*, who is Master of it, and the Neighbouring Country: but *Jo. Bimon* saith, it is great, and twice as big as *Jerusalem*. This City had a Port called *Majuma*. Our *Sandys* in his *Travels*, lib. 3. p. 116. saith, it is seated upon a Hill, surrounded with Valleys, and those again well nigh inclosed with Hills, most of them planted with all sorts of delicate Fruits; the Buildings were, both for Form and Matter; the best of rough Stone, arched within, and flat on the top, &c. but none comely or convenient: yet are three footsteps of a better condition; divers simple Roofs being supported by goodly Pillars of *Parian* Marble, some plain, some curiously carved, and others broken in pieces, to serve for Thresholds, &c. of almost every beggarly Cottage. He tells us also, *Baldem III.* King of *Jerusalem*, having in 1145. expelled the *Saracens*, he, in 1148. built here a Castle. That there lives here a *Sangisack*. That the Port is decayed and unsafe, and of no great benefit to the Inhabitants. There is here one ancient Church, frequented by the *Coptic* Christians; whether it be great or small, he saith nothing; but very rich it plainly is not. This City was taken from the Kings of *Jerusalem*, by *Salladin*, in 1171. This and all *Palestine* was recovered back to the Christians, by *Frederick*, Emperor of *Germany*, in 1218. Retaken by the *Turks* in 1234. It stands at its two Miles from the Sea, and was anciently very illustrious, as appears by its Ruines, and *Maron*'s Tombs, of which there are many. The Castle n near the Town, and has four Towers, at each corner one: it is kept in good order, and has but a small Circuit, and two Iron Gates; hard by it is the *Seraglio*, for the *Bassa*'s Wives, and not far off are the Ruins of a Roman Castle. The Town is very little, but has a Bazaar, (a Market Place) in good Order, and a pretty large Greek Church. Without the Town are several goodly Mosques, faced with Marble, which I believe (*says Mr. Thevenot*) belonged to the Old City. Long. 65. 26. Lat. 31. 45.

Gazaria, the Peninsula to the *Crim Tartars*.

Gebel Caph. See the Mountains of the Moon.

Gebel Carif, Calpe, a Mountain in *Andalusia*, at the entrance of the Streight of *Gibraltar*, which the Ancients called one of *Heraules*'s Pillars.

Gebel Top, Melans; Mountains in *Arabia Petraea*, supposed to be the *Sinay* and *Horeb* mentioned in the Books of *Moses*: they are said to extend from *Petra Elana*, a City of *Arabia*, to the *Red Sea*; at the distance of an hundred and eighty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South: called by the *Arabians* now, *Gibel Mousa*; by the *Europeans*, (who see them, when they Sail upon the *Red Sea*), *Sinay*. See *El-Tor*, a City from whence they have the name of *Gebel Tor*.

Gebel Hadick, Hercules Promontorium, Phocra, a Mountain and Promontory, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, now called *Cape Canin*, in Lat. 32. 15.

Gedjolia. See *Formipt*.

Geertruy-

Geertruydenberg, Gertrudenberg, and **S. Gertrudii Mons,** a City in *Holland*; small, but well fortified; called by the Inhabitants, **Cuytrenberg**, or **Geertruydenberg**; it stands in South *Holland*, two Leagues from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Dort* to the South-East, upon the *River Dunge*. This City takes its name from *St. Gertrude*, who was a Daughter of *Peppin*, King of *France*; and for her great Sanctity in much honor in these Countries. It is (saith *Guiccardini*) a considerable Place; seated on the South Bank of the *Mereuwe*, at the equal distance of three Leagues from *Dort*, *Heusden*, and *Breda*: the Possession of it is now in the Prince of *Orange*; but the *Brabantines* and *Hollanders* do both equally pretend to the Right of it. The *Hollanders* surpris'd it in 1573; and divers times since it has been taken and retaken.

Gehan-Abad, or **Jehan-Abad.** See *Delly*.

Giechun, Oxus, call'd by the *Arabs*, *Glaion*, *Gihon*, *Tibun*; and now commonly *Giechun*, or *Giechoun*; is a River of *Persia*: it ariseth from the Mountains of *Badachzen*; and running Northward through the borders of *Balch*, it watereth the Cities of *Teramid*, *Zemum*, and *Chovarzim*: Also sometimes call'd *Balch*: thus *Gallius* describes in part the Course of this River. Our later Maps make it to arise from the Mountains of *Caibocoran*, in the Eastern borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*; to water *Candabar*, and *Belgis* on the Eastern Bank; *Meder*, *Tbalan*, and *Badshihan* on the Western; at which last it takes in from the East the great River *Oboengir*, which comes from *Balch* by *Vervalin* and *Talecan*; then, turning Westward, it takes in a River from the South out of the Delarts of *Bigul*; beneath which it watereth the City of *Bigul*, and so passeth to *Biechend*; above which it takes in a River from the East out of *Zagathay*; and beneath it on the same side another, from the Lake of *Usbeck*, which passeth by *Bochara*; and another on the South side from *Mereuwe*; and at *Derisan*, a great River from the South, call'd *Margab*; beneath which it falls into the South-Eastern Angle of the *Caspian Sea*, at *Zabafsan*, by four Mouths saith *Gollius*, but our Maps take notice of but one.

Gilla, a River of *Transylvania*; called by *Jornandes*, *Gisfil*.

Gelisse, Aflac, a Maritim City of *Bitthynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, now ruined; it lies fifteen German Miles South-West of *Nicomedia*, on the *Hellespont*.

Gelas. See *Galatia*.

Sieiderland, Sicambri, Gel'dria, one of the Seventeen Provinces in the *Low-Countries*, which has the Title of a Dukedom; the Seat as all agree, of the Old *Sicambri*. This Province has on the North *Friesland*, and the *Zuyder Sea*; on the East *Cleves*; on the South the Dukedom of *Juliers*; and on the West *Brabant* and *Holland*: It is a flat level Country, without any Mountains; much beautified with Woods and Forests; abounding with all things, especially Corn, and yet as good for Pasturage and Grazing; so that they fetch lean Cattel from *Denmark*; and fat them here. Three great Rivers water it, the *Maes*, the *Rhine*, and the *Waal*. *Nimeguen* in the Territory of *Bezane*, is the Capital of this Dukedom; besides which it has twenty one walled Cities and Towns, and three hundred Villages. This Country was first granted by *Henry III.* Emperor of *Germany*, to *Orlo* of *Nassau*, with the Title of Earl, in 1079. *Rainold II.* the ninth Earl, was Created Duke, by the Emperor *Lewis*, of *Bavaria*, in 1239. *Arnold XV.* in the Descent, sold this Dukedom to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, being offended with his lewd Son *Adolph*: *Charles*, another Son of this *Arnold*, left it at his death in 1338. to *Charles V.* as Heir of the

House of *Burgundy*. This Country in 1577. (all but a very few Towns) revolted from *Spain*, and joined with the States of *Holland*; from which time, till this, they have maintained their Liberty; only they were over run by the *French* in 1672. But the next year recovered themselves again. The City *Guldres* or *Geldre* (which some will have to be originally derived from the *Gelduba* of *Tacitus*) took its name from an ancient Castle, seated upon the *River Niers*, four Miles North of *Venlo*, and six East of *Nimeguen*; where the ancient Counts, or Governors of this Province, chose their Residence; by which means it grew to a fine City; and being in the hands of the *Spaniards*, was by them so well fortified, that an attempt made upon it by *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1139. miscarried. The Castle is esteem'd almost impregnable. In 1627. the *Spaniards* of *Venlo* and *Ruremonde* attempted to bring the *Rhine* into the *Meuse* at this City: But their design did not take effect. \$ There is also a Fort of this name, built by the *Hollanders*, on the Coast of *Covomandel*, in the Kingdom of *Narjinga*, on the Bay of *Bengala*, in the East Indies.

Geliboli. See *Gallipoli*.

Gelichat, Manriana, a Lake in the greater *Armenia*: *Minadoio* saith, it is now call'd *Adamar*: it receives eight great Rivers, and sends none out of it; and is eight days Journey in compass. Long. 80. Lat. 40.

Gelisse, Gelse, a River in *Spain*, in *France*, which washeth the City of *Brussels*, and falls into the *Loffe*, which falls into the *Garonne* five Miles beneath *Agen* to the West.

Geloni, an ancient People of *Scythia Europæa*, Neighbours to the *Agathyrsi*: were said to slay their Enemies, and make themselves Gods of their Skins. *Mel. Alex. ab Alex.*

Gemblours, Gemblacum, a Town in *Brabant*, upon the *River Orne*, in the Borders of *Namur*; five Miles from *Brussels* to the South, four from *Charleroy* to the East, and five from *Lovain*. This Town has a Monastery in it; and saw a bloody Fight near it, between the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, in 1578. *Baudrand.*

Genen, Arabia Felix.

Gemonia, Glemona, a small Town in *Friuli*, under the State of *Venice*.

Gemunder, a Lake in *Austria*.

Genamant, an Island in the *Red Sea*, on the Coast of *Ethiopia*, call'd *Gybiten* by the Ancients, in Lat. 25. 20.

Genep, or Genep, Gennepium, a fortified, but small Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, two or three Leagues from *Cleves*, upon the *River Niers*, which there falls into the *Meuse*. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, tho' the *Hollanders* keep a Garrison in it too; who retrieved it from the *Spaniards* in 1641.

Geneva, Civitas Genevensium, Januba, Genabum, Fenoba, is the most Eastern City belonging to the *Allobroges*, or *Savoyards*; which together with its Bridge over the *Rhofne*, is mentioned by *Julius Cæsar*: in his *Commentaries*: It is great, populous, well fortified and built, with a good Cathedral and Arsenal: the Capital of the Province of *Genevois*, and seated at the West end of the Lake of *Lemans*, on the South side of the *Rhofne*, in that place where this River comes out of the Lake; seventeen Miles from *Lion* to the East, and twenty six from *Basle* to the South, upon the borders of *Switzerland*: heretofore a very famous Mart, which is long since removed to *Lion*; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Vienna*, and an University founded by the Emperor *Charles IV.* in 1368. The *French* call this City

Geneva, the Germans *Genf*; about nine hundred years since, in an ignorant and an unlearned Age, it was called *Oebenna*; the *Italians* call it *Genevra*. *Mercator* believes it built in the Year of the World 2994, in the times of *Asa* King of *Judab*, by *Leman* the Father of the *Germans* : there is no need of pretences, which can never be proved. *Cæsar's* Testimony, and the *Roman* Inscriptions that are found here, are sufficient proofs of its Antiquity: by the latter, it appears this was a *Roman* Colony. It was indeed the last Town Northward in the *Provincia Romana*, according to the ancient Division of *Gallia*. We should have had more *Roman* Antiquities than we have too, if this City had not in the course of so many Ages suffered very much from Enemies and Fire. In the Reign of *Aurelius Antoninus*, it was almost all burnt; which Prince contributed so much to the rebuilding, and bestowed such Privileges on it, that it was called *Aurelia* for some time from him; but upon his death reassumed its ancient name. In the irruption of the *Barbarous* Nations into the *Roman* Empire, it suffered the same Calamities with other Cities something sooner, as being nearer the Frontiers; but then it met with an early Restorer in *Genebald* King of *Burgundy*. About three hundred and fifty years since, it was burnt twice in seven years. It has had the Counts of *Geneva*, and the Dukes of *Savoie* at all times the great Pretenders to the Sovereignty over it; and has always defended its Privileges manfully against them. In 1412, when *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoie*, endeavoured to obtain a Title to this City by an exchange, *Joannes à Petra Sciffa*, (then Bishop) and the Inhabitants agreed, that if any Person should consent to the Alienation of its Liberty, he should be treated like a Traitor. These and the like Traverses of their Neighbour Princes forced them in 1535, to enter into a League with the *Canton* of *Bearn*, which was to last for ever; the change of Religion having then heightened their Neighbours Rage against them. In 1584, having suffered a very sharp Siege and a miserable Famine, by the help of the *Canton* of *Zurich*, they prevailed so far as to force the Duke of *Savoie* and their Bishop to renounce all their Pretences. They reaped no less glory from their defeating the Nocturnal Scalado of *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoie*, in 1602. This City rejected the Ch. of *Rome* in 1535. Whereupon they applied the Revenue of the Bishoprick, with the Tithes of the Territory of *Gex*, to the maintenance of their own Ministry of the Reformation. There has been a *Roman* Catholick Titular Bishop of *Geneva* ever since continued, who resides at *Annecy*; and with other the Titular Beneficiaries within this Districk, obtained a Decree from the Parliament of *Dijon* (Anno 1687.) to be restored to their ancient Possessions: But without success, as for any effect it had upon the Government here: who, though they enter into no Alliance (during the present War) with the Confederate Princes, yet stand upon their Defence against *France*. The Preaching of *Calvin*, *Beza* and *Farelus*, the retreat of some *English* Protestants hither during the Reign of *Q. Mary*, and of others in divers times from several Countries, have distinguished the zeal of this place for the Reformation. The Province of *Genevois*, which derives its name from it, is bounded by the Provinces of *Chablais* and *Fossigny* to the East, the *Rhone* to the West and in part also to the North, and with *Savoie* properly so called to the South. There is lately published an exact History of this City, by *M. Spon*, and therefore I need add no more. § The Lake of *Geneva*. See *Lemane*.

Genzarath, *Genesara*, a Lake in *Palestina*, between the Tribes of *Zabulon* to the West, and the half Tribe of *Manasseh* to the East; also called the

Sea of *Tiberias*, and *Galilee*: which Lake is entered by the River *Jordan* at *Capernaum*; and left at *Sychoopolis*: it is eighteen Miles long, and seven broad: on the Western Shore stand *Capernaum*, *Tiberias*, and *Bethsaida*; on the Eastern *Corasain*, and *Gersa*. The many Miracles our Bleis'd Saviour wrought upon, and about this Lake, have made it famous to all Ages and Nations.

Genzen, or *Geengen*, *Rhinavia*, a small City in *Schwaben* near the *Danube*; others say it is *Reisfeld*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtenburgh*, to which this ancient name mentioned by *Protolmy* belongs. The City *Genzen*, lies between *Ulm* and *Norlingen*, five Miles from each: the second, not above four Miles from *Tubingen* to the South: but *Giengen* is not the same Town with *Gieslingen*, but lies about four Miles East of it.

Genchisar, *Hermanum*, a Cape in *Thrace*, five Miles from *Constantinople* to the South-East; called by the Christians *Neo-Castro*, *New-Castle*.

Genoua, *Genoa*, a very ancient and great City in the North of *Italy*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea: it lies in the Form of a Theatre, upon the ascent of an Hill, opening its Bosom to the Sea, five or six Miles in compass; so full of stately and regular Buildings, Palaces, Churches, Monasteries, &c. that its proverbial Epithet in *Italy*, is, *Genoua la superba*; and so very ancient, that its Original is unknown: History makes mention of it above 1800 years ago. It is certain it was destroyed by *Mago*, one of *Hannibal's* Commanders, when by the *Alpes* he entered *Italy* in the year of *Rome* 534, about two hundred and sixteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Corvilius Servilius*, one of the *Roman* Consuls, ordered the rebuilding it, sixteen years after its Desolation. This City in the end of the first *Punic* War, had greatly shaken *Rome* it self, as *Livy* relates, about the year of *Rome* 515. But being then subdued, and obliged, she continued ever after very faithful. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, she had the same fate with her Neighbours; and fell under the *Herules*, *Goths*, and *Lombards*, or the *Greek* Exarchs of *Ravenna*, as they prevailed one upon the other. In 806, *Charles* the Great having Conquered the *Lombards*, made *Ademar*, his Kinsman, Count of *Genoua*; who got *Corsica* from the *Saracens*, and united it to this City, which has enjoyed that Island ever since. In 935, the *Saracens* took and burnt this City, and carried all her People into Captivity; but the Duke of *Venice* brought them back, and rebuilt it; though others say the *Genoese's* Fleet met these Infidels in their going home, and recovered all again after a sharp fight. After this they became in a short time by Navigations, Commerce, and Wars, more famous than ever. Being grown Wealthy, in 1133, Pope *Innocent* II. made this City an Archbishop's See. They deserved this Favour of the Pope, by the great Services they by their Fleets performed against the *Saracens* in the Holy War, (which began in the year 1096.); for which in 1101, they obtained of *Baldwin* III part of the Sea-Towns that should be taken in *Palestine*. In the Year 1204, when the Western Christians took *Constantinople* from the Eastern Emperors, the *Genouese* had a great hand in it: *Pera* was assigned them for that Service, a place near *Constantinople*: they were then Masters of *Lesbos* and *Clio*, and several Islands in those Seas; and *Cassa* in the *Black* Sea, in *Crim* *Tartary*. But aiming to gain *Creeet* too from the *Venetians* in 1207, there arose a War between the two States; which, joined with the *Genouese's* intestine Divisions, at last ruined the Greatness of this: in 1255, they reduced the *Venetians* to great streights, having taken *Chiosgia*, an Island near the City; but lost all by demanding more than could be granted.

In 1260. the *Venetians* gained another great Victory over them, taking twenty four Gallies. In 1291. the *Venetians* took from them *Pera* and *Cassa*. In 1293. the Tide of Fortune turned; the *Venetians* lost all their Fleet to the *Genoueses*, and another of seventy Ships in 1298. In 1314. the *Genouese* were beaten by the *Venetians*, and in 1353. reduced to such Streights, that they were forced to put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Milan*; after which, though they recover'd to an Ability of Contesting with the *Venetians*, and beat them in 1401. yet the *Turks* and their own Divisions, at last reduced them to so low an Ebb, that they were not able to set out a Fleet. Between the Years 1174. and 1239. they had four dreadful Civil Wars, or Broils in the City, which contributed very much to their ruin. In 1453. *Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, possess'd himself of this City. In 1563. they were cited to answer for the Expulsion or Banishment of the Marquis of *Finaly*, by *Ferdinando* I. Emperor of *Germany*. *Selim* the Grand Signior, Emperor of the *Turks*, beat their Republick out of the Isle of *Chios*, in the year 1571. Besides all these Mutations, the *French* pretend that in 1396. this Republick made over, by a formal Grant to *Charles* VI. of *France*, all the Sovereign Lordship of it, and the States depending; which was executed and confirmed again to *Charles* VII. in 1458. and from this last Date the *French* had the Sovereignty of the City, till 1528. when *Andreas Doria*, upon the Advantage of the Imprisonment of *Francis* I. (taken by the Forces of *Charles* V. at the Battle of *Pavia*.) restor'd his Country to its former Liberty. Since which, this State has had a very great Dependence on the Crown of *Spain*, by reason of his States in *Italy*; at all times preferring the Interests of that Kingdom before all others. This so far exasperated *Lewis* XIV. (the now *French* King) that in 1674. he sent a Fleet and Bomb'd *Genova*; in which Action the Ducal Palace was burnt, and many other of the noblest in the City, and an incredible mischief done. In the end he forced them to send their Duke and four Senators to his Court to make their humble Submissions to him. Not that they parted with their Liberty, for they are still a Free State; nor that they had done him any Injury, which they were to acknowledge; but either because their Ancestors had revolted above an hundred years ago, or because his most Christian Majesty would have it so. § The State of *Genova* is a Part of *Italy*, anciently call'd *Liguria*; lying upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which bounds it upon the South and West; on the East it has the Dukedom of *Florence*, and on the North the Dukedom of *Parma* in part, and *Monsiferat* in part, its length from East to West is one hundred and forty Miles, its breadth nevertheless very little. Yet that part of it which lies next the Sea is wonderfully fruitful by Nature, and made much more so by the Industry of the Inhabitants; and has so many Villages and fine Buildings, especially towards *Genova*, that it may seem to be one continued City. It is governed as a Common-Wealth under a Duke (to continue but two Years,) and two Senates or Councils. This Republick has under it *Corfica* and *Capraia*, two Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and anciently many other. We shall only add to this, the *Italian* Confessure upon *Genova*; *Humani sensu Fide*, *Mate sensu Pejee*, *Moue sensu Legna*, *è Dome sensu Ver-goga*; There are Men without Honesty, a Sea without Fish, Mountains without Wood, and Women without Shame. Nevertheless this State and City have given three or four Popes to the See of *Rome*, and produced great Persons for all things. Their Academy settled at *Genova*, takes the Title of *glis Ad-mensari*.

Genist, *Makas*, a River of the *Lesser Armenia*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Argeus*; and run-

ning Eastward, falls into the *Euphrates*; when it has pass'd the whole Province of *Armenia Minor*.

Genilly, a Village within one League of *Paris*, upon the River *Bleuvre*; mentioned in *Ecclesiastical* History, for a large Council assembled at it in 767. in the Reign of King *Pepin*, and in the Presence of the Embassadors of the Emperor *Compinimus* from the East, touching the Procession of the *Holy Spirit* and the *Use of Images*.

Genubath. See *Guinea*.

Geozgeto, *Morgoniacum*, a Town of the *Furzher Calabria*.

Georgia, a great Country in *Asia*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Gurgistan*; between the *Caspian* Sea to the East, and the *Euxine* to the West; bounded on the North by *Circassia*, *Comania*, and the Dominions of the Duke of *Muscovy*, and on the South by *Schirvan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*: Containing under this Name a Part of *Armenia* the Greater, and *Armenia* the Lesser. This Kingdom was heretofore much greater than now; and had Monarchs for its Sovereigns, whose Royal Seat was the City of *Cotaxis*; but lying between the *Turks* and the *Persians*, two powerful Neighbours, both of them have diminished the Extent of it. Thus the *Turks* dispossest'd the *Georgian* Kings of *Erzerum*, a City of *Armenia*; the *Persians* of some others; and besides, the Kings of it having divided it into several small Principalities, it is become much less able, than otherwise it would have been, to defend it self against those potent Princes that surround it: The Eastern Parts of it are accordingly Tributary to the King of *Persia*, the Northern to the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and the Western to the *Turk*. The Parts of this Kingdom are *Mengrelia*, *Guriel*, and *Imireta*, to the West, where the ancient *Colchis* was: To the North, *Abaca*; *Carrhuel* (now a Province of *Persia*), and *Gagberi*, (*Gaguelia*) to the East, formerly called *Iberia*; and *Samsche*, [*Samsela*] to the South towards *Armenia*. The principal Cities are *Cotaxis* and *Teflis*. The *Georgians* are Christians by Profession, but by Practice the worst in the World; especially the Princes and great Men, who will sell their Subjects for Slaves to the *Turks* and *Persians*, or exchange them for Merchandize: Their Faith is very tolerable; they are of the *Greek* Church, and till of late never heard of the Church of *Rome*. In 1624. Pope *Urban* VIII. sent a Mission of the *Theatines* thither.

Georgia, more properly so called, borders to the East upon *Circassia* and *Muscovy*, to the West upon *Armenia the Less*, to the South upon *Armenia the Greater*, to the North upon the *Euxine* Sea, and that Part of *Colchis*, called *Imireta*, (which I believe (saith Sir J. Chardin) to be all that Country which the Ancients call *Iberia*.) It is a Country very full of Woods, and very Mountainous, which yet has in it a great Number of Pleasant Plains; only the middle of *Georgia* is more even and level than the rest: The River *Kyr*, (*Cyrus*) runs through the middle of it. This Country is very fruitful in Corn, Herbs, and Fruits; and produces a vast quantity of excellent Wines; but their most Staple Commodity is Silk, of which they have a great quantity, but not half what is reported: The Air is very dry, cold in the Winter, and hot in the Summer.

Gerania, an ancient City of *Mesia Superior*, (now *Bulgaria*.) towards *Thrace* and the Mountain *Hemus*. *Geraver*, *Geravia*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, towards the Confluence of the *Moine* and *Rhine*; between the County of *Erpach* on the East, *Menx* on the North and South, the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the West. The principal Places are *Gerav*, and *Darnstad*; from which latter this is sometimes by Foreigners called the *Landgravia*.

vias de Darmstadt. The Town of *Geraw*, which gives this Territory its other Name, lies not above two German Miles from the *Rhine*, and *Oppenheim* to the East; upon the River *Noar*.

Gerberop, a Town in the *Ile of France*, towards the Borders of *Picardy*, in the Territory of *Beauvoisis*, four or five Leagues from *Beauvais*; at which the *English* and *French* fought a Battle in 1434.

Gerbes. See *Zerbi*.

Gergenti, Agrigentum, an ancient, and once a most potent and magnificent City of *Sicily*, mentioned in the Old Greek and *Latin* Historians very frequently. Built by the Inhabitants of *Gela*, six hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, as *Thucydides* affirms, *Lib. 6.* and called by the Greeks *Ἀκρόγας*, by the *Latins* *Agragas*, and *Acrogas*, as well as *Agrigentum*. It became in time so great as to have ten Miles in Compass, and to contain two hundred thousand Inhabitants; and others say so many more, as is incredible, if not impossible. See *Laer. Lib. 8.* When this City had not stood above forty years, it fell into the Hands of *Phalaris*, a *Cretian*, in the 41. *Olympiad*, about the year of *Rome* 183. who, being banished his Country, of a private Man became Lord of *Sicily*, and one of the most noted of all the ancient Tyrants, enjoying this Power sixteen Years, in which time *Perillus* invented, and first experimented the *Brazen Bull*. After this the *Carthaginians* became Masters of it, and after them the *Romans*. It was not less celebrated upon the Account of *Empedocles* the famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher, who lived in the 44. *Olympiad*, and was born here, 160 years after the Foundation of this City. *Cicero* speaks of a Temple and a Statue of *Hercules*, that this City shew amongst the finest pieces of Antiquity. The Horses bred here were of great repute in Greece, much used in their Games; on which occasion it is mentioned by *Virgil, Æn. 3.* It is now called by the Inhabitants *Gergenti*, by the *Spaniards* *Girgenti*; and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Palermo* now, formerly of *Syracusa*: Seated between the Rivers of *Arraga*, and *Naro*, upon an Hill, almost in the middle of the Southern Shoar of that Island, in Long. 37. 38. Lat. 36. 10. The *Saracens* of *Sicily* were a Plague to it in their times.

Gerizim, or Gerizim, a Mountain of *Palestine*, near *Samaria*, over against Mount *Ebal*, on the other side *Jordan*; from whence the *Decalogue* by *Josua's* Order was promulgated, and the *Israelites* hailed by *Simoon, Levi, &c. Deut. 27. 12. and 11. 29. 30.* The *Wells of Jacob*, at which our Saviour discoursed the *Samaritan* Woman, sprang by its Foot. This is the famous Mountain whereon *Manasses*, expelled *Jerusalem* for marrying the Governour of *Samaria's* Daughter, a Stranger) built a Temple in Opposition to *Solomon's*, which began the Schism between the *Jews* and the *Samaritans*. *Ihyrcanus*, Nephew of *Judas Maccabeus*, demolished it two hundred Years after; yet the *Samaritans* nevertheless continued the Courses of their Prayers and Sacrifices here, even to the Time of the Emperor *Justinian*. *Zeno* the Emperor built upon this Mountain a *Christian* Church; *Justinian* repaired the same, and erected also a Fortrefs here to the Infidelities of the *Samaritans*, of whom *Vespasian* killed in his time eleven thousand that had retired hither in the Wars of the *Jews*.

Germany, Germania, one of the greatest Countries in *Europe*, and the Mother of those Nations which in the fall of the *Roman* Empire, conquered all the rest. At present bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, and *Jutland*; on the East by *Hungary*, *Prussia Superior*, and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*; on the West by

France, the *Netherlands*, the *German* Ocean, and *Switzerland*. *West-Friseland*, *Gnelderland*, *Overtissel*, and *Groningen*, were heretofore parts of *Germany*, which belong now to the *United Provinces*. On the other side *Cleves*, *Fulders*, *Liege*, the Bishopsricks of *Cologne*, *Treves*, a great part of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland*, of old belonged to *Gaul*, and now to *France*; yet are now (of right) Parts of *Germany*. The *French* have taken from it *Alsasia*. *Switzerland* some Ages since is Cantoned into small Common-Wealths, which do not acknowledge the Emperor of *Germany* for their Sovereign. As for *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, they have their distinct Kings, and are by no means Parts of *Germany*. It is in length from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, to those of *Hungary*, an hundred and twenty German Miles; in breadth from the *Baltick* Sea to the *Alpes*, which inclose *Friul*, an hundred twenty six. This vast Tract of Land is usually divided into ten Circles, to wit, *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Schwaben* (sometimes called *Suabia*) the Upper and Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, *Westphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, and the Circle of *Burgundy*; but this last has no Vote in the *Diet*, nor contributes any thing to the Charges of the Empire. The Emperor of *Germany* is not only the Head of *Germany*, but the first Prince in Christendom, in Rank and Order, though not the most powerful. This Country is called by the Inhabitants *Teutschland* or *Teitschland*, by the *French* *Allemagne*, by the *Spaniards* *Alemasia*, by the *Italians* *La Germania* or *L'Alemagnia*, by the *Dutch* *Duytsland*, by the *Poles* *Niemceczka*, by the *Hungarians* *Nemes*, and by the *Greeks* *Eimagi*. In ancient times it was extremely over-grown with Woods, and full of uncultivated Marshes: There were then no Cities, no Arts, no Tillage: The Inhabitants were much like the Northern *Americans*, *Immanis Animis atque Corporibus*; of great Growth as to their Bodies, and very barbarous as to their Minds. But great Warriors, and the invincible Enemies of the *Roman* Empire, which never could subdue them; on the contrary, they at last destroyed that vast Empire, in the time appointed. *Julius Cesar* was the first of all the *Romans*, who (building a Bridge over the *Rhine*) entered this Country; yet with no great Success. *Augustus* and *Tiberius* conquered those Nations of *Germany*, which lay between the *Rhine* and *Italy*; but about the year of Christ 200. they too shook off the *Roman* Yoke; the rest were always free from it. The *Rhine* and the *Danube*, were the standing Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, beyond which it could rarely keep any thing long. That which the *Romans* could never effect, the *Franks* under *Charles* the Great brought to pass, and subdued *Germany*. This Prince, about 801. was made Emperor of *France* and *Germany*. It continued in his Posterity till 929. when *Henry I.* a *Saxon*, was elected by the *German*; his Family lasted till 1002. when it fell into the House of *Bavaria*, in the Person of *Henry II.* In 1139. *Conrad III.* Duke of *Schwaben* Succeeded, and all the Emperors following were of that Family, till 1274. After which the Empire for some time had no Head; but changed Families, as others, very frequently; till *Albert II.* Duke of *Austria*, in 1439. fixed it in the House of *Austria*. And all the Emperors ever since have been of that Family; *Leopold*, the present, being the eleventh from *Albert II.* which have successively swayed this Scepter: This Prince succeeded *Ferdinand III.* in 1657. Under these Princes *Germany* is become one of the most Civilized, Cultivated, Learned Countries in the World; full of noble and populous Cities, and most flourishing Churches. As no Country had suffer'd more than this in the Days of Ig-

norance,

norance, so when Learning had once discussed those Mills in the beginning of the XV. Century, this was one of the first that threw off the second Yoke, and made way for other Nations to do the same.

Germersheim, a small City in the lower *Palatinata*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Germany*; heretofore Free and Imperial, till by the Emperor *Charles IV.* given with all its Dependances, to the Prince Elector *Palatine*. The Emperor *Rodolphus I.* died here in 1290. It is endeavouring to repair the Sufferings, which half ruined it, of the last *German War*.

Germian, *Phrygia Major*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*. Also a Mountain there called by the same Name, but of old, *Dindymus*.

Germigny, a Village in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*; where the Bishops of *Meaux* have a House of Pleasure. *S. Lewis* in 1153, and *Philip le bell* in 1319. published Ordinances from hence. § A second in the Diocese of *Orleans*, near *Fleury*, upon the *Loire*, at which a *French Synod* was assembled in 843.

Gerne, *Garryeus*. See *Tare*, a River of *England*.

Geromeia, *Achelous*, a River of *Epirus*, which ariseth from Mount *Pindus*, and running Southward falls into the *Ionian Sea*: now written *Aspro* in our later Maps.

Gers. See *Egers*.

Gertrundenberg. See *Gertrundenberg*.

Geru, *Gerun*, *Ozyris*, *Armfusia*; the same with *Ormus*, or at least the Island in which *Ormus* stands. See *Ormus*, and *Hoffman*.

Gerusa. See *Krim Tartary*.

Geschladag, a River in *Myfia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; and also the present *Turkish* Name of *Olympus*, or *Mafus*, a Mountain in the same Province.

Gest, *Gedrosia*, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of *Persia*, next the *Moguls Empire*. By others called *Carcas*.

Gestie, a City in *Parsia*, called in ancient times *Supherba*.

Gestrick, *Gestrucia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the *Botner Sea*, to the West of which it lies; bounded on the North by *Singia*, on the West by *Dalecarlia*, on the South by *Uplandia*, and on the East by the *Botner Sea*; and is only famous for its Mines of Iron. *Covals* and *Copperberg* are its most principal Places.

Gesula, *Gesulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*: bounded by the Provinces of *Darba* to the East, *Morocco* to the North, the Kingdom of *Sus* with the Mountain *Laalem* to the West, and *Teffes* to the South: Without any City or walled Town in it: But there are great Villages of 10000 Inhabitants, who are thought to be the ancientest People of *Africa*, and descended from the *Gethuli*. The *Cberiffs* of *Fex* and *Marocco* chuse their *Gar du Corps* out of them, for the Esteem they have of their Fidelity and Courage.

Getz, an ancient People of *Scythia*, betwixt *Mesia* and *Dacia*, divided on each side the *Danube*. In the year 505, they fell upon *Macedonia* and *Thrace*, defeated the Forces that the Emperor *Anastafius* sent against them under *Sabinianus*, Consul, and took a Sum of Money to retire again.

Gevals, *Gevalia*, a Town in the Province of *Gebrick*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name; about four Miles from the Confines of *Uplandia* to the North, twenty seven *German Miles* from *Stockholm* to the North.

Gewer, *Javarsium*, called by the Inhabitants *Raab*, by the *Germans Javarin*, *Giavarino*, is a small, but very strong City; the Capital of a County in the *Lower Hungary*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gran*. It stands five Miles from *Co-*

morra to the West, where the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz* fall into the *Danube*. This City is called *Gewer* by the *Hungarians*. Fortified by *Ferdinand King of Hungary*, in 1550. Taken by the *Turks* in 1591. after a long Siege: Retaken by Surprise, in the Night, by Count *Swartzenburg*, and Count *Palfi*, in 1606. This was at the Beginning of this present War, the most Southern Town the Emperor had in the *Lower Hungary*.

Gex, a Territory and Bailiwick, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy* heretofore, until yielded to the King of *France* by the Treaty of *Lyon* in 1602. It is often Comprehended in the Province of *Bugey* in *France*; having *Bugey* on the West, the County of *Burgundy* on the North; the Territory of *Waad* in *Bearn* on the East, and *Savoy* on the South; from which last the *Rhone*, and in part the Lake of *Geneva* separates it. The Capital Town bears its own Name.

Geyl, *Julia*, a River of *Germany*, which, as *Mercator* saith, flows through the *Upper Carinthia*, and falls into the *Drave*, a little below *Villach*.

Gezatra, that Province in the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*, in which *Algier* stands; which City too is by the *Arabians* called *Gezatra*.

Gezan, *Zaaram*, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, in the Province of *Hagias*, upon the North Side of the River *Laatic*; which passing by *Medina*, there falls into the *Red Sea*. This City is also called *Algier*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 26. 00.

Gezira, or *Gesirat*, *Zegira* or *Zigira*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, about twenty Miles North of *Nisibin*, and sixty from *Mardin* to the South-East.

Ghamma, a valt River of the *Absarick Great Tartary*, which after a long Course, disburthens it self into the Sea of *Kaimachy*.

Ghazuan, *Bengebres*, a Mountain in *Arabia Felix*, out of which springeth *Eida*, a River of the same Country; which watereth *Mecca*, and falls into the *Red Sea*, over against *Suqum* in *Egypt*.

Gheneoa, or *Gheneboa*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Tombus*, in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, towards the Mouth of the *Niger*. There is neither a walled City, Town, or Castle standing in it; but the Governor, Magistrates, and those of the best Fashion live together in a great Village: it is a plentiful Province for Barley, Rice, Cotton, Cattle, and Fish; and had the Character of a distinct Kingdom, till about 1520. conquered and reduced into a Province by the King of *Tombus*.

Gheterra D'Adda, a Country of the *Milanese*. See *Adda*.

Ghanea, *Blascom*, a small Island on the Coast of *Provence*.

Ghanich, *Nischopolis*, a City of the *Lesser Armenia*, upon the River *Cerania*, which falls into *Genfui*; thirty five *German Miles* from *Erzerum* to the South-West, and forty five from *Cognis* to the North-East. This City was built by *Pompey* the Great, and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Sebastia*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 42. 29.

Ghanuti, *Dianium*, *Sinonia*, an Island on the Coast of *Tuscany*.

Giabarin. See *Gewer*.

Gizza. See *Laizzo*.

Gibel, *Gabalus*, a City of *Syria*, which is a Bishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; seated upon the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anticassium*, a Mountain of *Celo-Syria*; forty Miles from *Antardum*, and eleven from *Lanlica*. In the Maps there is a City called *Gibelerza*, nine Miles South of *Tripoli*, and ten Miles North of *Sidon*; which by others is called *Gebail*, and is the same Place.

©Bcoit,

Gibeon, a great and Royal City of the *Amorites* in *Canaan*, upon an Hill, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*: Memorable for their Stratagem to obtain a League with *Joshua*, and for *Joshua's* Defeat afterwards of the five Kings of the *Amorites* at their Besieging of this Place; when both the *Sun* and *Moon*, at *Joshua's* Command, the first over *Gibeon*, the other in the Valley of *Ajalon*, stood still to give Light to the Slaughter of the flying Enemy; as this Miracle is quoted (*Josb.* 10. 13.) out of a lost Book, called *Jafker*; about the year of the World 2584. *Joshua*, though he thus protected this City, because of his League, he nevertheless condemned them to the Slavery of *hewing of Wood*, and *drawing of Water* for the *Tabernacle*. And when *Saul* contrived their total Destruction, his seven Sons (except *Mephiboseth*) were hanged for an Attainment of their Fathers Fault. 2 *Sam.* 21.

Gibraltar, or *Gibraltar*, *Calpe*, *Gibraltarica*, a City and Mountain in *Andalusia* in *Spain*; seated upon the Mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, where it runs into the *Atlantic* Ocean, on the North-Eastern Point; over against *Zeuta* in *Barbary*, from which it stands four *Italian* Miles, and the same from the Ruins of *Heraclea*, eleven from *Tangier* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Cadix* to the South-West. The City is called by the *Moors* *Gibel Tarick*, the Mountain of *Tarick*, from *Tarif* a Commander of theirs, who was the first that landed here, when the *Moors* invaded *Spain* in 711. Small, though very well fortified: it has a large Haven, and a strong Castle, which has always in a Garrison of one hundred and fifty Souldiers. The City is built upon a Rock in a Peninsula, and the Castle stands on the highest part of the Rock. At the West and East end there are two Forts, or Block-houses, next the Sea, each of which has nine Cannons: notwithstanding, *James Heemickirk* the *Dutch* Admiral in 1607. entered this Harbour, and destroyed the *Spanish* Fleet. This City is called in ancient Coins *Calpe*, and *Colonia Julia Calpa*: it grew up out of the Ruins of *Heraclea* and *Carreja*, which lies not above one League from it. This and *Zeuta*, or *Zeuta*, on the opposite Shoar in *Africa*, were by the Ancients believed to be *Hercules* his Pillars, beyond which there was no going. This City has also given Name to the *Streights of Gibraltar*, (*Fretum Herculeum*) which is the only Outlet the *Mediterranean* has into the *Atlantic* Ocean: concerning the breadth of which, there is a great Controversie; some reckon it seven *French* Leagues, others twelve *Italian* Miles; and twenty for its length; others one *German* Mile and an half. This is one of the most famous, frequented, and most anciently known *Streights* in the whole World. § Also a great Town in *Castile* d'Or, in the South *America*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, upon the Banks of the Lake of *Maracaibo*, and near the great Mountains, called (after the same Name) the *Mountains of Gibraltar*; six Leagues from the River *Epimes*, which dischargeth its Streams into the said Lake. This Town is well built, and drives a Trade with *Tobacco*, *Sugar*, and *Cocoa*.

Gien, a small Town in the Province of *Beauvais* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*, which is here covered with a Stone Bridge: twelve Leagues from *Orleans*, and something below the new Channel of *Briare*. Some will have it to be the *Gernabum* of *Cesar*.

Giera, *Hiera*, a small desolate Island near *Candia*.

Givacti, *Hieracium*, *Lotris*, *Narisa*, a City of the further *Calabria*, three Miles from the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea, and about one from the Ruins of *Lorris*, out of which it sprung. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, from which it lies twenty five Miles to the North-East.

Giera-petra, *Hiera-petra*, *Hyerpyina*, a City of

Candia, or *Creat*, which has a Castle, and an Haven such as it is, and heretofore a Bishops See: it lies on the South side of the Island in the Territory of *Sittia*, near Mount *Malaura*, sixteen Miles from *Seria* to the West: now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Gieffen, *Gieffa*, a small, but very strong City in *Hassia*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Lone*, four Leagues from *Marburg* to the South: It was of late years made an University, and is the strongest Town in this Province; under the Landgrave of *Darmstadt* in part, and of *Castel* in part.

Giebozn, a Town in the Duchy of *Lunenburg*, in the Lower *Saxony*, upon the River *Allere*: three of four Leagues from *Brunswick*, and a little more from *Zell*.

Giget, *Gigeri*, *Gigari*, *Igiri*, a City of *Africa*; heretofore a Bishops See, but now a small Village in the Province of *Bugia*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*; twenty seven Miles from *Algier* to the East, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Taken by the *French* in 1664. and afterwards deserted. There was another City which *Ptolemy* calls *Colops*, and placeth in the Province of *Zeugitania*, which is now called *Giger*.

Giglio, *Igilium*, *Iginium*, *Egilium*, a small Mountainous Island in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which has in it one Village and a Castle; and belonged heretofore to the Republick of *Sienna*, with which it came into the hands of the Duke of *Tuscany*. It lies about a Mile from the nearest Coast of *Italy*, between 34. and 35. deg. of Long. in Lat. 41. 55.

Gihon, one of the four Rivers springing from the *Paradise* of *Adam* and *Eve*, *Gen.* 2. 13. *Josephus* makes it the same with the *Nile*, others with the *Axaxes*. See *Nilus*.

Gilan, *Gale*, *Gilania*, a Province of *Persia*, upon the South side of the *Caspian* Sea, which from it is often called the Sea of *Gilan*. The chief City of this Province is *Gilan*, and stands upon the River *Abisrini*, twenty five *German* Miles from the *Caspian* Sea: in Long. 90. 13. and Lat. 40.

Gilboa, a Chain of Mountains in the *Holy Land*, extended the length of ten or twelve Leagues, from the City *Jezrael* to *Jordan*, along the Tribe of *Issachar* and the *Upper Galilee*. Famous in the *Jewish* History for the encampment, defeat, and death, of King *Saul* and his three Sons here, in a Battel with the *Philistines*; and for *David's* curing these Mountains with *Barrenness* for *Jonathan's* sake. They are almost all covered with Stones. Taking their Name, some suppose, from an ancient City *Gilboa*. As at this time, we are told, of a considerable Town called *Gilbus*, standing amongst them.

Gilead, The Mount properly in the Region of *Trachonitis* in *Palestine*, whereto *Jacob* and *Laban* passed a Covenant with each other, *Gen.* 31. But afterwards extended, to express the Cities and Country adjacent, which were given by *Moses* to the Tribe of *Gad*, *Josh.* 13. 25.

Gilleland, a Tract in the North parts of the County of *Cumberland*, from whence the *Earl of Carlisle* receives the title of *Baron Dacre of Gilleland*.

Gilolo, an Island in the East *Indian* Ocean, to the West of the *Moluccas*, and East of the *Terra des Papauis*, in 165. deg. of Long. It has four Points of Land shooting forth into the Sea, as many different ways. One about twenty, another fifty Leagues Long. The Capital of it is called *Gilolo* also.

Girones, a River springing from the *Martian* Mountains of *Armenia*, and ending in the *Tigris*. In which course, it retarding the passage of *Cyrus's* Army to the Siege of *Babylon*, he broke it into three hundred and sixty Channels.

Gingit, *Gingoa*, a great City in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the East *Indies*, which gives Name to a Province.

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Province. This City was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own; it is very strong, and has a Castle built upon a Rock. The Province, or Kingdom of *Gingi*, has *Bisnagar* to the North, the Gulph of *Bengala* on the East, the Mountains of *Malabar* on the West, and the Kingdom of *Tanjaour* to the South.

Gingiro, a Kingdom in the *Lower Ethiopia*, towards *Melinde*, *Zinguebar*, and the Eastern Ocean.

Ginopoli, *Gemanopoli*, *Zonopoli*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gangra*. It lies upon the *Black Sea*, ten German Miles West of *Carambis*, the most Northern Cape of the *Lesser Asia*.

Giozdano, *Jordan*.

Gioziana, *Georgia*.

Giovenazzo, *Juvenacium*, a Maritime City of *Apulia Pucesia*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) upon the Gulph of *Venice*, between *Bari* to the North, and *Trani* to the South; twelve Miles from the first, and a little more from the latter: In Long. 40. 50. Lat. 41. 12. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It stands upon an Hill, and is almost encompassed with the Sea.

Giovenco, *Juvenus*, *Inoelus*, a River of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which falls into the Lake of *Celano*, at the foot of the *Appennine*, forty five Miles West of *Rome*, in the Province of *Abruzzo*. Heretofore it passed through the Lake without mixing with it; but whether it passeth into any other River, or is swallowed up by the subterraneous passages, which carry away the waters of that Lake, *Leandro* has not informed us.

Gir, a River of *Africa*, which rising in *Biledulgerida*, not far from the *Atlantic* Ocean, runs Eastward; and passing under several Chains of Hills and Mountains, at last falls into *Nile*, above the *Casaraits* of *Egypt*. It is a vast and wonderful River in all things; and deserves a more particular description, if the Counties through which it passes, were so known to us, as to enable us to give it.

Girgia. See *Hyrach*.

Girgo, *Girgum*, a City of the *Upper Egypt*, near the *Nile*; the Capital of a Province, which takes its Name from this City; betwixt *Barbanda* and the *Sabid*. Otherwise written *Girgila*.

Girmani, *Caucus*, a River of the *Lesser Asia*, which rising by a City of the same Name, watheth *Judai*, *Pergama*, *Caristo*, and *Stranga*; then falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Meselinio*. The City of *Girmasli* was of Old called *Hierogermis*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyziceno*; called only *Germa* in the Councils, being attributed by some to *Mysia Minor*, by others to *Phrygia Minor*; it lies between *Balcislybia* to the East, and *Pergama* to the West.

Gizo, or *Palmaosa*, *Venaria*, a small Island on the Eastern Coasts of *Genova*.

Gizana, *Gerrunda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*; built by *Seron*, a celebrated Hero, who is said to have lived *Anno Mundi* 2840, and to have been Contemporary with *Hely* the Judge of *Israel*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, of a large extent; seated partly upon the descent of a Hill, partly upon a Plain; ennobled with two Bridges, one in the City over the River *Oingar*, and the other without the City, on the North side, over the River *Ter*; and besides is very well fortified, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies seven Leagues from the Shores of the *Adriatic* Sea to the West, eight from the Borders of *France*, fourteen from *Pensagana* to the South, and sixteen from *Barcelona* to the North. A Spanish Council was held at it in 517.

Gisboz, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Stancliff*.

Gisbozough, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Langburgh*: situated in a pleasant Flat, between *Muirgrave* and the River *Tees*, and heretofore enriched with an Abbey. This is the first place, where *Allum* was made in *England*.

Gisozs, *Casortium*, *Casorotium* and *Gisortium*, an ancient Town in *Normandy*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; the Capital of *le Vexin Normand*, a Territory in this Province, which lies upon the River *Epte*, sixteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and ten from *Rouen* to the North East. It has given the Title of an Earl for many Ages past. About the year 1188. *Henry I.* King of *England*, and *Philip the August* King of *France*, had an Enterview betwixt this place and *Trie*, after the news of the taking of *Jerusalem* by *Saladine*: wherein they agreed upon a *Crossade* for the recovery of the *Holy Land* again, and to lay aside their differences with one another, till they had performed it.

Gibauban, or *Gevaudan*, *Gabal*, a Territory in *Languedoc*, the Capital of which is *Mende*; it lies between *Auvergne* to the North, *Rouergne* to the West, the *Lower Languedoc* to the South, and *Vivarais* and *Pelay* to the East. Placed in the Mountains of *Severnes*, and very subject to Snow, yet not unfruitful; near the fource of the *Allier*, the *Lot*, [*Oida*] and the *Tarn*. *Mende* the principal City, lies twenty five Leagues from *Lyon* to the South West; and *Bagnol*, the next to *Mende* in greatness, lies about six Miles South of it. This was the Country of that ancient people, called *Gabales*. It now gives the Title of Earl to the Bishops of *Mende*, and was first united to the Crown of *France* in 1271. being heretofore under its own Counts. The *Huguenots* ravaged it much in the last Age.

Giulap, *Chaboras*, *Chobar*, a River and City of *Mesopotamia*. The River ariseth from Mount *Mafius*, in the Confines of the *Greater Arabia*; and running Southward through *Mesopotamia*, falls into the River *Euphrates*, at *Al Thabur*; which last City, it seems, is by some called *Giulap*. The River is the same that passeth by *Caramis*, the Capital of *Diarrbeck*, or *Mesopotamia*, and in the latter Maps is called *Soaid*: supposed to be the River *Chobar*, mentioned by *Ezekiel* the Prophet. See *Chabair*.

Giulita, *Julia*, a City of *Transylvania*, between the Rivers of *Sabekeres*, and *Feyerkeres*, upon the Lake *Zarkad*; seven German Miles South of *Great Ivaradan*; upon the Frontiers of *Transylvania*; in the Hands of the *Turk*, whose Ancestors conquered it in 1566. Some Authors believe this to be the same place with the *Xiridanos* of the Ancients.

Giulich, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Cilicia*.

Giulich. See *Juliers*.

Giustandil, *Acrys*, *Justiniana Prima*, *Lychnidus*, *Taufsim*, a City of *Macedonia*, commonly by the Christians called *Loerdia*; standing on the Confines of *Albama*, upon the Lake *Pelissum*, out of which the River riseth, that watereth *Albanopoli*. This City was the Birth-place of that Great Prince *Justinian* the Emperour, and from him had the Name of *Justiniana*: even now it is a great and populous City, and an Archbishop See: it stands upon an high Hill, eighty Miles from *Dumazzo* to the East.

Glamorganshire, *Glamorgania*, *Morganucia*, one of the twelve Counties of *Wales*, lies on the South the *Severn* Sea, on the East *Adornmouthshire*, on the North *Breaknockshire*, and on the West *Caermarthenshire*: the North part being Mountainous, is barren and unpleasant: the South side descending by degrees, spreads itself into a fruitful Plain, which is filled with Towns. The principal City of this County is *Lau-duff*.

daff. There is in this County one hundred and eighteen Parishes. The Earldom was granted to *Edward Somerset*, Lord *Herbert of Chesfow*, &c. by *Charles I.* in 1645. the Father of *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, in which most Loyal and most Noble Family it now is.

Glan, Clanes, a River in *Bavaria*, which now falls into the *Danube*.

Glandevex, *Glandeva*, *Glannata*, *Glammatica*, a ruined City in *Provence*, amongst the *Maritime Alpes*, near the River *Var*; giving Name to an Honourable Family in *Provence*, and formerly dignified with the Title of an Earldom. The continual inundations of the River *Var* obliged the Inhabitants to desert it, about eight hundred years ago; who settled at *Entrevaux*, at the distance of a quarter of a League from it; whether they removed also the Episcopal See of *Glandevex*, which is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Arbrun*.

Giantford; Idge, or *Glamford*, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Taiborough*.

Glanio, *Clanuis*, *Lvri*, a River in *Italy*, now frequently called *L' Agno*. See *Agno*.

Glarus, *Calarona*, *Glarona*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of a Canton, seated in a Valley of the same Name, upon the River *Sarnegg*; amongst very high Hills, called *Glarnisiberg*; eighteen Miles from *Altorf* to the South-East, and as many from *Schwiss* to the North-East. This is so great, populous and strong, that it may compare with most Cities. The Plain upon which it stands, lies by the River *Limas*, about three *German Miles* in length, being fenced on three sides by the towering *Alpes*; having on the South and East the *Grisons*; on the West the Canton *Von Vry*, and *Schwiss*; and on the North the River *Limas*, which parts it from the *Grisons*. This is one of the lesser Cantons, and the eighth in number. Of old subject to the Monastery of *Secan*, which had the Tythes, and some certain Rents; but the Inhabitants were otherwise free of all Exactions, Taxes and Tolls; and governed by a Senate chosen out of themselves, by their own Laws and Customs; only the Abbess of the Monastery chose the Senators: and the Emperor was Advocate of the Monastery: which Right being confiscated by *Fredericus Enobarbus*, to *Otto*, Palatine of *Burgundy*, came to the House of *Happburgh*; and by the latter, to *Alberri*, Son of *Rodolphus I.* who attempting to change these Methods of Government, this Canton in 1351. revolted, and received into the League of the Cantons; and in 1386. gave the *Austrians* a fatal overthrow. *Zwinglius*, about 1515. preaching here against the Church of *Rome*, many of the Inhabitants embraced the Reformed Religion, the rest persisting in the *Roman*; and so it stands at this day.

Glas, *Nanaus*, a River in *Scotland*, the same with *Strachnavern*.

Glasgow, *Glasgo*, *Glascom*, a City in the West of *Scotland*, upon the River *Clyde*, [*Gloria*,] sixteen Miles from the Western Shoar. This was very anciently a Bishops See, but discontinued till King *William of Scotland*, restored it: now an Archbishop See, and an University, which was opened by *Turnbull* a Bishop, who in 1554. built a College here: and it is now the best place of Trade in this part of *Scotland*, having a delightful situation, excellent Apples, and a Bridge of eight Arches over the *Clyde*.

Glastenbury, *Glastonia*, *Avallon*, a very ancient and famous Abbey in the Isle of *Avallon*, in *Somersetshire*, upon the River *Parret*; which is said to have been built, or begun, by *Joseph of Arimathea*, the Apostle of the *Britains*, under the Reign of *Nero* the Emperor and *Arviragus* King of the *Britains*, (according to *Gildas*), and therefore honoured a-

bove all other places in this Nation. The first small Cell falling, *Devi* Bishop of *S. Davids*, erected a new one in the same place. But *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*, who began his Reign in 629. and reigned thirty eight years. was its last and most beautiful Founder; who about 7 8. erected here a very fair and stately Church, in which time it was a kind of School, or Seminary, but managed by Secular Priests. *Dunstan* brought in the *Benedictine* Monks. about 970. under these, the place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, encompassed with a strong Wall of a Mile about, and replenished with stately buildings: they had a Revenue of 3508 *l. per annum*, when *Henry VIII.* put an end to all their Greatness. In this place in the Reign of *Henry II.* between two Pyramids, was found the Tomb of King *Arthur*, the famous Prince of the *Britains*; which is a very great Indication of the Antiquity of this Place, if there were no other. The Body lay very deep in the Earth, with an Inscription in *Latin* upon a Lead Coffer, expressing it was King *Arthur*, who was there buried in the Island of *Avallon*: It is certain, the *Britains* made this place sometime their Retreat, from the harassment of the *Pagan* conquering *Saxons*.

Glatz, or *Gladcow*, *Clacium*, *Glotium*, *Glarium*, a City of *Bohemia*, and the Capital of a County of the same Name; seated upon the River *Ness*, which runs through *Silesia*; and beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*, near the Mountains of *Fittelberg*; twenty one *German Miles* from *Prague* to the East, and fifteen from *Olmutz* to the North; it is a small City, built at the foot of an Hill, and has a strong Castle in it. *Dubravius* faith, it belonged heretofore to *Silesia*. The chief Town in it, is *Haberward*.

Glencarn, *Carbantorigum*, an Earldom in *Nidisdale* in *Scotland*, belonging for a long time to the *Canninghams*, a great Family in that Nation.

Glendelagh, *Glendelachum*, once a City, now a Village, in the County of *Dublin*: also once a Bishops See, but now united to the Bishoprick of *Dublin*. This Name is written *Glandeloure*, and *Glandilauge*.

Glentuz Bay, *Clentucensis Sinus*, the Bay or Arm of the Sea, which divides *Ireland* from *Galloway* in *Scotland*.

Glinbotin, *Planina*, *Scardus*, a Mountain in the Eastern Confines of *Macedonia*, towards *Albania*, out of which springs the River *Drin*.

Globasheu, a Town in *Lithuania*, made famous by a great Defeat of the *Moscovites* by the *Poles* in 1661. in which the former lost twelve thousand Men, and all their Cannon and Carriages.

Gloneck, a River of *Bavaria*, near *Tyrol*.

Gloucester, *Claudia*, & *Claudia Castra*, *Clevum*, *Glovernum*, a very ancient City, in a County of the same Name, in the West of *England*, called *Glevum* by *Antoninus*; being a *Roman* Colony designed for the curbing the *Saxons*, a Warlike *British* Clan. It lies on the East side of the *Severn*; and where it is not secured by that River, has in some places a very strong Wall, and is a neat and populous City; with twelve Parish Churches standing in it, besides the Cathedral: on the South side it had a fine Castle built of square Stone, which is now ruined. *Ceaulin*, King of the West *Saxons*, about 570. was the first that conquered it from the *Britans*. About 878. it fell into the hands of the *Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after this *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to which belongs now a Dean, and six Prebends. In this Church *Edward II.* was buried; and not far from him, *Robert* the eldest Son of *William the Conquerour*; two unfortunate Princes. In the Barons Wars under *Edward I.* and *Henry III.* it suffered very much. *Richard III.* sometime Duke of *Gloucester*,

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three

Gloucester, made this City a County Corporate. Henry VIII. settled here a Bishops See in 1540. the first Bishop of which was Dr. John Chambers; from whom the present Bishop, is the fourteenth in number. Geoffrey of Monmouth, had been Bishop of the See before; but it was suppressed in after times, and now again revived. This City falling at first into the hands of the Rebels in our former Troubles, was besieged Aug. 10. 1643. by the Kings Forces: the eighteenth the King came in Person to the Leaguer, but Essex coming up Sept. 10. the Siege was raised: and for ought I can find, it continued in their hands till the Restitution of Charles I. **Gloucestershire**, was the chief Seat of the Dobini: on the West it butteth upon Monmouthshire. and Herefordshire; on the North upon Worcestershire; on the East upon Warwickshire; and on the South upon Wiltshire, and Somersetshire: from which last, it is parted by the River Avon: a pleasant and fruitful Country, stretching in length from North-East to South-West; the Eastern part swells up into Hills, called Cotswold; the middle part sinks into a fertile Plain, watered by the Severn; the Western side is much covered with Woods. In the times of William of Malmesbury, the Vales in this County were filled with Vineyards, which are now turned into Orchards, and imployed in Cyder, the true and natural English Wine. The Honour or Dukedom which belongs to this County, is annexed to the Royal Family. Henry, the Third Son to Charles the Martyr was intituled Duke of Gloucester in 1641. Created to May 13. 1659. and died September 13 1660. a Prince of great Hope and Constancy.

Glogaw the Greater, *Glogawia, Glogavia*, a City of Silesia in Bohemia, upon the River Oder; which is very well fortified, and has a strong Cattle: the Capital of the Dukedom of Glogaw; about two German Miles from the Borders of Poland, and fifteen from Breslaw to the North, and from Sagan to the East Sea. This City was taken by the Swedes in 1647.

Glogaw, or Klein Glogaw, the Lesser Glogaw, stands upon the same River, in the Dukedom of Oppelen: four Miles from Oppelen East. ten from Glaz East, and thirty from the Great Glogaw South.

Gluckstadt, *Gluckstadtum, Favum Fortune*, as the Name imports; a Town in Germany, in the Dukedom of Holstein, upon the Elbe, in Stormaria; placed at the confluence of the Elbe and the Stoer. It was raised and fortified by Christian IV. King of Denmark in 1620. and belongs now to that Crown. It stands six Miles beneath Hamburg to the West.

Glucksbourg, *Glucksburgum*, a small Town in Denmark, from which the Dukes of Holstein have their Title of Glucksbourg, or Luxbourg. It stands in the East part of the Dukedom of Sleswick, near Flensbourg, from which it lies but one German Mile to the East, upon a Bay of the Baltic Sea, towards the Ile of Alsen.

Glycymero, *Athyra, L'Acqua Dolce*, a River of Thrace; which ariseth near Byzia, Bilzier or Visa, a City of Thrace; and running Southward, falls into the Propontis. South of Soliurea; ten German Miles South of Constantinople, and six North of Perinthe.

Gnesna, *L. smiofaleum, Gnesna*, a City in the Kingdom of Poland, by the Germans called *Gusen*: it is an Archbishops See, in the Palatinate of Kalisz, towards the Confines of Germany; and was anciently called *Limiofaleum*. This was the Royal City of Poland, and is now the Seat of the Primate of that Nation, and Capital of Polonia Major; but daily decaying, having suffered much by Fire in 1613. It lies three Polish Miles North from the River Warra, seven

from Kalisz, thirty five from Warsaw to the North-West, and thirty from Dantzick to the South-West. Built by Leobus I. King of Poland in a Marthy Ground. The Bishoprick was founded by Mieczslaw, Duke of Poland, in 966. The Bishop of this See executes the Regal Office in the Interregnum of that Kingdom, and summoneth the Diet for the Election of a new King. He has the privilege, from the Roman See, to be a Legatus Natus; and takes upon him to refuse to give precedence to Cardinals.

Gnido, *Cnidus, Gnidus*, a ruined old City of Caria in the Lesser Asia; seventy Miles from Halicarnassus to the East, between Rhodes and Cyprus, upon the Mediterranean Sea. There are here many ruins of ancient Structures, as a Theatre, a Temple, and the like, which shew the Antiquity of it: though now desolate, and its two Havens, which made it once so famous, totally decayed.

Goa, *Barygasa, Goa*, a City of the Higher East-Indies, called thus by the Portuguese; but *Goemot* by the Natives, that is, the Fruitful well watered Land. It lies in a small Island towards the Mouth of the River Mandova, on the Shoars of the Province of Cuncan, in Long. 104. 15. Lat. 15. 40. on the Western Shoar of the Cape of Malabar. This Island belonged anciently to the King of Decan; but in 1510. was conquered by Alfonso Albuquerque, a Portuguese. Pope Paul I. made it an Archbishops See; and it was for a long time after the most celebrated Mart and Haven in the East-Indies: great, populous, rich and strong, though neither walled nor fortified, only as it had six Forts in the Suburbs. The Portuguese erected here an University, made it the Seat of the Viceroy of the Indies, and improved it as much as was possible. Thus Baudrand. Thevenot assures us, that it has good Walls, with Towers; and of Cannon plenty. The Island produceth Corn, Cattle, Fruit in abundance; and wants not good Water. It is still the Capital of the Portuguese Acquisitions in this remote part of the World; full of Religious Houses and Churches, Monks and Friars; but much lessened as to its Trade, by the growth of the Dutch East-India Company. The Jesuits have five Houses belonging to their Order; and it is pretended, that the Body of S. Thomas the Apostle is preserved in this City.

Godalming, A Market Town in the County of Surrey. The Capital of its Hundred.

Goer, *Goa, Gergos*, a considerable Town in Zealand, seated on that Branch of the Scheld, which is called the Schenk; a great, rich, and populous Town; on the North Shoar of the Ile of Beuclandt; four Miles East of Middleburgh, and almost five from Ulissingen to the North-East. Guicciardin.

Goga, *Dunga*, a small City in India Propria, under the Mogul, in the Kingdom of Guzarat; towards the North Shoar of the Bay of Barigazen, sixty Spanish Leagues from Dabul to the North.

Gogna, *Agonia*, a small River in the Dukedom of Milan; which ariseth near the Lake called *si Magiore*, in the County of Novarese; and running Southward by Novara Morara, a little above Dorno, takes in from the East the *Disombio*; then falls into the Po, eight Miles West of Pavia.

Gojame, *Gojamum*, a Kingdom in Africa, in the Higher Aethiopia, near the Sources of the Nile; where it breaks out of the Lake Zembre, or Zaire; and lies on the South of the said Lake, between it and the Mountains; the Capital of it being Zembre, a City which gives Name to the Lake, between Long. 40. and 50. and South Lat. 10. and 20.

Golconde, *Golconda*, a Kingdom in the Higher East-Indies, near the Bay of Bengala; on the North it has the Empire of the Mogul, on the West the Kingdom of Decan, on the South the Kingdom of

Bisnagar, and on the East the Bay of *Bengala*. This is more frequently called *Orixia*. It is a great Kingdom; extended by the space of two hundred and sixty French Leagues upon the South Bay; and takes the Name of *Goleonda* from the Capital City, which lies between the River *Giengoa*, and the Mountains of *Balagua*: a great and noble City, adorned with such a stately Pagod or Temple, for the Indian Worship, as gains the preference, with some Travellers, before the most admired Edifices in all *Asia*; sixty Leagues from the Port of *Masulpatam* to the North, and fifty from the nearest Coast of the Ocean to the West. The other Cities are *Comerpatam*, *Caregare*, *Orixia*, *Masulpatam*, *Narsingapatam*, and *Malsapaura*, or *S Thomas*. This Prince is one of the most powerful in the *Indies*. It is a pleasant Country to travel in, by reason of the Rice and Corn, and the many lovely Reservoirs. The Earth also is rich in Mines of Diamonds. Monsieur *Thevenor* in his Travels, assures us, that *Goleonda* is only a Castle, where the King of *Orixia* resides, and that the City is called *Bagnagar*; a great, populous, rich, well Traded City, in Southern Lat. 17. 10. adorned with many noble Structures, and fine Gardens, though the common People live in low, thatched, ill contrived Huts. The Castle of *Goleonda* stands two Miles West of *Bagnagar*, upon a Hill rising like a Sugar-Loaf, secured by a Dike which is very deep, and a Wall of Stones three Foot in length and breadth; the Ditches are filled with fair and good Water: besides this Wall, it has five round Towers, with a great many Cannon mounted both on the Wall and Towers, for the defence of the Place. The Prince of this Country is a Mahometan, Tributary to the *Great Mogul*; he has vast Revenues, being the Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom; and his Tolls yield him a great Sum of Money.

Goldhurst, or *Gouldhurst*, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Scray* *Leath*.

Goletta, or *Goulette*, *Calache*, a Fort in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, built by *Charles V.* in 1535. at the entrance of the Bay of *Tunis*; which was taken by the *Turks* in 1574. and since enlarged by them with a capacious Port, a Custom-house, two Mosques, and a Prison for *Christian Slaves*.

Golfo di Arabia, *Sinus Arabicus*, See the *Red Sea*, famous for the passage of the Children of *Israel*. That which we call a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, or a Sea restrained within narrower Bounds, as opposed to the word Ocean, is by the *Italians*, *Spanish*, and *Portuguese*, called *Golfo*: so that in their account there is a vast number of *Golfes*, or Gulphs: But I will only take notice here of the more remarkable, and to which the word Gulph is commonly added, reserving the rest to their proper places.

— **di Balfora**, *Sinus Persicus*, the *Persian Gulph*, which divides *Persia* from *Arabia*.

— **di Lepanto**, *Sinus Crisseus* sive *Corinthiacus*, is a Bay or Branch of the *Adriatick Sea*; which entereth on the West side of the *Morea*; divides it from *Livada*, (or *Achata*,) a part of *Greece*; and extends it self to the six Mile *Isthmus*, which connects the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece*. This has become exceeding famous by a great Naval Victory the *Venetians* obtained here against the *Turks* in 1571. in which the Maritime Forces of that Empire were broken, and it has not been able to recover the loss to his day. In the year 1687. the *Venetians* again entered the Gulph, and taking its *Dardanel*, are become the more Masters of it.

— **di Mexico**, a narrow Bay, which join the North Sea (or *Atlantick Ocean*) between *Florida*, *Cuba*, *Hispagnola*, and the *Carabbe* Islands: insinuates it self, and forms a kind of Semicircle, of about twenty Degrees from North to South, and near fifty from

East to West. In this Bay *Jamaica* lies upon the North; it has *Florida* upon the West; *New Spain* on the East; and upon the South *New Granada*. The Continent of *America* is not here in the narrowest part above twenty German Miles; and therefore all that lies South of this Streight, is called *Soubs*; and the other *North America*.

— **di Oranto**, *Sinus Tarentinus*, is all that great Bay at the South end of *Italy*, which has *Oranto* on the East, the *Basilicate* on the North, *Calabria* on the West, and the Island of *Sardo* almost in the middle of it.

— **di Venetia**, the *Venetian Gulph*, or *Adriatick Sea*, is a great Branch of the *Mediterranean*; which divides *Greece* on the East from *Italy* on the West; at the North end lies the City of *Venice*, which commands this Sea; and will suffer no other armed Ships upon it (as much as in that State lies) but Merchants, and the Convoys of them.

Golte, *Galliola*, a River in *Soussins* in the Isle of *France*.

Gollen-berg, *Ascaburgus*, a Mountain in *Poland*, which is a Branch of the *Sarmatian Mountains*, in the opinion of *Ptolemy*. It begins at the Town of *Twardozyn*, in the Confines of *Hungary*; and running Northwards towards the River *Swarica*, and the Marquise of *Brandenburg*, ends at the *Baltick Sea*. This Mountain is called *Gollenberg* by the Inhabitants, and *Tartary* by the *Poles*.

Golnow, *Golnowa*, a small City in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Ibna*, which a little lower falls into the *Oder*, five German Miles North-East of *Stettin*. This City was built in 1188. And was heretofore a great and rich Place, but of later times it has suffered much by Fire, and War: by the Peace of *Westphalia* it belonged to the King of *Sweden*; but by the Treaty of *S. Germain* in 1679. it was mortgaged to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the *Swedes*, for fifty thousand Crowns.

Golo, *Tuoio*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Gomera, one of the *Canary Islands*, betwixt *Teneriffa* to the East and the Island of *Iron* to the West; which is twenty two Leagues in Compass, and has a Town of the same Name, and a large Haven: supposed to be that which the Ancients called *Theode*.

Gomeræ, a Tribe of the ancient *Bereberes* in *Africa*: See *Bereberes*.

Gomorra, an unfortunate City of *Judea*, consumed, together with four others, by Fire from Heaven, *Gen.* 19. and the Plains, they stood in, turned into a *Dead Sea*, about the year of the World 2138.

Gonfi, *Gomphi*, a Town of *Theffalia*, in the Borders of *Epirus*, towards the Springs of the River *Penee*, thirty Miles East of *Ragusa*; it is still called by the ancient Name, but reduced to a Village.

Gonga, *Gavunum*, *Ganos*, *Gonni*, *Ganos*, a Town in *Thrace*, in the Province of *Corp*, upon the *Propontis*. It lies in the middle between *Redisto* to the South, and *Constantinople* to the North, fifteen Miles from either. It is mentioned in the Councils.

Gozch, a Village of the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Zarnich*; between *Alba-Regalis*, and *Quingue Ecclesie*.

Gordium, an ancient City of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, upon the River *Sangarius*; where was that famous *Gordian Knot*, which *Alexander* cut in two with his Sword, when he could not otherwise untie it.

Goree, *Goeree* and *Gouree*, an Island in the *Atlantick Ocean*, upon the Coast of *Nigritia* in *Africa*; three Leagues distant from *Cape de Verde*; heretofore belonging, as a dependent, to the Kingdom of *Alc* in *Barbary*; till taken by the *Hollanders*, who built

built it a Fort, called *Nassau*; and in 1677. from the *Hollanders*, by the *French*.

Gortzia, *Noreja*, *Julium Carniom*, *Gartia*, is a small, but very strong City in the Eastern Border of *Friuli*, next *Carniola*, upon the River *Lisonzo*, or *Sonzo*, [*Sontius*] three German Miles from *Friuli* East, and seventeen from *Venice*. This is the Capital of a small County of the same Name, and is well seated, over looking a fair Plain to the South-West. The Emperours Governour of the Country lives in the Castle, who has a Guard allowed him. The *Germans* call it *Gortz*. This City and County fell to *Frederick IV.* by Inheritance from the last Earl of *Gorez*, who died in 1479. and ever since it has been in the Possession of the House of *Austria*. It has been esteemed a part of *Carniola*, though it be in truth a part of *Friuli*.

Gorubum, *Gorichenum*, a City or great Town in *Soub Holland*, upon the *Maes*, where it receives the *Ling*, one Mile more West than the Confluence of the *Maes* and *Wael*, three Leagues from *Dort* to the East, and four from *Breda* to the North; built in the year 1230. by a Lord of the Territory of *Arkel*, of which it is the Capital; and very strongly fortified.

Gorzly, *Gorzium*, a City of the *Upper Lusania*, in *Germany*, which is the Capital of that Country. It is very strong, seated in a Marsh upon the River *Nisse*, which falls into the *Oder*, between *Goffen* and *Frankfore*, twelve German Miles from *Glogaw* to the South-West, the same from *Dresden* to the East, and eighteen from *Prague* to the North. It was heretofore under the King of *Bohemia*, but belongs now to the Elector of *Saxony*.

Gozz, *Sagis*, a Haven at one of the Mouths or Outlets of the *Po*.

Gozp, a principal Town or small City in *Gurgistan* (or *Georgia*) in *Asia*, upon the River *Kur*, in a Plain betwixt two Mountains; built by a *General* of the *Persian* Army, about forty years ago, and defended with a Fortrefs, in which a hundred natural *Persians* keep Garrison. It is already grown a rich and plentiful place.

Gostlar, *Gostaria*, an Imperial and Free-City, in the *Lower Saxony*, in *Germany*, within the Bounds of the Dukedom of *Brunswick Wolfenbussel*, in the Forest of *Sellerwald*. Built by *Henry the Fowler*, and fortified in 1201. The Dukes of *Brunswick* are its Protectors: it stands on the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Hildisheim*, five Miles from that City to the South East, and seven from *Halberstadt* to the West, upon the River [*Gisa*] *Gostlar*, which a little lower falls into the River *Oake*, [*Oaber*.]

Gostynin, *Gostinia*, a small Town, and a Castle, therto belonging, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in the *Great Poland*; two Miles from the *Vistula*, and *Poczko* to the South; which has a Castle, tolerably strong. This small Place was made famous by the Imprisonment and Death of *Sufseus*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*.

Gotham, *Egates*, *Egates*, a knot of small Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, over against the Western Point of *Sicily*, upon the Coast of *Africa*.

Gothardsberg, or *S. Gothard*, *Adula*, *Summa Alpes*, a considerable Branch of the *Swiss Alps*, between the Dutchy of *Milan* and *Switzerland*, where the *Pennine Alps* begin: it lies in part in the Canton of *Uri*, and in part in the Upper League of the *Grisons*, between *Altorff* to the North, and the Town of *Belinzona* (once a Town of the Dutchy of *Milan*, now belonging to the *Swiss*), upon the River *Tesino*, to the South: the parts of this Mountain are *Grispalsberg*, from whence springeth the first Branch of the *Rhine*; *Vogseiberg*, called by the *Italians*, *il*

monte Uccello, from whence comes the second Branch of the *Rhine*; *Mont Furk*, from whence the *Rhosne* and the *Tesino*; *Mont Grimfel*, the Mother of the *Aar* and *Rufi*, which do both afterwards fall into the *Rhine*. It is dangerous to pass this Branch of the *Alpes* without Guides, being ordinarily covered with Snow.

Goth en, *Gotba*, a small City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, built by the *Goths*; which is now under the Duke of *Gotha*, a Branch of the House of *Saxony*, whose Cattle is *Grimmesstein*. This place was heretofore very strong, but in the time of *Ferdinand I.* it was destroyed, and in later times rebuilt, and called *Freidenstein*. It stands three German Miles from *Erfard* to the West, and four from *Eysenach*. § The Dukedom of *Gotha*, is a part of the *Upper Saxony*, under the Dominion of its own Duke; who is a Branch of the Line of *Wymar*; and besides this, possessed of *Altenburg* in *Misnia*, *Coburg*, a part of *Hennenberg*, in *Franconia*; and *Osterland* in the *Upper Saxony*.

Gothembourg, or *Gosembourg*, a very strong City with an Harbour belonging to it, in the Province of *Westrogothia*, at the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, three German Miles from *Babuy* to the South, sixty six from *Stockholm* to the South-West, and seventeen from *Skagen* (the most Northern Point of *Jutland*) to the North-West. In this City *Charles IX.* King of *Sweden* died, in 1660. § There is another Town of the same Name in *New York* (formerly called *New Sweden*) in *America*; built by the *Swedes*, but taken from them by the *Hollanders*, and taken again from the *Hollanders* by the *English*.

Gotland, *Gothia*, the South part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, called by the Inhabitants *Gotland*; by the *Swedes* *Gota*; by the *Germans* *Gotland*. It lies between *Sweden* properly so called, *Norway* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea; from *Norway* it is again divided by the vast Lake *Wener*, and the River that issueth out of it. This great space of Land is divided into three parts, or Provinces, *West Gota*, *West Gota*, and *Sod Gota*; each of which is again subdivided into lesser Provinces. In *Ostrogothia*, is *Ofst Gota*, *Smsland*, *Oeland*, and an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, called *Gotland*. In *Sod* (or *South*) *Gota*, which lies next *Denmark*, (being separated from it only by the *Sound*,) are *Skone*, *Haland*, and *Bleking*; which three belonged heretofore to the *Danes*; but in 1658. by the Treaty of *Roschild*, were yielded to the *Suedes*. In *Westrogothia*, are *Daal* and *Wermeland*: the principal Cities in these Provinces, are *Galmar*, *Gottenbourg*, *Babuy*, and *Landskroon*. This was the Country of that Nation of the *Goths*, which contributed so very much to the ruin of the Western Roman Empire, being associated in their Conquests by the *Rugii*, the *Carini*, the *Sidrones*, the *Vandals*, and others. They began to be taken notice of under *Decius* the Emperour, in the year of *Christ* 251. *Theodosius* conquered them after this, when they had but a little before ruined *Valerius* his Predecessor. *Arlarius* took *Rome*, and laid all Italy desolate in the Reign of *Honorius*, *A. D.* 409. after whom, *Arulphus* set up the Kingdom of *Wesgoths*, or Western *Goths*, in *Aquitania* and *Narbonia* in *France*; which was conquered in 506. or rather removed into *Spain*; where it continued three hundred years, till *Rodericus*, the last King of this Race, was overthrown and slain by the *Moors* and *Saracens* of *Africa*. Of all which I shall speak more largely in the proper places. This people had a Bishop, named *Theophilus*, assisting at the General Council of *Nice*, under *Constantine the Great*; and another, *Ulphilas*, who was a famous *Arrian*. § The Island of *Gotland* aforementioned, in the *Baltick* Sea, is about twelve

Leagues long from North to South, and five broad from East to West, and nine Swedish Miles from the Isle of Oeland to the East; with the City Wisburg for its Capital.

Göttingen, Dulgiborium, Dulgumniorum, Municipium, Julspurdum, Göttinga, Gottengen, a City of the Lower Saxony, in the Dukedom of Brunswick, upon the River *Leyne*; five German Miles from *Limbecke* on the same River to the South, twelve from *Paterborne* to the East, and sixteen from *Mansfeld* to the West: the River upon which it stands, a little beneath *Ferden*, falls into the *Weser*, above *Bremen* to the East, six Miles.

Gottorp, a Castle near *Slefwick*, in the Province of *Jutland*, in *Denmark*; which is the ordinary residence of the Dukes of *Holfstein*, entitled *Gostorp* from hence, in distinction from the Dukes of *Holfstein Regalis*. Two Branches of the same Family from *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*. See *Holfstein*.

Goty. See *Emmaus*.

Gouallar, or Gualoor, a City and Province of the same Name, of the Empire of the *Great Mogul* in *India*, on this side the *Ganges*, to the East of *Agra*. The former is esteemed one of the most considerable places in the *Indies*; where the *Emperour* keeps his Treasure, and confines the Prisoners of State.

Goube, Gauda, a Town and Port of *Holland* upon the *Iffel*, which there receives the River *Gou*, which last gives Name to this place; in an advantageous situation upon the account of the Sluces; five Leagues from *Leyden*. It is said to have been built in the year 1272. and afterwards in 1430. to have been quite destroyed by fire. The Town-house is remarked for a good Building.

Gouli, a River of the Kingdom of *Bengale* in the *East-Indies*, where *Diamonds* are found.

Govern, Acrotenium, a Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, but under the Dominion of the Republick of *Venice*, upon the Po, where the River *Mengo* comes to join it, between *Mantua* and *Concordia*: Memorable for the Interview at it of *Pope Leo*, and *Artus* King of the *Illumis*.

Gournay, Gouacum, a Town in the Territory of *Bray* in *Normandy*, upon the River *Epte*, five Leagues from *Gisors*. § There is another of the same Name in the *Ile of France*, upon the Frontiers of *Picardy* and the River *Aronde*, betwixt *Compiègne*, *Noyen* and *Clemony en Beauvois*.

Gozt, Thura, an Island near *Candia*.

Gozo, Gaudos, and by the Inhabitants called *Gaudisib*, is a small Island near *Malta* to the West, at the distance of four Miles only, mentioned by *Sirabo* and *Pliny*. Now belonging to the Knights of *Malta*, who have fortified it with a Castle. § Also an Island in the Sea of *Crete* near *Cape Crio*, called *Claudia*, in the *Acts of the Apostles*, C. 27. 16. and otherwise by the Ancients, *Claudus* and *Clandos*.

La Grasse, or La Grassie, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the stead of *Antipolis*, now *Antibe*: it is seated upon an Hill; and is a fine well built City, with divers Churches and Religious Houses in it; three Leagues from *Antibe* to the West, seven from *Nice* to the same quarter, about twenty four from *Embrun* to the South, and the same from *Sisteron* to the South-West. *Hadr. Valuf.* in his *Notitia Gallie* saith, this City in 1285 belonged to the Bishoprick of *Arles*, and *Antibe* was then the Bishops See; but in 1322. this is raised, as a Suffragan Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the *Itinerary* of *Gregory XI.* And that the See was removed hither upon the account of the daily Incurfions of *Pyrrats* and *Robbers*, and upon the slaughter of one of the Bishops of *Antibe*. For (saith he) *Antibe* is a

Sea-Port, but *La Grace* is a strong Castle, and more remote from the Sea. Which reason sheweth the weakness of the French Nation at Sea in those times.

Gracias a Dios, a Town and Cape of the Province of *Honduras*, in *New Spain*, in the Northern *America*; possessed by the *Salvages*, with the whole Country thereabouts, to the extent of fifty Leagues, living in a *Republican way*, without any Sovereign King or Prince over them; and when they go to War, making choice of one out of themselves to command for that present juncture. The *Spaniards* honour them with the Title of *los Indios Bravos*, for their Gallantry, having been never conquered yet.

Grabisba, Gradiscia, a principal Town of the Province of *Slavonia* in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Save*, betwixt *Poffega* and *Zagrabia*, towards the Borders of *Croatia*. See *Slavonia*. Some will have it to be the true *Serovium* of the Ancients. § A Fortres likewise in *Friuli*, in the County of *Gorizia*, upon the River *Sisonzo*, which belongs to the House of *Austria*.

Grado, Gradus, a City and Island belonging to *Friuli*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*; built by the Inhabitants of *Aquileja*; eight Miles from *Venice* to the East, and twelve from *Aquileja* to the South, under the *Venicians*. The Patriarchs of *Aquileja* long since removed from thence, and settled here; as they went afterwards from hence to *Venice*, about two hundred years since. *Elias* one of these Patriarchs in 602. celebrated a Council in this place.

Gragnana, Caferoniana, a County within the *Apennine*; the greatest part of which is under the Duke of *Modena*, the rest belongs to the Republick of *Lucca*.

Grasttschaft Mansfeld, Mansfeldensis Comitatus, the County of *Mansfeld*. The word *Grasttschaft*, in the *German* Town signifying a County.

Graston, a Road-Town in *Northamptonshire*, in the Hundred of *Cleby*; adorned with a Park, and an ancient Seat of the Family *de Wideville*, Earls of *Rivers*. The Marriage of King *Edward IV.* with the Lady *Grey*, which was the first Marriage of any King of *England* with a Subject from the Conquest, received its consummation here. From the year 1490. to *Henry VIII.* this Seat, bequeathed by *Richard* (the last of the Male Line of the *Rivers*), to *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, continued in the Name of the *Greys*: and then in an exchange for Lands in *Leicestershire*, became united to the Crown. It is well known for giving the Title of Duke to the late *Henry Fitz Roy*, created by King *Charles II.* his Father, Baron of *Sudbury*, Viscount *Spurth*, and Earl of *Euston* in 1672. and Duke of *Grafton* five years after: who dyed of the Wounds he received at the Siege of *Cork*.

Grambusia, Crambusia, a small Island on the Coast of *Cilicia*.

Grampond, a Market and Borough-Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Powder*: which returns two Members of Parliament.

Gran, Siragonum, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, seated on the South-West side of the River *Danube*, where the River *Gran* falls into the *Danube*. Its Cattle is a very fine Cattle, built upon the Banks of the *Danube*, upon a Rock, which is very steep. The City is of a Triangular form. It has two great Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over against *Barhan*: between these Towers there is a Wall, which has small Flanks and Redoubts, and a Dike flanked with hewn Stone: at the foot of the Duke there runs a *Terrasse*, which has strong *Palisades*, and four great Points, instead

of *Ravelins*: the other side towards the *Danube* has nothing but Walls and *Palisades*; it is very steep on that side, and secured by the River. The Castle stands very high, but there are two Mountains from which it may be battered. This City is divided into two parts, the High and the Low Town, the last commanding the *Danube*: they are both very strong, and have good Walls. *S. Thomas's Hill* is also well fortified, because being very near the Town, it would otherwise have commanded it. There are in it excellent temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*, and has many magnificent Buildings in it, as *S. Stephens Church*, the Archbishops Palace, &c. The Country about it affords excellent Wines; there is plenty of hot Springs; so that the pleasantness of its situation, and the fertility of the Soil easily induced the ancient Kings of *Hungary* to settle here. The importance of this Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John King of Hungary* besieged it without any success, about 1529. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it in 1544. The Count of *Mansfield* retook it for the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in 1595. It was lost again by the Cowardize of the *Garrison* in 1605, the Governour being accidentally killed. Just over against it stands *Barkan*, to which there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, which together with *Barkan* was burnt by the *Christians* in 1664. In 1683, there was under the Walls of this City, a sharp Engagement between the *Turks* and *Germans*; the latter prevailing, and taking the City of *Gran* also, *October 23*, after they had beat the *Turks* from *Vienna*. July 30. 1685, the *Turks* again besieged this City, but were forced to retire, Aug. 16. with the loss of all their Cannon and Baggage. It stands six German Miles from *alba Regalis* to the East; the same from *Buda* to the North, and *Canora* to the South; in a most fruitful and pleasant Plain. Called by the Inhabitants *Siegran*; by the *Germans*, *Gran*; by the *Italians*, *Sergonia*. *S. Stephen King of Hungary* was born here. This City is also an Archbishop See; the Archbishop is perpetual Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and ought by his place to have the Honour of Crowning the King after he is chosen, being the Primate of that whole Kingdom. § The River *Gzan* riseth in the *Carpathian Hills*; and passing by *Lipsib*, *Nawid*, *Konjpege*, and *Sodigin*, at *Barkan*, over against *Gran*, falls into the *Danube*. Long. 41. 25. Lat. 47. 45.

Gzana, a small River in *Italy*, which falls into the *Po*, against the Mouth of the *Tanaro*.

Granada, *Granasa*, *Granatum*, *Illiberis*, and *Regnum Oranatense*, a Kingdom and a City in *Spain*. The Kingdom of *Granada* lies in the South of *Spain*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, being heretofore the Eastern part of *Hispania Bætica*. Bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Mucia*; on the North and West with that of *Andalusia*; and on the South with the *Mediterranean*. It is full of Mountains; the greatest of which is *Apusaxara*. The Soil was once very fruitful, but now desolate, and consequently in many parts bare. This Kingdom was one of the first the *Moors* possessed themselves of, and of the last they lost; the *Spaniards* not recovering it out of their Hands before 1492. *Peter* Son of *Alphonfus*, King of *Castile*, surprised one of their Kings, and slew him in 1350. But *Ferdinando* in the first mentioned year was the Prince which God had appointed to put a final period to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, by the expulsion of *Mahomet Boabdellin*, the last King of *Granada*, Son of *Muley Assin*. As this raised *Spain* to that greatness our Fathers saw and feared; so the expulsion of the Posterity of these *Moors* by *Philip II.* in 1571. (occasioned by a Rebellion here and in *Andalusia*, upon the score

of the Inquisition) began the ruin of *Spain*; the loss of so vast a number of Subjects (many of which though banished as *Mahometans*, did profess Christianity in *Africa* amongst the *Moors*) having rendered it (together with the *American* Plantations) weak and unable to defend it self, or to maintain its very distant Dominions. The principal Cities of this Kingdom are, *Granada*, *Guadix*, *Baza*, *Ronda*, and *Almeria*. This Kingdom is twenty five Miles in breadth, twenty three in length, and sixty in circumference. § *Granada*, *Nova Illiberis*, the Capital City of the last mentioned Kingdom (and from whence it had its Name;) is a great and most delightful City as any in *Spain*; the Air healthful; and it has plenty of excellent Springs; so that the *Moors* were of opinion, Paradise was at least in that part of the Heavens which influenced this Climate. This City was built out of the Ruins of *Illiberis*, an old *Roman* City, in an extended form upon several Hills, (two of which are higher than any of the rest) upon the River *Del Oro* [*Darrum*], the River *Xcnal* [*Singilis*] flowing also not far from it to the South. This City is divided into four parts; the first is *Granada*, in which is the Cathedral; the second, *Albanbra*, beautified with the Palace of the *Moorish* Kings, which is extremely Magnificent, and has a delightful Prospect; the third, *Alvesia*; and the fourth, *Antiquerula*, which for the multitude of Inhabitants, and beauty of the Buildings, is not inferior to any of the other three: the whole is twelve Miles in compass, inhabited by many excellent Artificers, especially Silk-Weavers. It has also a Bishop See, an University opened by *Ferdinando*, and a Parliament or Chancellery. This City was built by the *Moors*, who were expelled out of it, after they had possessed it 778 years, in 1462. It has twelve Gates, and a thousand and thirty Towers. In it lie buried *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, *Isabella*, *Isabella*, and *Joanna* his Queen. On the East there is a Castle built on a Hill of hewn Stone. This City stands thirty six Leagues from *Sevil* to the East, nineteen from *Cordova* to the South-East, and twelve from *Jauz* to the South. Long. 17. 10. Lat. 37. 30.

New Granada, by the *Spaniards* styled *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, a Kingdom in the South *America*, in the large Country of *Castile d'Or*, whereof it is sometime reckoned as a Province; lying betwixt the Provinces of *Popayan*, *Parsa*, and *S. Mareba*; a hundred and thirty Leagues in length, in breadth where it is at the largest about thirty, and where the least about twenty. There are Mines of Gold and precious Stones to enrich it, with large Forests and excellent Pasturage. It lies so near the *Equinoctial*, that the difference betwixt Winter and Summer, the Day and Night, is scarce observable. Subject nevertheless to violent Hurricanes, Thunder, and Lightnings. The principal Provinces of it are *Bogora* and *Tunsa*. The Capital City, *S. Fe de Bogora*; the other principal Cities and Places under the *Spaniards*, *Trinidad*, *la Palma*, *Pamplona*, *Merida*, *Tunsa*, *Mercuquia*, *Victoria*, *St. John de los Llanos*, &c. It is watered by the great River of *la Magdalena*, and in divers parts inhabited by numbers of *Salvages*. § There is a Town, *Granada*, in the Region of *Nicaragua* in the North *America*, towards the Gulph of *Nicaragua* and the *North* Sea; under the Government of *Guadimala*. § And an Island amongst the *Caribbes*; named so formerly by the *Spaniards*, but now under the Dominion of the *French*: Betwixt *La Trinidad*, *Tabago*, and *Barbadoes*.

Granduont or *Geesberg*, *Gerardi Mons*, a small Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon a Hill, with the River *Dender* running by its foot: three Leagues from *Oudenarde* and five from *Dendermonde*. Built about

about the year 1065, by *Baldwin V. Earl of Flanders*; and often taken by the French.

Gzane, Grana, an Island belonging to France, in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Gzanga, Echedorum, a River of Macedonia, which falls into the Gulph of *Theffalonia*; said to have been drunk dry by the Army of *Xerxes*. It is now called *Calico* by some, by others *Verasfer*; and runneth near the City of *Theffalonia*.

Gzange, a Seigniorie in the Province of *Berry* in France, giving its name to an honorable Family.

Gzantico, Granico, a River of the Lesser Asia, placed by *Strabo* in the Lesser Mysia: it springeth from Mount *Ida*, and bending Northward, falls into the *Propontis* between *Cyzicum* to the East, and *Lampiscu* to the West; its Fountains are twenty Stadias from the Springs of *Scamandro* [now *Scamandro*.] Also at this day called *Granico* by some, and by others *Lazgara*. Upon the Banks of it near *Cyzicum*, was the first Battel between *Alexander the Great*, and *Darius King of the Persians*, Anno Roma 420. i. e. 334 years before our Saviour, in which a hundred thousand Persians were slain. See *Plutarch* and *Justin*.

Gzanton, Granonium, a Village in Switzerland, near the Lake of *Newenbourg*, which has a small District belonging to it, subject to the Cantons of *Bearn*, and *Friburg*: it lies at the equal distance of 3 Miles from *Newenbourg* to the South, and *Friburg* to the West. Near this place, the Army of *Charles the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy*, consisting of 50000 Men, was defeated by 5000 *Swiss* in 1476. and his Camp taken with all his Baggage and Cannon. This unfortunate Prince had but a little before taken this Town from the *Swiss*; and coming too late to relieve it again, the *Swiss* upon this defeat of his Army, have ever since enjoyed it.

Gzantham, a Borough and Market Town of very good account in *Lincolnshire*, in *Kesteven* Division, upon the River *Wisham*. The Capital of its Hundred, and privileged with the right of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament; vulgarly taken notice of for an extraordinary high (and therefore seemingly crooked) Steeple.

Gzantville, Grandisvilla, Magnavilla, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Norwandy*, betwixt *Coutances* and *Auranches*, seven Leagues from *Jarley* to the South, and five from *S. Michael* to the North: situated in part upon a Rock of difficult access, and part in the Plain.

Gzaro, Mastia, a Mountain of *Ethiopia*, upon the South-East of *Egypt*.

Gzas de Passon, Massalioticum, the Mouth or Haven at the Outlet of the River *Rhone*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea. This French Word *GRAS*, (like the Latin, *Gradius*, from whence it is derived) being employed by them, as the other was by the *Romans*, to signify a Wharf, Key, or Stairs for the Shipping and Landing Merchandize; and consequently for an Harbour, Haven, or Sea Port, or the Mouth of a River; it frequently occurs in the Names of such places.

Gzasse. See *La Grace*.

Gzateley, Gratelea. This place is mentioned in the Tomes of the Councils for a Council assembled at it in 928: But whether it be the Village of the name in the County of *Southampton* and the Hundred of *Andover*, or another in *Berkshire* in the Hundred of *Reading*, it is not clearly seen.

Gzatiota, one of the *Azores*.

Gzatti, Crastis, a River of the hither *Calabria*, which ariseth out of the *Apennine* Hills; and running Northward, takes in *Busenium* near *Cosenza*; afterwards also being swelled by the *Corhye*, the *Turbido*,

and some others of less note, it falls into the Gulph of *Taranto* at *Thuris*, an ancient but ruined City now called, *La corra di Bradogenio*.

Gzatz, or Gretz, Graiacum, Gracium, Gracium Savaria, a very strong City of *Serria*, which is the Capital of that Province, and has a Princely Castle in it; the common Residence of the Arch Duke of *Gretz*, or *Serria*, who is of the House of *Austria*; it stands upon the River *Mura*, thirteen German Miles from *Vicenna* to the South, five from the *Drave*; nine from *Judenburg* to the East; and five Leagues below the confluence of the *Mura* with the *Drave*.

Gzaudents, or Grudzancz, Graudenism, Grudencium, a sweet, well fortified Town, in the *Prussia Polonica*; or that part, which belongs to the Kingdom of *Poland*; seated upon the Confluence of the *Ofse* and *Vistula*; fifteen Polish Miles above *Danzick* to the South, and thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North. It has a Castle, and is under the *Poles*.

Gzabe, Gravia, Carvo, a strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Maes*, under the United Provinces. Taken by the French in 1672. and after a Siege of three Months left in 1674. It is the Capital of a small District called *Kuclande* by the *Dutch*; and stands two Leagues from *Nimeguen* to the South, and four from *Bosse-Duc* to the East, upon the Frontiers of *Gelderland*.

Gzabeling, Gravelines, Gravelingen, Gravelna, Gravelinga, a strong Sea-Port on the Coast of *Flanders*, at the Mouth of the River *Aa*; which ariseth in the County of *Bologne*; and watering *Rony* and *S. Omar*, falls here into the *British* Sea; three Miles from *Calis* to the North, and the same from *Dunkirk* to the South. It was taken by the French in 1644, and again in 1658: ever since which time it has been in their hands. The Castle was first built in 1528. by the Order of the Emperor *Charles V.*

Gzabelend, a noted Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford* Lath; seated upon a rising Hill, on the banks of the *Thames*, over against *Tisbury* Fort in *Essex*.

Gzabius, a City in *Puglia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Accrenza*; and has the honour to give the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Urina*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Basilicene*; nine Miles from *Matera* to the North, twenty four from *Civenza* to the East, and thirty four from *Bari* to the West.

Gzap, Graum, Graium, Greium, a City in the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*; small, but well Peopled; seated on a Hill, upon the River *Saone* [*Arar*] which watering *Lion*, falls beneath it into the *Rhone*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, nine Miles from *Dijon* to the East, and six from *Dole* to the North: It was well fortified, and had heretofore a strong Castle; but being taken by the French in 1668. and retaken in 1674, the French dismantled it, after which by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was in 1678. religned to them, and they still have it.

Gzays-Charroock, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Chafford*.

Gzeete, Gracia, Hellas, a very large Country in Europe; which being taken in its greatest extent, was bounded on the East by the *Propontis*, and the *Aegean* Sea, or *Archipelago*; on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the West by the *Ionian* Sea, or the Gulph of *Venice*; and on the North by *Bulgaria*, *Serria*, and *Illyrium*: Mount *Hemus* running between Greece and these Countries, and ending at the *Euxine* Sea, which there begins to be a part of its Northern Border. So that it is a kind of Peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the Sea; and only united to

to the rest of Europe by the fourth: now almost entirely in the Hands of the *Turks*, who by the ruine of the *Grecian* Empire have possessed themselves of this vast, fruitful, populous, and once most Learned and Civil Country; and by their Tyanny, Barbarity, and ill Government, have in about two hundred years almost intirely ruined what was the Work of two thousand to effect. It is called *Greece* by the *Englishs*, *Das Griecheland* by the *Germans*, and *Roimelia* by the *Turks*: it contains *Torace*, (now *Romania*.) *Alcedonia*, *Achana*, (now *Livadia*.) the *Morea*, (*Peloponnesus*) and the greatest part of the Islands in the *Archipelago*; *Constantinople* being the head of this vast Country. This People (saith *Cicero*) which hath flourished in Fame, Glory, Learning, Arts, Empire, and Military Exercises, possesseth but a small part of Europe: but having by their Arms prevailed over the *Ataticks*, they surmounted the Shoars of that Country, with their Cities and Colonies. He might have added, they did the like by *Italy*, and reduced almost all that which is now the Kingdom of *Naples*, under their Power, (then called *Magna Græcia*.) and the best part of *Sicily* too; and running down beyond *Italy*, *Marjilles* in *Provence* was one of their Colonies. In *Asia* the *Lefs* they possessed *Nyssa*, *Phrygia*, *Æolia*, *Ionia*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*; to which Countries they gave the name of *Græcia Asiatice*. They possessed also most of the Islands of the *Mediterranean* Sea; and was before the Rise of the *Macedonian* Empire, which put the best part of *Asia* and *Egypt* into their Hands: nor were they ever Conquered by any Foreign Power (though *Xerxes* attempted it with an Army of three hundred thousand men) till the *Romans* subdued them. *Constantine* the Great fixing the Seat of the Empire amongst them at *Constantinople*, they regained their Sovereignty again; and kept it, when *Rome* and all the Western Empire fell into the Hands of the Barbarous Nations. But at last *Constantinople* being taken by *Mehomer II.* in 1453, they fell under the most deplorable slavery that is possible to be conceived. *Athens* and *Lacedæmon* were two of their great Republicks, Rivals of each others glory. *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Argos*, and *Thessalia*, had the Honour to be Kingdoms. *Corinth*, *Thebes*, *Megalopolis*, *Myra*, *Steyon*, *Mycena*, &c. were other of their principal Cities. The *Romans* gloried to derive a body of their Laws from the Governments of *Greece*, and to learn the *Sciences* from the Mouths and Writings of its Philosophers, Historians, and Poets. This was also the Country of those primitive Grand Doctors of Christianity, *Origen*, *Dionysius Areopag*, *Clement*, *Alexander*, *Eusebius*, *Athanasius*, *Nazianzen*, *Basil*, *Chrysostome*, &c. from whom the modern *Greek* Church pretends to receive those Privileges, Customs, Traditions, Ceremonies, Doctrines and Precepts, which no interest of the *Roman* See has been able in any measure to alter amongst them to this day.

Greenwich, a delicate Village, upon the *Thames* in *Kent*; famous of old times for the Murder of *Eschalp*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1012. But more for a Royal Palace, begun by *Humfry* Duke of *Gloucester*, enlarged by *Henry VII.* to which his Son *Henry VIII.* added a Castle. This Palace being fallen into ruine, *R. Charles 2.* began the raising of it again into a noble Structure, but dyed before he had finished it: so that it is now made a Magazine for Powder. There is a Royal House, call'd *Queen Elizabeths* Palace, and a Park about it, adjoining to *Greenwich*; who being born here in 1533 hath given it a Title to the utmost love and esteem of all *Englishmen*. And hard by it is *Black-Heath*, where several Battels have been fought in the Reigns of *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* and *Henry VII.*

Grénade, the chief Town of the County of *Guare*, in the Government of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Garonne*, three Leagues from *Tholouse*. It was of great note in the thirteenth Century, during the Wars of the *Albigeois*.

Grenoble, *Gratianopolis*, *Acusio*, *Acensium*, *Cularo*, a City of *Dauphine* in *France*, which belonged to the *Allobroges*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, and the Capital of the *Dauphinat*: it stands on the North side of the *Isere*, where it takes in the *Drac*, (*Drau*), from the South; at the foot of an Hill, upon a fruitful Plain; thirteen Leagues from *Vienna* to the East, and sixteen from *Lyon* to the South-East. This City has its name of *Gratianopolis* and *Grenoble* from *Grætanus* the Emperor, who rebuilt and adorned it. An ancient Inscription here extant saith, *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian* repaired two of its Gates, and gave them new names. This City is now also the Seat of the Parliament of this Province. The Bishops take the Title of Princes of *Grenoble*.

Gresbandan, a Valley of *Dauphine*, lying about the City, and sometimes therefore called by the name of the Province of *Grenoble*, supposed to have been the Country of the *Tricorii* of the Antients. It has had particular Countes of its own, who were the Lords of it in former times.

Griechisch Weissenburgh. See *Belgrade*.

Gignan, a Town in *Provence*, towards *S. Paul de croix Chasteaux* and *Moutelsmar*, two or three Leagues from the *Rhône*: It has a Colledge Church, founded in 1512, and a noble Castle; with the Title of an Earldom, since the year 1550: before which it was a Barony.

Gimsby Magna, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the division of *Lincolney* and the Hundred of *Bradley*, near the Fall of the *Humber* into the Ocean, in a flat and marshy ground. It has a fine large Church, and heretofore a Castle to secure its Haven, at which time it enjoyed a rich trade. But as the former is decay'd, so the other is almost choak'd up. It is honoured with the Privilege of returning two Members to the House of Commons.

East-Gimstred, or *Greenstead*, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Pevensey* Rape, which has the honour of electing two Members of Parliament. The *Assizes* are sometimes kept at it. It is graced with a fair Church, and stands towards the Confines of *Surrey*.

Gripswald, *Virstium*, *Gripiswaldia*, a strong City in *Pomerania* in *Germany*, half a *German* Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, with a very convenient Haven; between *Strafsunde* to the North, and *Wolgast* to the East, over against the Isle of *Rügen*. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but afterwards exempted. In 1456 *Wartslaus*, the ninth Duke of *Pomerania*, founded here an University. After a very long Siege in 1638, it was taken by the *Swedes*: in 1678, it was retaken from them by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in a few days; but the year following, restored to that Crown by the Treaty of *S. German*.

The *Giftons*, *Carni*, *Rheti*, *Grisones*, are a knot of Commonwealths, between the *Alpes*, the Fountains of the *Rhine*, and the *Imn*; [*Oenus*,] who are more properly called the *Alpine* *Rhetians*, because they live within the *Alpes*: on the North and West, they border upon the *Swiss* and *Schwabenland*; on the East upon *Tyrol*; on the South upon the State of *Vence*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The whole Country is Mountainous, and generally barren. This People about 1471, united into one body by a League; and in 1491, they again fixed the former Union, and strengthened it by a perpetual League with the *Swissers*. These are divided into three parts.

First:

First, the *Gisons* properly so called, which the *Germanians* call *Oberpundt*, or the Upper League. The Second is the League of the *Howe of God*, or *Gottespundt*. And the Third is the League of the *Ten Villages*. *Zehen Gerichtspundt*. Their chief Cities are *Bormio*, *Chisovenna*, *Chur*, or *Chovre*, *Meyersfeld*, *Morbegno* and *Sondrio*. The *Rhine* begins first to carry a Boat here.

Grodno, *Grodnas*, a City of Poland in *Lithuania*, in the *Palatinate of Troki*, partly upon an Hill, partly in a Valley; which has a Bridge over the River *Niemen*, upon which it stands; twenty German Miles from *Vilna* to the South-West, and sixty from *Margenburgh* to the East. It was built by King *Stephen* about 1585. In 1655, the *Moscovites* took, and wretchedly harassed it. *Stephen Batorius*, the Founder of it, died here in 1586. The Diets of Poland are often held in this City, and it gives the Title of a Dukedom.

Groeningen, *Groeninga*, one of the Cities belonging to the *United Provinces*; great, populous, rich, very strong, and the Capital of a Province of the same name; having been heretofore the Capital of *Friesland*. It stands upon the small River *Hoorensker*, where it receives the *Damster*; honored with a Bishops See, by Pope *Paul IV.* and with an University, opened here A. D. 1615. It has a strong Castle, which was in vain attacked by the Bishop of *Munster* in 1672. It stands three French Leagues from *Dam* to the West, towards *Leuwaerden*, from which it stands eight Miles to the East. Heretofore a Free Imperial City, but now exempted; and is one of the States united in the *Dutch League*. § *West Groeningerlandt*, the Province belonging to this City, was heretofore a part of *Friesland*. Its present bounds on the North, are the *German Ocean*, and the overflown Shallows; on the West *Friesland*, divided from it by the River *Lavica*; on the South *Overyssel*; and on the East *East-Friesland*, from which it is divided by the vast Lake called *Dollart*. The principal City is *Groeningen*. It was of old subject to the Bishop of *Verecht*, from whom the City revolted, and put it self under the Duke of *Guelderland* in 1515. It submitted also to *Charles V.* in 1536. and under that Family continued till 1594. when it was taken by the Forces of the *United Provinces*, from the *Spaniards*. This Province enjoys the last Voice in the Assemblies of the *States General*.

Green-Land, or *Green-Land*, *Gronia*, called by the *French* *Trrreverte*; by the *Dutch*, *Spissbergen*; is a considerable part of the *Arctick Continent*, which lies more North than *Iceland*. First discovered by *Erius Rufus*, an *Islander*, in 982. After this it was searched, and inhabited towards the Shoars by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. In 1256. *Magnus King of Norway* sent a Royal Navy to reduce the Inhabitants, who had refused to pay him Tribute. But from 1379 all Navigation thither was intermitted, and the Inhabitants heard of no more. The more Southern parts were again discovered about the end of the last Century, by *Martin Forbisher* an *Englishman*, *George Monk* a *Dane*, and others; yet there can very little be said of it remarkable, but its Harbours, frequented by the *Europeans* for Fishing. By several advances in succeeding times, the Land is discovered to deg. 73. of Latitude; whether it be an Island, or a part of the *American*, or any other Continent, is not known. *Hofman* saith, the Inhabitants live on Fish and Fowl; whereas most (I might perhaps say all) that have sailed thither, pretend to have found no other Inhabitants than Wolves, Bears, Foxes, and Deer. Its most Southern Cape is in deg. 66. of Latitude. It has perpetual day during our Summer, and Night during our Winter, and three months longer; for their

Summer lasts only three months and fourteen days. **Grolle**, *Grolle* or *Groenlo*, *Grola*, is a City belonging to the *United Provinces in Guelderland*, in the District of *Zutphen*; little, but well fortified; and seated upon the River *Slinke*. Taken from the *Dutch* by the *Marquess of Spinola* in 1605. Again by the *Dutch* in 1617. By the *French* in 1672. and again deserted in 1674. This City is in the borders of *Westphalia*, and of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, four Leagues from *Zutphen* to the East. There is a Tract written by *Grosius*, entituled, *Obfidio Grolle*.

Gronenburgh. See *Tavaftbuw*.

Grosseto, *Grossetum*, *Rofetum*, a small City in the State of *Siena* in *Italy*, upon the Sea Shoar, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Siena*, and has a Castle that is very strong. It stands about three Miles from the River *Ombrone* to the North-West, near the Lake of *Prila*, (now *di Caffighione*, or *di Buriano*,) and four from *Siena* South. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Rufella*, which stood about two Miles from it.

Grosso, *Ticarium*, a River of *Corfica*, on the South side of the Island.

Groszwerder, an Island of *Prussia*, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*.

Grosberner, or *le Grand Brenner*, that part of the *Alpes* next *Trene*.

Grothaw, *Grothavia*, a small City of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name; under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Breslaw*; from which it is distant seven Miles to the South, and thirteen from *Prague* to the East. The Dukedom of *Grothaw*, is a part of the *Upper Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which has belonged to the Bishoprick of *Breslaw*, from the times of *Priselaus Pogarellus*, Bishop of that Diocese; who bought it of *Boloflaus*, Duke of *Lignitz*, and *Brieg*, and annexed it for ever to this See. It lies between the Dukedom of *Oppelen* to the East, *Monsterberg* to the West, *Brieg* to the North, and *Nieffa* to the South. *Grothaw*, and *Nieffa*, are the principal places in it.

La Grotta de Cani, a pestilential Cavern, near the Lake *Agnano* in *Italy*, four Leagues from *Naples*, towards *Pozzuoli*: call'd likewise the Cavern of *Charon*, from the moreal malignity of the Air and Vapours within it. In 1628. *Kircher* says, he tryed the experiment of letting down a dog into it, which thereupon became as perfectly dead: but taken up, and plunged in the Lake *Agnano*, he revived again. (to 1. *Mund. Subter*.) And from this sort of quality, it comes to bear the name of *de Cani*.

La Grotta di Napoli, *Crypta Neapolitana*, a Road cut a-crofs the foot of the Mountain *Posilipo*, twelve foot deep and broad, and half a League long, in the way betwixt *Naples* and *Pozzuoli* in *Italy*, for the convenience of a shorter Passage from the one to the other. It was the work of *Lucullus*, who employ'd a hundred thousand men about it, and finish'd it in fifteen days.

Gubenhagen, a Castle and Territory in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, towards the Mountains; not far from the River *Leina*; almost five Miles from *Garringen* to the North, and eight from *Goslar* to the South-West, twenty seven from *Bremen* to the South-East. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, the only City in which is *Emberke*, two Miles North of this Castle, which belongs to the Duke of *Brunswick Hannover*.

Gunsinghen, a Town in the Principality of *Haltberstad* in the *Lower Saxony*.

Guadajox, *Salium*, a River of *Andalusia*, which at first was called *Bibora*, or *Viboras*; but taking in the two small Rivulets, of *Tovazo*, and *Salado*, it has the name of *Guadajox*; and falls into the

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Guadalquivir, between *Sevil* and *Cordova*.

Guadalajara, *Guadalaxara*, a City in *New Spain*, which is the Capital of *New Galicia*, and is very considerable; being seated upon the River *Baranja*, and built in 1531, by the *Spaniards*, under whom it is. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico* ever since 1570, (when the See was translated from *Compostella* hither.) and the Seat of the Parliament, or Courts of Justice, of this Province. It is forty Leagues distant from the South Sea, and eighty from *Mexico* to the West: standing in a well watered and fruitful Plain. The Province of *New Galicia*, called of old *Xilisco*, hath the name given it sometimes of *Guadalajara* from this City. § *Guadalajara*, a Town in *New Castile*, the Capital of *Algar*, upon the River *Henares*, four Leagues from *Henares*, [Complutum] to the East, and nine from *Madrid*: it has been called *Carraca*.

Guadalquivir, *Durias*, *Turia*, a River in *Valentia* in *Spain*: it ariseth in *Aragon*, in the Confines of *New Castile*, near the Head of [Tagus] *Tajo*; and running Eastward watereth *Albarazin*, and *Tervel*; then turning South, it entereth the Kingdom of *Valentia*; and by the Capital City of it falls into the Bay of *Valentia*, over against *Majorca*.

Guadalentin, *Chrysius*, *Terebi*, a River of *Spain*; which ariseth in *Granada*, near *Guadix*; and watering *Baeza*, *Lorca*, and *Almaceren*, falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, seven Miles South of *Cartagena*, in the Kingdom of *Murcia*.

Guadalete, *Letbes*, a River of *Andalusia*, which watereth *Zahara*, *Villa Martin*, *Bornos*, *Arco*, and *Xerez*; and ends in the Bay of *Cadix*.

Guadeloupe, or *Guadeloupe*, *Aqua Lupia*, an Island in *America*, which is one of the greatest of the *Antilles*; and has been in the hands of the *French* ever since 1627. There are in it many Plantations, or Colonies, and Castles; the Island being sixty Miles in compass, very fruitful in Sugars, and well watered and peopled. It lies in Long. 31 S. Nor. Lat. 19. 10. to the North-West of *Barbadoes*, betwixt *Dominico* and *Margalante*. And is the third Island from the Northward of the *Caribbes* or *Antilles*.

Guadalquivir, *Bera*, *Tarsessus*, one of the greatest Rivers in *Spain*; called *Bera* by *Mela*; *Tarsessus* by *Strabo*. And now *Guadalquivir*, by an *Arabick* Word, which signifies the great River or Water. It ariseth from Mount *Carzoria*, in the Forest of *Segura* in *New Castile*, in the Confines of *Granada* and *Murcia*; six Leagues from *Baeza* to the North; and being augmented with the River *Borosa*, it runneth Westward through *Andalusia*; and a little above *Andujar*, takes in from the North *Guadalimar*; and beneath it, *Frio* from the South; *Guadiel* and *Herumbiar* from the North; and passing *Admuz*, with the addition of *Arjona* and *Porcuna*, it entereth *Cordova*; then taking in *Cazer*, and some other small Rivers, it passeth to *Palma*; where it receives the *Xeni* [*Singylu*]; and so hasteth to *Sevil*, *Hispalis*; beneath which it takes in the *Guadimar*; and bending Southward, entereth the Ocean, five Leagues beneath *Sevil*. The Mouth of it is called *la Marefina*. Heretofore it had another Mouth, but that lying more Southward, is long since stopped up. Beneath *Sevil* it makes three or four small Islands, not worth any further notice.

Guadalquivireto, *Saduca*, a River of *Granada*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Malaga*.

Guadaxent, more commonly called *Xeni*. See *Guadalquivir*, and *Xeni*.

Guadel, a Town and Port upon the Gulph of *Ormus*, in the Province of *Kherman* in *Persia*.

Guadiana, *Anas*, a River in *Spain*, which is one of the greatest; its present Name is compounded of the *Arabick* Word *Guadi*, which signifies a River;

and *Anas*, its ancient Name. It ariseth in *New Castile*, out of the Fens or Marsh... called *Las Lagunas de Guadiana*; not above two Miles above the Town, *Villa Nueva de los Infantes*: being dismissed from these Marshes, and improved by the *Bojdera*; it buries it self for a League under the Earth; and near *Villabarta* breaks out again, five Leagues beneath *Catrona*; declining Westward. (tho with great winding) and taking in *Bullaque*, *Estena*, *Guadarangue*; and out of *Estremadura*, *Guadalupo*, and *Zuya*; it watereth *Merida*; then *Badajoz*, or *Badajos*. [Pax Augusta,] where it entereth *Portugal*; and declining to the South, visits *Ovencas*; and having parted *Algarvia* to the North, from *Andalusia* on the South, it entereth the Ocean at *Ayamonte*; seventeen Spanish Miles West of *Guadalquivir*. This River is at present said not to bury it self in the Earth, as is reported heretofore, by all the *Spaniards* who have mentioned it. *Baudrand*.

Guadiaro, *Chrysius*, *Barbesola*. See *Guadalentin*. Others say it is *Guadalajara*, between *Estropona* to the North-East, and *Castel de la Lucena* to the West, just by the Eastern Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*.

Guadilbarbar, *Rubricacus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*; called *Jadog*, or *Ladog* by others: It falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Guadix, *Guadecium*, *Accs*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*. Seated at the Foot of a Mountain, by the River *Farles*, or *Guadilenta*, and the Fountains of *Segura*; ten Leagues from *Faen* to the South-East, nine from *Granada* to the North-East, and seventeen from *Almeria* to the North. This City was taken from the *Moors* in 1489, and is now in a declining State, tho once a celebrated *Roman Colony*.

Guatra, a Province of *Paraguay*, in *South America*, under the *Spaniards*; between the South part of *Brazil* to the East, *Parana* to the South, and *Paraguay Propria* to the West; the chief City had heretofore the same Name, but is now ruined.

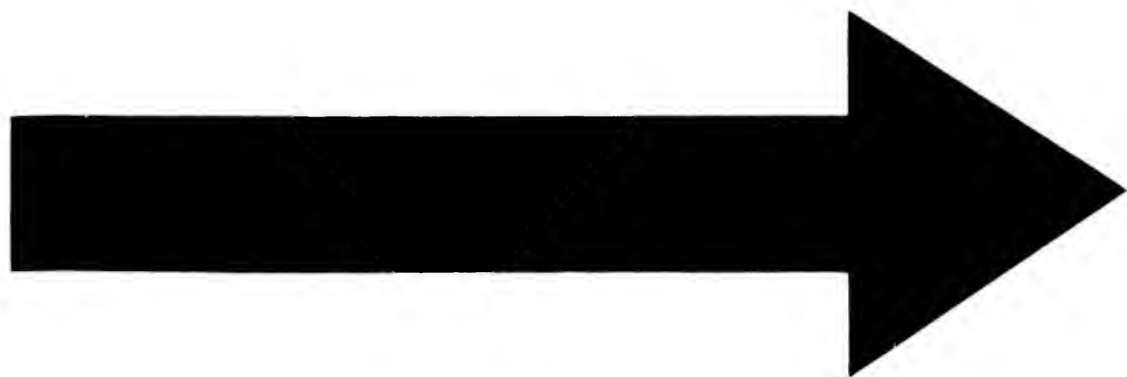
Guata, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigeria*, towards the *Atlantic Ocean*; it has the Delarts of *Zimbabua* on the North, on the East the Kingdom of *Tomburum*, and on the South that of *Genchoa*. The King of *Tombur* conquered this Country in 1526; and afterwards return'd it to its own Prince, upon Conditions of his paying Tribute to *Tombur*. It is but a barren place, affording little Provision, no Barley, Rice, or *Hirvi*, and plenty only of *Dace*. The principal City is of the same name: Whether the *Barbary Merchants* used formerly to traffick for Brags, Silver and Gold: but now the Commerce has passed thence to *Gaoga* and *Tombur*. The other chief City in it is *Hoden*.

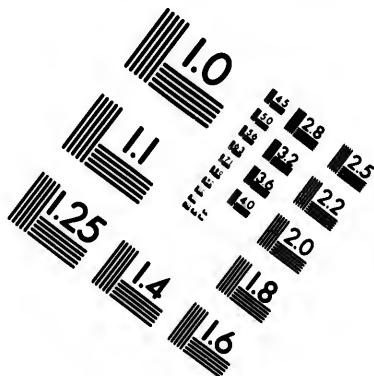
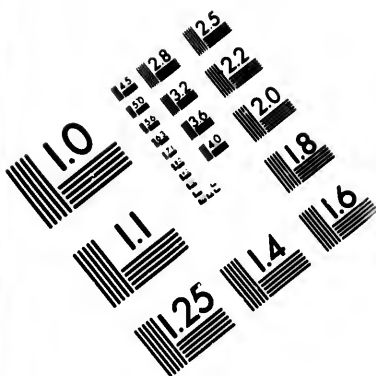
Gualentzamoze, the *Caspian Sea*.

Gualgas, *Ganges*.

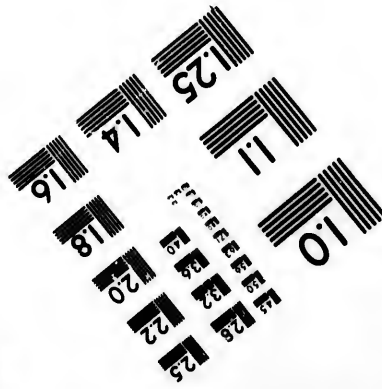
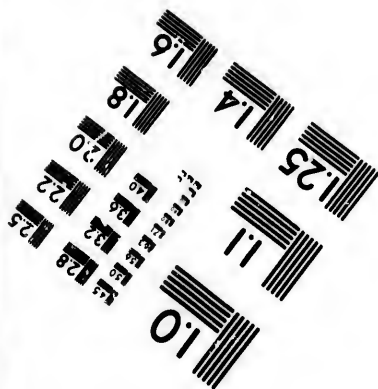
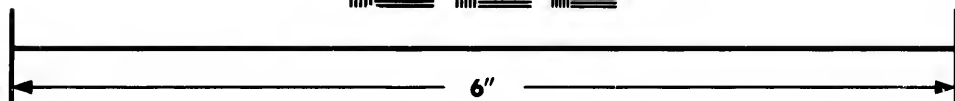
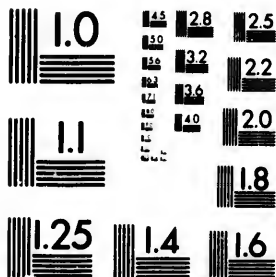
Guatba or *Beni-Gualida*, a rich and fruitful Mountain in the Province of *Errif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*; inhabited by sixty good Villages, out of which they can draw six thousand effective men, who with the great difficulty of the Avenues are a considerable defence against a Conquest. They pay a small Tribute for the liberty of going to *Fez*; but otherwise are exempted from Taxes; and by a Privilege confirm'd to them by the Kings of *Fez*, at every new Succession, their Country is an inviolable *Asylum* for Criminals that retire to it.

Guamanga, otherwise called *S. Juan de la Vittoria*, a City in *Peru*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*, and the Capital of a Province; in a good Air, a fruitful Soil, (full of Mines of divers Metals) the Seat of a Governour, adorn'd with many Convents and Churches well built, sixty Leagues from





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from *Lima*. The *Spaniards* reckon about thirty thousand persons in the Province, that pay Taxes.

Guanañani, or *St. Salvador*, an Island of North America; one of the *Lucayes*, between *Florida* and *Hispaniola*; which has a safe and a large Haven; and was the first spot of American Ground which *Columbus* discovered on *Thursday*, October 11. 1492. By him called *S. Salvador*, because his finding it that day saved his Life; the *Spaniards* having otherwise resolved to have slain him. In the midst of it there is a Lake, five Leagues in circuit. The Soil is good Pasture; and it was heretofore well peopled with the *Natives*, before the *Spaniards* murdered a great part of them, and carried away the rest to the *Terra firma* to work in the Mines of Gold.

Guancabelica, otherwise known by the Name of *El Asiento de Oropeza*, are the famous Quick-Silver Mines in *Peru*; near the City *Oropeza*, and nine or ten Leagues from *S. Juan de la Victoria*. Out of which they yearly extract about a Million of Pounds in weight of the Metal; and the Sum of forty thousand Ducats thence accrues, besides other Emoluments, to the Treasures of the King of *Spain*. The *Spaniards* first discovered them in 1566.

Guanser, *Zalacus*, a Mountain of *Mauritania Caesariensis*, now the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*.

Guarda, *Guardia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lisbon*; between *Cauria*, *Coria*, and *Limagio*, fourteen Miles from either, eleven from *Pseu*. The See was translated thither from the *Igadita* of the Ancients, which had been a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Braga*.

Guardaba, and *Guardafium*, *Aromasa*, a City and Promontory in *Aethiopia*, at the Entrance of the *Red-Sea*; where the most Eastern Part of the Kingdom of *Adel* now is; over against *Arabia Felix*, and the Isle of *Zocchora*. This is the most Eastern Cape of all the Continent of *Africa*.

Guardia, *Siga*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Guardia, *Sela*, a River on the West of the *Morrea*, now *Sellei*, over against *Zant*.

Guardia *Alfereis* or *Alfense*, *Guardia Aferia*, an Episcopal City in the County of *Molise*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Benevento*.

Guardiano, *Lotoa*, *Letota*, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, on the South of *Candia* or *Crete*.

Guargala, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida*, between *Gademessa* to the East, and *Tegottina* to the West, towards the Mountains of *Zabara*.

Guascogna. See *Gascogne*.

Guastalla, *Guastallium*, *Vastalla*, *Guastalla*, a Town upon the *Po* in *Lombardy*, in the States of the Duke of *Mantua*; at which Pope *Paschal II.* celebrated a Council in 1106. It has the Honor to give the Title of a Duke.

Guatemala, a large Government and Province in *New Spain*. The principal City of which (being of the same Name, *S. Jago de Guatemala*) is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*. The seat of the Parliament; and in 1628, by *Philip IV.* made an University. This City was built in 1524, in a Valley, near the River *Matataia*, not far from a burning Mountain, from whence there issued such a Deluge of Fire, Water, and Stones in 1541, as overturned a great part of the Houses in it; thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, three hundred from *Mexico* to the South-East. The Government of *Guatemala* reaches from the Province of *Chiapa*, as far as to the Straights of *Panama*; including in that extent the Provinces of *Vera-Paz*, *Soconusco*, *Guatemala* properly so called (of which *S. Jago* aforesaid is the Ca-

pital), *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, *Costaricca*, and *Vera-gua*. In the *Indian* Language it is *Quatemalla*. There is plenty of Corn, Cotton, Maze, and good Pastourage; of Hills, Forreits, and Rivers; but the Air not commended for Healthfulness; and they make Salt with great Difficulty.

Guattaro, *Bastarus*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Guaxaca, a Province in *New Spain*, in the North America, the Capital whereof is *Antequera*. It lies betwixt the two North and South Seas, with the Provinces of *Tlafcala* to the West, and *Chiapa* to the East; enjoying a healthy Climate, and yielding plenty of Corn, Maze, Cacao, Cochineal, Silk, Fruits, with Mines of Gold, &c. There are about three hundred and fifty Borough Town, and as many Villages, an hundred and sixty Convents, and divers Ecclesiastical Colleges established in it. *Ferdinand Cortez* made the Conquest of it; to whom the Valley of *Guaxaca* gave the Title of *Marquis del Valle*.

Guayaquil, a Sea-Port Town in the North of *Peru*, upon the *Pacific* Ocean, or South Sea; which has a large Haven, and lies over against the Isle of *Puna*; the River that washeth it is called by the same Name.

Gubel-Naman, a Sultany or petty Kingdom in *Arabia Felix*, towards the *Arabian* Sea, near *Barbach*; with a City of the same Name.

Guben, a strong Town, well fortified, in the *Lower Lufaria* in *Germany*, upon the River *Neisse*. It is one of the principal Places in the Province of *Lufaria*.

Guber, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, between *Guana* to the South, the River *Niger* to the North, and the Lake of *Guardia* to the East; with a City, its Capital, of the same Name. It is a well peopled Country, and the Kings of it are absolute.

Gubio, or *Gubbio*, *Eugubium*, a small City in the State of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands at the Foot of the *Apennine*, near the Mountains of the River *Chiasius*, in the Confines of the Marquisate of *Anconitana*; twenty six Miles from *Urbino* to the South, and sixty from *Ancona* to the West; called *Eugubio* in the later Maps.

Guchens, a great City and Territory in the Province of *Quangsi* in *China*, extending their Jurisdiction over nine other Cities. It is one of the Keys of the Province, and being seated at the Confluence of divers Rivers with the *Taking*, has made it self a famous Place for Commerce. Out of the Mountains in this Territory they draw *Vertigilion*.

Guaguare. See *Merici*.

Guaycoo, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Honan*, in the North-East of the Kingdom of *China*.

Guelderland. See *Gelderlands*.

Guenga, a River in *India*, within *Ganges*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Decan*, towards Mount *Gara*; and flowing through the Kingdom of *Orisia*, disburthens it self into the Bay of *Bengala*. It is called by the *Portugues*, *Ganga*.

Guerrande, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, in the County of *Nantes*, towards the Shoars of the Bay of *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Loyre* and *Udaine*; where are great Works for the making Salt. It stands fourteen Miles from *Nantes* to the West; and was once called *Aula Rivariaca*.

Guerta, a River of *Spain*.

Gueret, *Gueretum*, a City of *France*, in *la Marche* the *Upper* (whereof it is the Capital), upon the River *Crufe*; twelve Leagues from *Limoges* to the East, and twenty two from *Bombon* to the West; others write it *Garallum*.

Gweler,

✓ **Guefer.** *Seleucia*, the same with *Bagdat*.

✓ **Guetaria.** *Monsia*, a Town in *Guipuscoa*.

✓ **Guetia Opta**, a City in *New Castle*, seated in a Plain, twenty Miles from *Toledo*.

✓ **Guharan**. See *Oran*, which is the same.

✓ **Guiana.** *Guiana*, a large Country in South America, sometimes written *Guiana*; it is bounded on the East and North by the *Atlantic* Ocean, or the North Sea; on the West by the *Terra Firma*, on the South by *Brasil* and the Lake of *Parimio*. This Country has, for thirty Years last past, been inhabited by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*. The two Nations of the *Indians*, called *Caribes* and *Galibes*, (besides others) possess nevertheless the far greater part of it; who used to War formerly with Arms all made of Gold, of which this County afforded such abundance, that the *Spaniards* at the first gave it the name of *El Dorado*.

✓ **Gute, Guetta, Gutta**, a River in *Burgundy*.

✓ **Guenne.** *Aquitania*, (in *Pliny Armerica*.) a Province, and Dukedom in *France*; bounded on the North with *Xaintoigne*, from which it is parted by the River *Dordonne*; on the South with *Gascogne*; on the East with *Persgore*, and on the West with the *Aquitanic* Ocean, from the *Pyrenean* Hills to the River of *Bordeaux*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Wine; the first of which is usually transported into *Spain*, and the latter into the Northern Countries. The People are of a different both Stature and Humour from the rest of *France*; which is not much to be wondered at, considering the *English* Nation for three hundred years together, were possess'd of this Country. See *Gascogne*. The principal Rivers of it are the *Garonne* and the *Dordonne*, which meet at *Restrade*, and in one Channel fall into the Ocean. The chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, *Batonne*, and *Dax* or *D'Acs*. *Guenne* is thought to be but a Corruption of *Aquitania*, which was the *Roman* Name for it, (then) enlarged to a far greater Extent.

✓ **Gutlan**, or *Gutlan*, the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

✓ **Gutlford**, the Capital Town of the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Woking*, which returns two Members to the *House of Commons*. It is pleasantly situated upon the River *Wey*, containing three Parishes; well frequented, accommodated, and handsome. The *Saxon* Kings had a Royal Manſion here, in whose time it was a Place of greater Extent. The Ruins of a large old Castle, near the River, remain yet to be seen. In the year 1660. King *Charles II.* created *Elizabeth* Viscountess of *Kintimalky* in *Ireland*, Countess of this Place for her Life. In 1674. the Title of Earl of *Guilford*, was granted by the same King, to *John Maitland*, the late Duke of *Laurerdale* in *Scotland*. After whom, the late Lord *Francis North* received the Title of Baron *Guilford*, from the same King also.

✓ **Gutllatin, Gistopolis**, a Town in *Hainault*, which has a Monastery belonging to it: Taken by the *French* in 1654. and retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1656.

✓ **Gutmaranes, Catralusses, Vimarannus, Egita, Aradica**, once a City; and frequently mentioned as such; now a small Village in *Entre Douro e Minho* in *Portugal*; three Leagues from *Braga* towards the East. This was the Place where *S. Damasus*, one of the ancient Popes, was born.

✓ **Guinee, Guinea**, a very great Country on the Western Shoars of *Africa*, which by the *Portuguese* (the first Discoverers of it) is divided into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper *Guinee* is bounded with *Nigeria* on the North, the *Atlantic* Ocean on the South; and has the Kingdom of *Congo* on the East; and the Mountains of *Leon* on the West. It is a very fruitful Country, in Gold, Ivory, Sugar,

Cotton, Rice, &c. of a great Extent from East to West; and much frequented by the *European* Ships. It is divided into three Parts; *Guinee*, properly so called, which lies in the middle; *Malgueta*, which lies to the West; and the Kingdom of *Beni*, which lies to the East. *Guinee*, properly so called, is a very large Country in *Africa*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean; between *Malgueta* to the West (from which it is separated by the Cape of *Palmes*) and the Kingdom of *Beni* to the East, from which it is divided by the River *de la Volta*. It is divided into *la Cofte d'or*, (which lies East between the Rivers *Asien* and *la Volta*.) and *la Cofte des Dents*, which lies West between the Cape of *Palmes* and the River *Asien*, by which it is parted from the former. On the *Cofte d'or* are many Castles belonging to the *English*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, and *Hollanders*. This Country was discovered in 1365. by the *French*, as is pretended. *Baudrand*. But in the difmal Wars between the *English* and *French*, under *Charles VI.* and *VII.* they were forc'd to omit the Prosecution of this Navigation *Hofman*. It is much more probable, and better attested, that it was discovered in 1452. by *Henry Duke of Vefco*, Son of *John I.* King of *Portugal*. But then the *Spaniards*, in 1477. pursued this Discovery, and till 1479. excluded the first Discoverers, who regaining the Trade in the Island of *S. George*, built the strong Fort or Town of *Mina*, in 1486. to secure their Trade there for the future, and command all the rest of this Coast: Which was the first Place built by the *Europeans* on this Coast.

✓ **New-Guinee**, this Country has not been hitherto so far discovered, as that we know whether it be an Island or a Part of the Continent of the *Terra Australis*. It is separated from *Terra de Papua*, (which lies East of *Ceram* and *Giolo* in the *East Indies*, in 51 deg. of Southern Lat.) by a narrow Strait of the Sea.

✓ **Guinegat**, a small Town in *Artois*, made famous by a great Defeat of the *French* Forces, by the *Flemishians*, in 1479. by which *Victory Maximilian* the Emperor (then married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles the Hardy*, the last Duke of *Burgundy*) recovered *Tourney* out of the Hands of the *French*, and settled the *Low-Countries* in the Houle of *Austria*. It lies three *French* Miles from *S. Omar* to the South, the same from *Reuzy* to the East, and two from *Ayre* to the West.

✓ **Guines**, a fine Town, two Miles East of *Calais*, and the Capital of a County of the same Name; having *Boulonois* on the South and East, *Terre d'Oye* on the North, and the *German* Sea or Straights of *Calais* on the East. This County was of old a Part of *Boulonois*, and the Town belonged then to *Picardy*. King *Edward III.* of *England* possessed himself of both in 1351. to whom afterwards they were confirmed by a Treaty in 1360. And in the Reign of *Charles VI.* of *France*, lost again to that Crown.

✓ **Guipuscoa, Ipuscoa**, now a Province, but once a Kingdom in *Spain*. In the middle Times annexed to the Kingdom of *Navar*, but now separated from it, and united to *Biscay*: By which it is bounded on the West, on the South it has *Alava*, on the North the Bay of *Biscay*, and the Kingdom of *Navar* on the East. The principal Cities in it are *Tolosa*, which is the Capital, *S. Sebastian*, and *Foncearbie*. It is about thirty six Miles in Compass; anciently peopled by the *Gantabri*, a hardy and a valiant People. This Country was wrested from the Crown of *Navar* in 1079. by *Alphonſus I.* King of *Castile*, but it was restored again, and continued under that Crown till 1200. when it revolted to *Castile* again, and ever since it has been united to *Biscay*.

Guit, *Dirus* a River of *Mauritania*.

Guisé, *Guisa*, *Guisia*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, in the Territory of *Tierache*, which has a Castle seated upon the River *Oise*, in the Confines of *Hainault*; nine Miles from *Cambray* to the South, five from *la Fere* to the North-East, and about seventeen from *Amiens* to the East. This Town was besieged by the *Spaniards*, without any Success, in 1650. But that which made it most remarkable, was the Dukes of *Guisé*, who in former times had a very great Hand in all the Affairs of *France*, from the Reign of *Francis I.* to that of *Henry IV.* This Family was a Branch of the House of *Lorraine*; advanced by *Francis I.* in 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guisé* (which was their Inheritance) to Dukes of the same Place. The first thus raised was *Claude*, the Son of *Renae II.* He had eight Sons, of which were *Francis Duke of Guise*, *Claudius Duke of Aumale*, and *Renatus Marquis of Elbeove*. *Francis* became very famous by his defence of *Metz*, against *Charles V.* and his surprizing *Calais* from the *English*. He was assassinated in 1553. being the Father of *Henry Duke of Guise*, and *Charles Duke of Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making himself Head of the *Holy League* against *Henry III.* of *France*, was slain in the States of *Blais* by the Order of that Prince in 1588. and his Elegy is written by the Eloquent *M. de Balsac*. *Charles*, the other Brother, took up Arms against *Henry III.* and continued them against *Henry IV.* till at last in 1594. he was forced to submit to that Victorious Prince. *Charles* the Son of *Henry*, succeeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of *Henry II.* who has been famous of later Times, being chosen King of *Naples*, though the *Spaniards* shortly ousted him.

Gullich, *Zuliacum*, a City of *Germany*, mention'd as such by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus*, called now by the *French Juliers*, by the *Germani Gultock*, by the *Italians Giuliers*. It is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Juliers*; seated upon the River *Roor* or *Roure*, which falls into the *Maas* at *Roermonde*; and has a strong square Castle; often taken and retaken of latter times, till in 1650. it was put by the *Spaniards* into the Hands of the Duke of *Newburg*. It lies sixteen Miles from *Cologn* to the West, seven from *Maeftrecht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the North-East. See *Juliers*.

Guns, *Sabaria*, a River of the *Lower Hungary*, which riseth in *Austria*, and falls into the River *Rab*: The *Hungarians* call it *Benges*.

Guntz, *Guntia*, a River in *Schwaben*, which gives Name to *Guntzburg*, in the Marquise of *Burgow*; fourteen Miles from *Kempfen* to the North, and thirty nine from *Aufpurg*. This River falls into the *Danube* three Miles below *Ulm*.

Guplo, a small Lake in the Palatinate of *Brest* in *Poland*.

Gurck, *Gurcum*, a City in *Cariuthia*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*: It stands upon a River of the same Name, which a little lower falls into the *Olexe*; six Miles from *Villaeb* to the North, and about five from *Clagenfurt*; a little East of which the River *Gurk* falls into the *Danube*. This Bishoprick was instituted by one of the Archbishops of *Salzburg*, in 1073. who referred to himself and his Successors the Election and Investiture of the Bishops of this See, taking the Oath of Fealty from them: But now by Agreement with *Ferdinand I.* the Emperor chuseth twice together, then the Bishop of *Salzburg* the third time, and so by turns, as often as this See becomes vacant; though this Bishop is no Member of the Empire, nor has any Vote in the *Diet*, as all those which were Founded by the Emperors of *Germany* have.

Gureigura, or *Guregra*, an inhabited Mountain

towards the *Atlas*, in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*; thirteen Leagues from the City *Fex*; affording Corn and Cattle in plenty. There are divers large Villages upon it, which stand in no need of Walls or Castles to defend them; and the Difficulty of the Avenues is a sufficient Security.

Gurgian, the *Caspian Sea*.

Gurgistan. See *Georgia*.

Gustrow, *Gustrovium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which is the Seat of a Duke, who has here a very splendid Castle: It stands seven German Miles from *Wismar* to the East, four from *Rostock* to the South, three from *Dobbertin* to the North, and about seven from the Shores of the *Baltick Sea* to the South. The Duke of *Gustrow* has under him *Rostock*, and the greatest part of the Territory of *Walden* also; but *Gustrow* is his principal City.

Gutkow or *Gutzkow*, *Gutkovia*, is a Town of the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the River *Pene*, which a little lower falls into the *Gross Haff*, and the *Baltick Sea*. It stands 14 Miles from *Gustrow* to the East, 3 from *Gripwald* to the South, and 4 from *Wolyast* to the South-West. This is the Capital of a Marquise, which takes its Name from this Town; and lies between the Dukedom of *Steerin* to the East and the Dominion of *Barat* to the West, and the *Baltick Sea* to the North: To it belongs *Gripwald* and *Gutkow*: they are all of them, together with *Steerin*, under the King of *Sweden*, who by a Treaty in 1676. regained them from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who had seized them in a War a little before.

Guy-Cliff, a very delightful Cliff, amongst Groves and little Streams, near *Warwick*; so called from the Famous *Guy Earl of Warwick*, who retired hither from his Valiant Actions to a Life of Solitude, and built a Chappel in which he was buried.

Guyddil, the *Scotch and Irish*.

Guzerate, *Gedrofia*, *Guzarata*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, in the Cape of *Malabar*, to the East of the Kingdom of *Deccan*; which had heretofore Kings of its own, but is now under the Great *Mogul*; whose *Viceroy* lives in extraordinary State at *Amadab*: often also called the Kingdom of *Cambasia*, from *Cambasia* its capital City, under which word there is a further Account of it: I shall here add, that *Sultan Mameer* Prince of this Country, dying about 1545. left the Tuition of his Son to one of his great Men; who being envied and hated by his Country-men, and his Prince (though of Age then) not being able to protect him, he in 1565. called in *Ecbar*, the great *Mogul*, who took Possession of this Kingdom, and ruined the King and his Tutor together with the discontented Party. It is the pleasantest Province in all *Indostan*, ever green: Its Sea-Ports are *Surat*, and *Cambaya*, which last is the best in the *Indies*.

Gwiz, *Wage*, a River in *Wales*, which falleth into the *Severn* at *Chepstow*, after it hath passed by *Monmouth*.

Gwidy, *Velis*, the Isle of *Wigbe*.

Gwineth, *Venedocia*, *North-Wales*.

Gyphozn, *Gyphornia*, a Town of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, under the Duke of *Zell*; three Miles from *Brunswick* to the North, and five from *Zell* to the East; upon the River *Aller*.

Gyll, *Anfoba*, a River of *Ireland* which falls into the Bay of *Galloway* in *Conaught*.

Gyngisch, *Gemadium*, *Comadium*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*, called *Chanad* by the *Hungarians*, and *Gyngisch* by the *Germani*: It is the Head of a County of the same Name; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Colecza*: Upon the River *Merisob*, which passing from the *Carpathian Hills* quite through *Transylvania*, and by *Lippe*, a little lower than this City falls into the *Tyssa*, over against *Segedin*; from which

which this City stands about three Miles to the East : it was in the hands of the Turks till 1676. but is now in the Possession of the Emperor.

Gymnosophistæ, the ancient Philosophers of India, whose Memory is preserved in History with great honour : they first taught us the placing of true felicity in Speculation, Sense and Vertue, accompanied with a solid Contempt of *Fortune's* favours. The Greeks received several Doctrines from them ; and particularly the *Metempsychosis*, to which, the Indians to this day, as formerly, are strictly addicted. Of these Philosophers, the *Brachmanes* made one principal Sect. And sons : applied themselves to give Counsel to Princes and Magistrates, some to contemplate the Works of Nature in solitary places.

H A.

Habas, that part of *Æthiopia*, which lies next *Egypt*. See *Æthiopia*.

Habes, Eleutherus, a River on the West of *Sicily*, which falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, eight Miles from *Palermo*.

Habaynacht, the great River *Indus*.

Hackbar, Arfanarium, a Promontory of *Africa*.

Haderleben, a City in South *Friesland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, towards the *Baltick Sea*, and the Island of *Fionia*, which has a very large Haven. It lies between *Kalding* and *Apenrad*, about four German Miles from either ; the same distance from *Fionia* to the West, and seven from *Flensburg* to the North. This City was built by *John Duke of Holstein* ; but is now under the King of *Denmark*, though often taken and lost by the *Suedes*, in their Wars with the *Danes*. *Frederick III.* was born here *March 28. 1609.*

Hadleigh, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk* and the Hundred of *Cosford*, upon the River *Breson*.

Harlem, *Harlemum*, the Capital of the Territory of *Nemmerlands in West-Friseland*, upon the River [*Spara*] *Pustens Vaers*; three Miles from *Amsterdam* to the West, and four from *Alckmar* to the South ; between the Lake called *Haerlem-meer*, and the Sea. Made a Bishop See by *Pope Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Utrecht*, in 1559. but this See was not long liv'd, the *Hollanders* revolting soon after from *Spain*. As this City was one of the first that ejected the *Spaniards*, so it was the first that felt the heat of their fury : *Frederick* Son of the *Duke de Alva*, being sent with an Army in 1573. to reduce it : which proved a long and bloody Siege eight Months. This Siege was made the more memorable by a Naval Victory obtained by sixty *Spanissh* Ships, over an hundred *Dutch* ones, which forced the City to surrender : as also by the Cruelty the *Spaniards* used after they got the Place ; putting two thousand Persons to the Sword, under pretence they came from other Towns, though they had given their Oath to bear Arms no more : and having in the Siege defaced the Sacred Images, therefore they were put to death, not as *Harlemers*, but as *Sacrilegious Persons*. This was the last of the Actions of the *Duke of Alva* ; being soon after recalled. This City was built (as is supposed) by *Onesius*, a Noble Man, from whom it had its Name. Others say, by the *Frislanders*, about 506. It is supposed too, that here the *Art of Printing* was first invented. But whoever founded, or has since improved it, it is now a great, populous, rich, well fortified City, in a healthful Air ; which has about it pleasant Meadows, and an adorning Wood. It was in the time of *L. Guicciardin*, one of the biggest Cities in *Holland* ; making yearly ten and twelve thousand Pieces of Cloth ; from which

Trade, it may be judged to have had its greatest increase.

Hafern, the *Sothern*. See *Sothern*.

Hag, a Town and County in the Empire, in *Bavaria*.

Hague, Haga Comitæ, the pleasantest and greatest Village in *Christendom* ; seated within one Mile of the *German Ocean* ; between *Leiden* to the North, and the Mouth of the *Mees* to the South ; four German Miles from *Rotterdam* to the West, and seven from *Amsterdam* to the South West. The usual Residence of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the Council of the *United Provinces* ; in which the Earls of *Holland* had heretofore a stately Palace. The *Dutch* call it *Staten Hague* ; the *English* the *Hague* ; the *French* *La Haye*. The *Hollanders* would never fortifie it, out of a Vanity they have, to be Masters of the Noblest Village in *Christendom* ; but they have narrowly escaped the paying dear for this Boast ; the Town having been in danger of being surprized both by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The *Hage* or *Hag*, in the *German*, signifies an Houle.

Hagenaw, Hagenia, Hageno, a City in the *Lower Alsacia*, upon the Rivers [*Maera*] *Moterbrun*, and [*Sorna*] *Sorr*, united : first walled in 1164. by *Frederick Enobarbus* the Emperor ; who built here an Imperial Palace, and made it a Free and Imperial City. It is now one of the Imperial Villages : and was heretofore under the Protection of the House of *Austria* ; but by the Peace of *Munster*, it came under the King of *France*. In 1675. it was in vain besieged by the *Austrian* Forces : yet soon after, all its Fortifications were slighted by the *French* ; and thereupon it suffered very much in the last *German War*. This City stands two Miles West of the *Rhine*, and four from *Strasbourg* to the North : and is now repairing.

Landt bog von Hagenaw, or the *Bailiwick of Hagenaw*, is almost included in *Alsacia* : also called the *Prefecture of the Ten Imperial Cities* ; because there are so many in it ; viz. *Hagenaw, Colmar, Schelstra, Wissemburg, Landaw*, the Upper *Ehenheim, Rolsheim, Munster in Grogriensbach, Kaisersberg*, and *Twebeim*, with their dependents. *Mulhuiss* in *Sungaw*, belonged also once to this *Bailiwick*, which is now one of the *Swiss* Cantons. This *Bailiwick* was mortgaged to the Elector *Palatine* ; by *Sigismund* the Emperour, for fifty thousand *Florens*. *Ferdinand I.* paid the Debt, and united it to the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, in 1558. And in 1648. by the Peace of *Munster*, it was resigned with all its Dependences to the *French*, who are still possessed of it.

Hailbrun, or *Hailbrun, Heilbron, Alifum, fons Salutis, Hailbruma*, a German City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the River *Necker* ; in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg* ; called by this Name, by reason of the great plenty of Medicinal Springs it has. Made a Free Imperial City, by *Frederick II.* in 1240. when it was also first walled : it is still a Free City, and lies two Miles from *Wimfen* to the South ; eight from *Spira* to the East. Here is a Stone Bridge over the *Necker*.

Hainburg. See *Haynburg*.

Hainault, Hamonia, one of the greatest Provinces in the *Low-Countries* ; called by the *French* *Haynaut* ; by the *Germans* *Henegow* ; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians* *Hamonia* ; taking its Name from a small River. Heretofore much less, than now ; containing only the Eastern part of this Province ; the Western being a distinct Earldom, by the Name of *Valenciennes* ; but this has for some Ages been annexed to *Hainault* and comprehended in it. This Province has on the East *Brabant, Namur*, and *Liege* ; on the North the *Imperial Flanders*, or the County of *Alost* ;

on the West *Flandria Gallica*; and on the South *Picardy*. It is watered by the *Schelde* and the *Hajne*. First it served under its own Counts or Earls. The last Countess of which, was dispossessed by force, by Philip Duke of Burgundy, in 1438. So it became united to the rest of the Provinces: but the greatest part of it, is now subjected to the *French*; viz. *Valenciennes*, *Maubeuge*, *Landrecies*, *Bouchaine*, *Quefnoy*, *Ostervans*, and the Territory between the *Maes* and the *Sambre*: the City of *Mons* being *An*. 1691. taken by the *French*.

Hatr, a Desert in *Lybia*, in the Kingdom of *Targa*, on the South side toward's *Nigritia*; one hundred Miles in length: between the Deserts of *Igni* to the East, and the Kingdom of *Zuenzig* to the West.

Hautne, *Hania*, a very small River in *Hainault*, which gives Name to the whole Province: it ariseth near *Bincha* in this Province; and dividing it into two parts, watereth *Mons*, takes in *Trulla*, and at *Conde* falls into the *Schelde*.

Halapia, *Mesopotamia*.

Halar, *Halara*, a City in *Island*, on the North side, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*: it has no Walls, nor any great number of Inhabitants; but stands by the Bay of *Skagaford*, and is under the King of *Denmark* as King of *Norway*.

Halberstadt, *Phoenarium*, *Halberstatum*, is a German City in the *Lower Saxony*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Meruz*; being substituted in the Head of *Salisstad*, in 819. The Capital also of a Principality, which has its Name from it: it stands upon the River *Harbsem*, seven Miles from *Magdeburg* to the West, and from *Brunswick* to the South. Heretofore an Imperial Free Town; but being exempt, it fell under the Dominion of its own Bishop; till by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or *Munster*, this Bishoprick was changed into a Principality, and given to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The Bishop of this Diocese embraced the *Augustine* Confession in 1586.

The Principality of *Halberstadt*, is a small Territory granted by *Charles the Great*, who founded it, to the Bishoprick; but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It is bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, and *Brunswick*; on the South by the Principality of *Anhalt*; and lies from East to West about nine German Miles. The Capital of it is *Halberstadt*.

Halsfax, a Corporation in the County of *York*, upon the River *Calder*, seated upon the steep descent of an Hill, and extended from East to West (which of old was called *Horton*.) It is a very populous, rich Town; having in it eleven Chapels, whereof two are Parishes; and about twelve thousand inhabitants. Placed in a barren Soil: but the Inhabitants have by their Industry in Clothing, and other Manufactures so supplied their Defects, that none are richer or better supplied, than they. *Charles II* and King *James II* successively added to the Honour of this Place, when they created *George Savile* Baron of *Eyland*, Viscount and Marquis of *Halsfax*; who is still living.

Halenberg, a part of Mount *Kalenberg*, which begins in the *Lower Austria*, at the *Danube*, and runs to the South as far as the *Drave*; whereof this branch parts *Hungary* from *Serria* and *Carnthia*.

Halep, or *Halippo*. See *Alippo*.

Halesworth, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Blithing*.

Halk, *Muxa*, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, upon the Red Sea: now called *Gezen*.

Haltina, a small Island to the Eastward of *Peris mouth* with a Town of the same Name.

Haltz, *Haltz*, a Town in *Poland*, in a Territory of the same Name, upon the River *Nisler* (*Tyra*) in *Red Russia*, which has a strong Castle. Heretofore

a City of great Note, and the Capital of *Red Russia*, then a Kingdom; the Prince of which was often called the King of *Haltz*, and not of *Russia*; because this Kingdom was divided into many Dukedoms, the Principal of which, was the Duke of *Kjovia*. Pope *Gregory XI*. made this an Archbishop's See: But in 1414. the Archbishoprick was removed to *Lemberg*; from which *Adalz* stands sixteen Polish Miles to the North-East, and twenty five from *Caminick* to the West. It is now in a declining State, and inhabited by few.

Hall, *Hala*, *Halla*, a City in the *Upper Saxony*, in *Misnia*; which though little, is in a good condition, and under the Jurisdiction of its own Duke. It stands upon the River [*Sala*] *Saale*; three German Miles from *Merzburg* to the North, ten from *Magdeburg* to the South, and seventeen from *Wittemburg* to the South-West. It has near it a Castle, called *Mauriceburg*, which was heretofore the Village of *Dobvedor*. In 981. it obtained its Character from *Orbo II*. and took its present Name from four *Sale Springs* which are in it. Once a Free and Imperial City; but now exempted; and subject to its Duke, who is of the Electoral House of *Saxony*; therefore called the Duke of *Saxony of Hall*; who besides the adjacent Country, has almost half *Thuringia*, and some Places in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*.

Schwabische Hall, *Hall en Souabe*, a small Imperial Free City in *Schwaben*, which has been such ever since the year 1360. It is placed in the midst of steep Rocks and Mountains; and had both its Name and Being from those Eleven *Sale Springs* which rise in it. It is divided by the River [*Cocharus*] *Cochar*, into the Upper and Lower Town, which are joined by a Bridge. This City was often taken and retaken in the great *Swedish* War. It stands in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, of which it was once a part; six German Miles from *Hailbrun* to the East, nineteen from *Franckfort* on the *Main*, and fifteen from *Spire*: at almost an equal distance from the *Rhine*, the *Maine*, and the *Danube*. Taken by the *Marshal de Turene* in 1645.

Hall in Tyrol, a German Town in *Tyrol*, upon the River *Innball*, from which it has its Name; two Miles from *Innspruck* to the East.

Hall, or *Hauz*, a small Town in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Brabant*; where is a famous Church dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, much frequented on the account of an Image of her, that is admired for doing of Miracles. The Walls were pulled down in 1677. *Justus Lipsius* has wrote a particular Tract of the Miracles of this *Virgo Hallensis*, or Image of the *Virgin Mary of Hall*.

Hall, *Ernolasia*, a Village in the *Upper Austria*, upon the River *Krems*; six German Miles from *Linz*. [*Lenia*] to the South.

Hallande, *Hollandia*, a part of *South Gothland*; which was heretofore a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; but now under the King of *Sweden*, ever since 1645. Bounded on the East and North with *Westro-Gothia*; on the West with the *Baltick Sea*; and on the South with *Scania*. The chief Town in it, is *Helmslad*. This Province is extended from North to South sixty Miles upon the *Baltick Sea*, but not above fifteen broad; and was once a Dukedom.

Hallaton, a Market Town in *Leicester-shire*, in the Hundred of *Garrey*.

Haldesb, a Market Town in *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Hincford*.

Haldenstein, a small Signiory in *Switzerland*, near *Covre*.

Haldon, or *Haledon*, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tine*; where *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, invoking *Jesus Christ*, in 634.

overthrew *Edwal King of the Britains*, and thereupon embraced Christianity; sending for *Aidan the Scot*, to teach him and his People, and calling the place *Heavenfield*. This Field has been since consecrated to Victory; the *Scots* being beaten here by the *Englifs* in 1331. and again in 1402. if *Halydown*, and *Haledon* be the same places, as I suppose they are.

Ham, the same with *Egypt*.

Ham, *Hannum*, a small, but strong City in *Westphalia*, upon the River *Lippe*, in the County of *March*, in the Confines of the Diocese of *Munster*; five *German Miles* from *Munster* to the South, and fourteen from *Cologn* to the North-East; between *Doiffen* to West, and *Lippstadt* to the East. This City is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, yet a *Hanse-Town*: taken by the *French* in 1673. but now return'd under its former Master.

Ham, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, in *Vernandois*, upon the River *Soie*; four Leagues from *S. Quentin* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Amiens* to the East.

Haman, *Hama*, *Emisa*, *Apamea*, a City of *Syria*, called vulgarly *Hemus*. It is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Oronses*, (now called *Parfar*) between *Aretbusa* to the North, and *Laodicea* to the South; about forty three Miles from *Damascus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch*, and thirty from *Aleppo*. Our later Maps make *Haman* and *Hemz*, two several places. *Apamea* and *Emisa* are by *Baudrand* made several Cities. *Vid. Hemz*.

Hamay, or *Haimage*, a Town and Monastery in *Flanders*.

Hamburg, *Gambrovis*, *Hamburgum*, *Treva*, is one of the most celebrated Cities and Sea-Ports of *Germany*: seated in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the River *Elbe*: yet an Imperial Free City, not subject to any Prince, and one of the Principal *Hanse-Towns* in *Germany*. Heretofore it was dignified with an Archbishops See; but the Chair was removed to *Bremen* in 830. by *Ansgarius* the Bishop, with the Consent of *Leowis* the Emperor. This City is placed in the Territory of *Stormaren*; eighteen *German Miles* from the *German Ocean*, which yet Tides up to it; fifteen from *Bremen* to the North, ten from *Lubeck* to the South, and seven from *Seade* to the East. Very strongly fortified, rich, populous, and in a growing condition. It has its Name from one *Hammion* a great Man, its Benefactor. *Charles the Great* erected it against the *Danes*, in 809. *Heridagus* was the first, *Ansgarius* the second and last Archbishop of it. Subject to *Albion* Prince of the *North-Englanders* in the beginning: afterwards to *Herman Billengen*, Son of *Otto* the First, Duke of the *Lower Saxony*: and to his Son *Bernus* after him, in whom this Line ended.

Adolphus Count of *Stettin*, in 1137. governed this City and *Holstein*, for *Lotharius* Duke of *Saxony*. *Adolphus* III. granted it many and great Privileges for Money; which were confirmed by *Frederick Barbarossa* the Emperor. In his absence in the East, *Henry the Lion* ruin'd it; but *Adolphus* upon his return recovered and rebuilt it: he did not long survive, being slain in Battle in 1203. by *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, Brother of *Canutus* King of *Denmark*. *Canutus* gave this City to *Albericus* Duke of *Orlamund*, who sold his Right: which Sale was confirmed by *Adolphus* the third Duke of *Holstein*; and ever since the City has been a Free State; though the Dukes of *Holstein* still pretend a Right and Title to it. *Frederick* II. in 1379. had a Controverfie with it, which was ended by the payment of Money. It embraced the *Lutheran* Confession, at

the first Publication of it; yet it tolerates the *Calvinists*, and gave shelter to the *Englifs* in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, who in 1554. fled hither. In 1686. the present King of *Denmark* suddenly sat down before it with an Army of thirty thousand Men: but the Winter coming on, and the Neighbour Princes espousing their Cause, and sending them Forces into the City, he was forced to retire: those within on whom he relied, being discovered, and afterwards Tryed, and Executed. They think themselves obliged hereby to be very jealous of all the motions of that King: to whom they declare their firm Resolutions to maintain, to the uttermost, all their Privileges and Immunities whatsoever. There is hardly in the World a finer City, nor a larger and fairer Port than this: it is said to have done Homage to *Christian* III. as Duke of *Holstein*, in 1604.

Hamel, a Town near *Corbie*, upon a River that falls into the *Soine* in *Picardy*.

Hammelen, *Hamalia*, *Hamelia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; between *Hildefheim* to the East, and *Paderborne* to the West; upon the (*Vesurgis*) *Weser*, which parts this Dukedom from *Westphalia*, and beneath *Bremen* falls into the *German Ocean*. It stands twenty Miles from *Bremen* to the South-East, fourteen from *Brunswick* to the South-West, twenty six from *Hamburg* to the South, and twenty three from *Fuld* to the North. This City belongs to the Bishop of *Hildefheim*, and the Earl of *Lippe*: was heretofore under the Abbot of *ffrult*, before *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick* received it into his Protection, which in time turned from a Protectory, to a Sovereign Jurisdiction, as is usual. It is now under the Duke of *Brunswick Hanover*. Near this Place the *Austrians* received a fatal Overthrow from the *Suedes* and *Lunenburghers*, at the Cattle of *Ossendorp*, in 1633.

Hamilton, a Castle in the County of *Cluyddale*, in *Scotland*, upon the *Cluyd* or *Glozza*, above *Borbuel*; ten *English Miles* from *Glasgow* to the South, and thirty five from *Edinburgh* to the West; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best Families in *Scotland*, in whose Possession it is.

Hammelen, *Hammaria*, a City of *Norway*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*; in the Province of *Aggerhus*, in the Confines of *Dalecarlia*, (a Province of *Sweden*), very small. It stands thirty *Suedish Miles* from *Bergen* to the East, and twenty from *Anflo*, (*Anfloa*) to the North. This Bishopricks is united to that of *Anflo*.

Hampton-Court, a Noble Country House, belonging to the King of *England* in *Middlesex*, ten Miles from *London*, on the *Thames*: built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who also built *White-Hall*, the common Residence of our Kings ever since.

Hansa. See *Haman*.

Hanaw, *Hanovia*, a strong Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Kantz*; which a little lower falls into the *Mayne*; between *Franckfore* to the West, and *Aschaffenburg* to the East; three Miles from either, and ten from *Marpurg* to the South. This City has suffered very much in the late *Suedish* and *German Wars*.

Hani, *Ecbatana*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia*, the Capital of the *Medes*; and a Regal City, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Psalmey*. Said to be built by *Arphaxad*, now supposed to be *Tauris*. See *Tauris*.

Hannonta. See *Hainault*.

Hannover, *Hannover*, *Hannovera*, *Hanover*, a *German City* in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Colemberg*, upon the River (*Leina*) *Leine*;

Leine; which falls into the *Weser*, beneath *Ferden*, four Miles above *Bremen*; from which last, *Hainover* stands sixteen Miles to the South-West, five from *Hildesheim* to the North-West, and six from *Brunswick* to the West. Once an Imperial and Free City, but afterwards exempted. Its Prince, who is of the House of *Brunswick*, possesseth one half of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, with the Territory of *Calenberg*, and *Grubeubagen*; and has under him, *Hannover*, *Hannelen*, *Goslingen*, *Newstad*, and *Limbeck*. This City is very well fortified. The present Duke, *John Frederick*, is a Roman Catholic, younger Brother to the Duke of *Zell*. But the City of *Hannover*, was one of those which entered the *Smalcaldick League*, as appeareth in *Sleidan*. And therefore I suppose the People are generally of the Reformed Religion.

Hantsire, *Hantonia*, a County in the West of *England*; bounded on the South by the *Brittish Sea*, and the Isle of *Wight*; on the West by *Dorsetshire*; on the North by *Berkshire*; and on the East by *Surrey* and *Sussex*. It is a large and fruitful County: the Capital of it, is the City of *Winchester*; besides which, it has also *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, and *Rumsey*, very considerable Towns.

Naoaxu, *Naoaxu*, a River of *Africa*, which springeth out of vast Mountains in the *Abyssine Empire*, in the Confines of the Provinces of *Xaou* and *Ogga*: being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, it entereth the Kingdom of *Adel*, (called by the *Portuguese*, *Zeila*;) the Capital of which, *Avoa Gurele*, stands upon this River: it is said to be not much less than the *Nile*; and after a course of six hundred Miles, to discharge it self into the *Red Sea*; having fertilized the Kingdom of *Adel*, in the same manner, as the other doth that of *Egypt*. See *Ferome Lobo*, a *Portuguese*, who travelled this Country.

Hapsel, *Hapselia*, a small City in *Livonia*, in the Province of *Estonia*, and the Territory of *Wick*; upon a small Bay of the same name, which is part of the *Baltick Sea*. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*; two Swedish Miles from *Leal* to the North, and eleven from *Revel* to the West. It is under the King of *Sweden*.

Harbecis *Salambodia*, a Town in *Mesopotamia*.
Harborough, a Market Town in *Leicestershire*, in the Hundred of *Garsrey*.

Harburg, *Harburgum*, a strong, but ill peopled Town in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the *Elbe*; two German Miles from *Hamburg* to the South, and six from *Lunenburgh* to the West. It has a Castle.

Harcourt, a small Town and Castle in *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Eureux*; scarce five Miles from thence to the West, and two from *Belmont* to the North. *Philip VI.* in the year 1338, erected it into an Earldom, which was bestowed upon the Princes of *Lorain*; some of whose Family have of late times been famous Commanders in War.

Harbo, *Arifcu*, a River of *Thrace*.
Hardebnick, *Hardebnones*, *Hardebnick*, a small City in *Guederland*, under the United Provinces, in the County of *Pelouwe*; which is a Hanse Town, and an University, opened here in 1648. It stands upon the Shoar of the *Zuider Sea*, from which it has received great damage; but greater from the *French*, who taking it in 1672, dismantled, and left it in 1673. It lies seven Leagues from *Ureche* to the South East, and six from *Deventer* to the West. First walled with a Brick Wall in 1229.

Harbts-Walt, *Harzwald*, *Melhocum*, a Mountain in *Thuringia*; and a Wood, or Forest, called *Sylva Herculia*; by *Peolemy*, *Sylva Semana*; by *Cesar*, *Sylva Bagenn*. It lies in the South Part of the

Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Grubenhagen*; between *Halberstad* to the East, and *Goslar* to the West: the top of the Mountain is called by the Inhabitants *Blakes-bach*, between *Osternick*, and *Werningerod*, two Towns in these parts. The Forest covering the Mountain above mentioned, lies between the *Elbe* and *Saal* to the East, and the *Weser* to the West. *Mercator* by a mistake took it for a part of the *Hercinian Forest*; and placed it between *Thuringia* and *Bohemia*.

Harfleur, a Castle in the *Pais de Caux* in *Normandy* in *France*; upon the North Side of the Outlet of the *Seine*; within one Mile of *Havre de Grace*, and three of *Honfleur* to the North. Besieged in 1416, by the *French*; defended by the *English*, who frustrated their Designs; and in a Sea Fight near this place defeated both the *French* and *Genoe's Fleets*. Soon after which followed the taking of *Caen*, *Falais*, *Conquest*, and *Rouen* it self, by the Victorious *English*.

Harlech, a Market Town in the County of *Merioneth* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Arddyry*.

Harleston, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk* and the Hundred of *Earfham*.

Harlingen, *Harlinga*, a City of the United Provinces in *West-Friesland*; the next to *Leuwarden* in order and greatness; strong and hard to be taken, because the adjacent Country may be drowned. It has a very large Haven on the *Zuider Sea*; and stands in the Territory of *Westergoe*, three Leagues from *Leuwarden* to the West.

Harlow, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Harrie, or *Harmland*, *Harris*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, in the Province of *Esthon*: the Capital of which is *Revel*, which with this Province is under the Crown of *Sweden*.

Harfan, a Mountain in the *Lower Hungary*, four German Miles from the *Drave* to the North, and the same distance from *Mobatz* to the West; near which the Dukes of *Lorain* and *Bavaria*, defeated an Army of an hundred thousand *Turks*, August 12, 1687. See *Mobatz*.

Harfordshire. See *Hertfordshire*.

Harland, a Market Town in *Devonshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Harlianpoint, *Herculis Promontorium*, a famous Cape in the Western Part, and Northern Shoar of the County of *Devon*, near the Confines of *Cornwal*; which shoots a great way into the *Frisb Sea*, and makes a safe Bay for the Riding of Ships.

Harlie Pool, a Market Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham* in *Seckton Ward*, upon a neck of Land, that on all sides, except Westward, is surrounded by the Sea.

Harzgerode, *Harzgeroda*, a Castle in the *Upper Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the River *Selke*; twelve Miles from *Norhausen* to the South-East: where was the Seat or Residence of one of the five Princes of *Anhalt*.

Harwich, *Harwicum*, a Town in *Essex*, at the Mouth of the *Stour*, which has a Large, Safe, and Noble Sea-Port; made famous of old by a Naval Victory, here obtained against the *Danes* by the *English* in 888. This Town is not great (saith Mr. *Cambden*;) but well peopled; strong both by Art and Nature, (being almost surrounded by the Sea;) and much improved by the Care and Charges of Queen *Elizabeth*; only it wants fresh Water. It is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Hasbaigne, *Hasbainensis Pagus*, called by the Inhabitants *Haspengow*, is a Territory in the Bishoprick of *Leige*; extended between *Brabant*, the *Maeze*, and the City of *Leige*. The Capital of which is *S. Treuyen*;

S. *Troyen*; it reached of old as far as *Louvaine*, or *Loeven*, and is frequently mentioned in ancient History.

Habdat, *Hasbata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*: bounded on the North by the Straights of *Gibraltar*; on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean; by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Province of *Algaria* to the East: the principal place of which was *Tangier*, now ruined by the *English*. See *Tangier*.

Hafcoza, or *Escura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*; having *Ducala* to the North, *Morocco* to the South, and *Tedessa* to the East: the principal Town of which is *Ehmadina*.

Hafel, or *Val-Hafel*, a Valley and Bailiwick in the Canton of *Bearne* in *Switzerland*, abutting Eastward upon the Canton of *Underwald*, and stretching it self from about the Lake of *Brienx* as far as to the Source of the River *Aar*. It yields good Pasturage and Iron-Mines. The Inhabitants hereof about the year 1332. entered into a perpetual Alliance with those of *Bearne*, and have since been subjected to them.

Hafenburg, *Didatrium*, a Town in the County of *Burgundy*.

Hafnemere, a Market Town in the County of *Surrey* and the Hundred of *Godalming*, privileged with the Election of two Parliament men.

Hafnington, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Blackburn*.

Haffia, *Hessen*, called by the *French* *Hesse*, is a Province of *Germany*; honored with the Title of a *Landgrave* or *Marquissate*, which is a Provincial Earldom. It lies in the Higher Circle of the *Rhine*; between *Westphalia* to the North; *Westerwald*, and *Weteraw* to the West; *Franconia* to the South; *Thuringe*, and the Dukedom of *Brunswick* to the East. The chief Cities and Towns in it are *Cassel*, *Hirschfeld*, *Marpurgh*, *Smalkalden*, and *Ziegenheim*. Princes of its own have possessed it ever since 1263. It is fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, Woods, Mines, and Game. This Country took its Name from the *Hessi*, who Conquering the *Chatti*, its old Inhabitants, changed the old Name. From East to West it extends it self thirty three *German* Miles, in length from North to South twenty three. Converted to the Christian Faith by *Winnifrid*, or *Boniface*, an *English* *Saxon*, about 730.

Hafnon, a Monastery in *Artois*.

Hafpaam, *Hafpahanum*, or *Hispahanum*, the Royal City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierach*; where the *Sophy* or King of *Persia*, resides. Very great, rich, populous, and daily growing greater. The King has here a most magnificent Palace: there belong to it three very large Suburbs. Some think the ancient Name was *Hecatempylon*; others, *Alpa*. The Kings of *Persia* have resided here near an hundred years: and that is it that hath given it this great increase. It stands upon the River *Zendroud*, or *Zenderru*; which ariseth from the Mountain of *Dimawend*, and divides this City into two parts; and about five Miles beneath, is swallowed up by the Sands. It lies seventy *German* Miles from *Casbin* to the South; eighty from *Ormus* to the North, and a little more from *Bagdat* to the East. Seated in a Plain, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of about three or four Leagues, with an high Mountain, like an Amphitheatre. Long. 86. 40. Lat. 32. 26. The Province of *Hierach*, in which it stands, was the ancient *Parthia*. This City with the Suburbs, is about eight *German* Miles in compass; and has twelve Gates: whereof there are but nine constantly open; it has about eighteen thousand Houses, and five hundred thousand Inhabitants. The Walls and Balcons are of Brick; but ill built, ill kept, and out of repair; so that they are of no

use, to secure the City. Upon the River there is a lovely Stone Bridge. This City was taken and destroyed twice by *Tamerlane*; and about 1450. suffered much from one of its own Princes. The *Mosques*, the *Bazar*, (or Market Place,) the Baths, great Mens Houses and Gardens, are the great Ornaments of it. Some of the great Houses with their Gardens, take up twenty Acres of Ground: these Gardens they adorn with Fountains, Flowers, fine Walks, and delicate Rows of Trees, both for Shades and Fruits. So that the far greatest part of this vast City is taken up by Gardens; and not peopled like ours. I have taken this short Account out of *Olearius*, (who in 1637, was in this City;) and *Thevenot*, who travelled this Kingdom since.

Halbengow. See *Hasbaigue*.

Haffio Dosto, *Heraclaea*, a Town in the *Lesser Asia* in *Caria*; between *Aletum*, and the Mouth of the *Mæander*. (now *Madre*;) thirty Miles from *Ephesus* to the South.

Haffings, *Orbona*, the first of the *Cinque Ports*, in the County of *Suffex*; consisting of two Streets, extended in length from North to South; having in each of them a Parish Church: seated between a high Clift to the Seaward, and an Hill to the Land, upon a small Brook on the South side of it; five Miles West of *Winchelsey*, and near the Eastern Borders of this County. It hath had a great Castle upon the Hill, which commanded it; but this is now ruined, and instead of it stands a Light-House to guide the Seamen. This and the other *Cinque Ports*, its Members, was to send the King twenty one Ships: each of which to have twenty one tall Men in it; who were bound to appear upon forty days Summons, and to serve fifteen days at their own Charge: but if the King desired them longer, he was to pay to the Master and Constable Six-pence the Day, and to each Mariner three pence. The Harbor here was made by a Pere of Timber; which being destroyed by the raging Seas in 1578, *Queen Elizabeth* granted a Contribution for the Repairing of it: but the Money was misemployed, and the Work neglected; so that the Trade and Fishery of this place is since that time much decayed. The Honorable *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, is Baron of *Haffings*. This Title being given to Sir *William Hastings*, his Predecessor, by *Edward* the Fourth, in the second year of his Reign, This Corporation Elects two Members of Parliament.

Hatfield *Witrops*, a Market Town in *Hertsfordshire* in the Hundred of *Broadwater*, upon the River *Lea*. Adorn'd with a stately Palace, call'd *Hatfield House*, now in the Possession of the Earls of *Salisbury*, but heretofore belonging to the King.

Hatfield *Woadoke*, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, and the Hundred of *Harlow*, upon this River *Touridge*.

Habage. See *Meroë*.

La Havana, or S. *Christoval de la Havana*, a famous Sea Port in the Isle of *Cuba*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, in the *West-Indies*; very great, and fortified to the utmost that Art and Expence can arise to: seated at the North End of the Island, over against the Cape of *Florida*: being the Harbor to which all the Fleets from *Spain* direct their Course. Here they unlade their *European* Merchandises; here they take in the Plate, and other Riches of the *Spanish West-Indies*, in order to their Transportation into *Europe*: so that it is one of the most frequented Ports in the *West-Indies*. Whilst all this Wealth passeth and repasseth through it, much of it must stick: so that it is become very rich and populous. The *Spaniards* have built a strong Castle, and settled here a Governor, and a good Garrison of *Spaniards*. Yet notwithstanding all this Care and Charge, the *Buccanners* a few

years since, with a small number of Ships under Spanish Colours, surprized and plundered this place; and made the Inhabitants pay a vast Ranfome to preserve it from being burnt. It lies in Long. 292 10. Lat. 20 00.

Yabant, a Market Town in the County of Southampton and the Hundred of *Bosmere*.

Yabalpoude, *Dacia Aipejris*.

Yabelburgh, *Havelburgum*, *Havelberga*, a small City in the Circle of the Lower Saxony, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*: it stands in *Prignitz*, a Territory in the Marquitate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, which one Mile lower falls into the *Elbe*; ten Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, and twelve from *Berlin* to the West. The Bishops of this Diocese have embraced the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1556.

Yaberford West, a Market Town and Corporation in *Pembrokeshire* in *Wales*, which elects one Parliament man.

Yaberhill, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Ritbridg*, not far from the head of the River *Stower*.

Yabessen, *Cimmeriorum Populi*, a Province in *Georgia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, as *Ortelius* conjectures from the Description of *Haiton* the *Armenian*. But not being called by this Name by our later Travellers, it can be no further described here.

Yabre de Saxe, *Portus Gratiae*, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a well fortified Castle, and an excellent Haven. Seated at the Mouth of the *Seyne*, in the *Pais de Caux*; eighteen Leagues beneath *Roan* to the West, fifteen from *Caudebec*, and almost twenty from *Dieppe* to the South; upon the Shoars of the *British* Seas, over against *Sborham* in *Suffex*. This Town was in 1563 put into the hands of *Q. Elizabeth*, by the Protestants of *France*, (then engaged in War against their King,) as a Cautionary Place: a Peace was soon after concluded, without any regard taken of that Princess, or her Interest, by those she succoured. And not contented with this, both Parties joining against the *Englsh*, then commanded by the Earl of *Warwick*, beneged the Town; which being surrounded with Enemies without, and wasted by the Plague within, was forced in a short time to surrender to the *French*. It is now one of the Keys of that Kingdom.

Yaut-Combe, a Village in the Principality of *Savooy*, one League distant from *Bellay*; where there is an Abbey of *Cisterians*, and a remarkable Fountain, which twice in an hour ebbs and flows.

Yaut-Kitue, *Alta-Ripa*, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aurige* [*Alburacis*]; which ariseth in *de Foix*, from the *Pyrenean* Hills, and falls into the *Guaronne*, four Miles from *Tolouje* to the South.

Yaur, *Halia*. See *Hall* in *Hainault*.

Yawkethead, a Market Town in *Lancashire* and the Hundred of *Loyndale*, in a hilly and woody Country.

Yay, a Market Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Talparth*.

La Yay, *Haga Com*. See *Hague*.

Yaye du Bouzol, *Haga Brotona*, a Village in the Forest of *Rouail* in *France*.

La Yayen Courain, *Haga Turonica*, a Town in *Touraine*, upon the River [*Crausis*] *Creuse*; ten Leagues from *Tours* to the South, in the Confines of *Poitou*; three Miles from *Noyers* to the East; where the *Creuse* falls into the *Vienne*. This Town gave Birth to *des Cartes*, the famous modern Philosopher, who died at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, in 1650. And it is besides rem-kr'd with the Title of a *Barony*.

Yaylham, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire* in the Hundred of *Bulmer*.

Yaynan or *Hanan*, an Island upon the Coast of the Province of *Quangung* in *China*, abounding with fine Woods, Forests, and Fruits, and Mines of Gold

and Silver. Its capital City is *Kunghen*, which with twelve other Cities lying upon the Sea Coast belongs to the Emperor of *China*, whilst the inland parts remain under the possession of the Natives. Upon the Northern Coast of this Island they find much Pearl.

Yayne. See *Hajne*.

Yaynburgh, by corruption *Hamburgh*, *Comagenum*, a small Town in the Lower *Austria*, on the Confines of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*; six German Miles from *Vienna* to the East, and three from *Fresburg* West: near which are the Mountains of *Kunmberg*, called heretofore *Comagenus Mons*. This Town is remarkable for nothing but its Antiquity, having been a *Roman* Town.

Yea, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*, bounded by the River *Eisfelmeli* to the East, the Mountain *Atlas* to the South, and the Ocean to the North and West.

Yecabon or *Heydon*, an ancient Borough Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Holderness*, upon a small River near its fall into the *Humber*, and a few Miles East of *Hull*, whose rise has occasioned the decay of this place. It has the Election of two Parliament Men.

Yebal or *Ebal*, a Mountain of *Palestine* in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, from whence *Josiah* pronounced a multitude of Curses upon the Violators of the *Jewish* Law: Some make it to be but a part of *Mount Gerizim*.

Yebides, the same with the *Ebude*.

Yebzon, an ancient and famous City of the *Holy Land*, in the Tribe of *Juda*, near to which the Patriarch *Abraham* did abide. It was the Capital of the Country of the *Philistines*: and afterwards taken by *Josua* and given to *Caleb* his General. *David*, retiring to it after the death of *Saul*, came to be elected King here and made it his residence seven years, till the taking of *Jerusalem*. It had the honour to be advanced to an Episcopal See, when Christianity was re-established in *Palestine*; but now almost ruined.

Yecatompphis, a Name antiently given to the Cities *Thebes*, *Hysaam*, &c. from their having 100 Gates.

Yecla, a burning Mountain in *Island*, near the City *Scabbolt*, in the South part of the Isle. The Natives call it, one of the mouths of *Hell*. It vomits Floods and Rivers of Fire like *Aena* and *Vesuvius*, notwithstanding its nearness to the *Polar* Circle.

Yegow, *Hegovia*, a small Territory in the Circle of *Schwaben*; between the Lake of *Zell*, or the *Zeller* Sea to the East; and *Schwartzwald*, or the *Black Wood* to the West: not above six German Miles in length. In part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

Yedelburgh, *Edelberga*, *Budors*, *Heidelberga*. The chief City of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; seated in a Plain at the foot of an Hill upon the River *Necker*, which is covered here with a wooden Bridge. This is a great, well peopled place; and the usual Residence of the Elector Palatine, who has here a noble and magnificent Castle, built upon an Hill. It stands three Miles from *Spires* to the North-East, ten from *Frankfort* upon the *Main* to the South, and twenty from *Ulm* to the North-West. Said to be a Fee of the Bishoppick of *Worms*; and that it was granted to *Lewis* Count Palatine, in 1225. by Henry Bishop of *Worms*. *Robert* Count Palatine, afterwards Emperor in 1392. (as *Marquardus Freberus* saith) much enlarged it; and joined the Village of *Bergsbomb* to it, as a Suburb. *Rupertus* Count Palatine, in 1346. opened here an University, and endowed it with great Privileges. In 1522 this City was taken by the *Spaniards*, and plundered: and the Noble Library, which the Princes Palatine had collected, was sent to *Rome*. In the long *Swedish* War, it was taken, and retaken several times; till at last in 1649. by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was restored to its former Master. In 1688. October 25. both

both the City and Castle were surrendered to the French. This City is supposed to be the *Budoris* of *Ptolemy*; and was in ancient times the Seat of the *Vangiones*.

Heiden, Heida, a Town in *Holstein*.

Heidenstein, Ara Flavia, a Town in *Sclavaben*.

Heils, Hele, a Town in *Prussia Polonica*, upon the Bay of *Pauzkerwick*, almost encompassed by the *Baltick* Sea: It stands four German Miles from *Danzick* to the North; burnt in 1572. by an accidental Fire, but since rebuilt.

Heilichlandt, Alania, Saxonum Insula, a small Island belonging to the Duke of *Holstein*; six Miles from the Shoars of *Diermarst* to the West. Heretofore four German Miles in Compas; but in 800. a great part of it perished by a Tempest; and in 1300. another part of what was left before, was swallowed up by the Ocean, which in its Rage sometimes casts away Islands like common Vellicks. It consists now but of one single Parish.

Heilsberg, a Town in the *Regal Prussia*, upon the River *Alle*; which has a Castle: Seated in the Territory of *Ermelandt*, or *Warmerland*: The Bishop of which Province resides in it: eight German Miles from *Regensberg* to the South. Built in 1240.

Helis, Hericus, Herue, an Island on the Coast of *Poitou*, near the Confines of *Bretagne*.

Heisterhettin, or Heisterheim, a small Town in the Province of *Brilgow* in *Germany*, in which the Grand Prior of the Order of *Malta* for *Germany* (who is a Prince of the Empire) ordinarily resides.

The Island of **St. Helen**, is seated in the *Atlantic* Ocean, in 16 deg. of Southern Lat. Discovered by *Joannes de Nova*, a *Portuguse*, in 1502. on *S. Helen's* Day. It is thirteen Miles in Compas, and lies at a vast distance from all other Lands; between *Africa* to the East, and *Brazil* to the West, nearer the former. It is mountainous, but fruitful, and abounds with what is useful for the Life of Man, except Wheat. It has four Valleys, and as many Springs towards its North end. For a long time it lay open to the Benefit of all Mankind; but about twenty years since, the *English* settled a Colony here, which is become exceeding numerous.

Helicon, Helicon, a Mountain in *Bessia*, (now called *Serampilipa*) near *Parnassus*, if not a Part of it: Sacred to the *Muses* of old, thence entituled *Heliconides*, and much celebrated by the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets. In it was the Sepulchre of *Orpheus*, the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*: Near it were the Cities of *Thebia*, *Asira*, and *Alissa*, now *Zogaya*. There was also a River in *Sicily* so called, which is now the *Olivero* on the North side of that Island: And another in *Macedonia*, now the *Farido*.

Heliopolis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, near *Cairo*, to the East. It received this Name from a stately Temple there, that was dedicated to the Sun. The *Arabians* called it, *Ain Schemes*, i. e. the Eye of the Sun. Now nothing but the Ruines is extant of it. § There were two other Cities of the same Name in the days of Antiquity; one in *Phoenicia*, and one in *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; both of them Episcopall Sees: The first under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; the second, *Amisob*. § Also a City of the *Upper Saxony* in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* in *Germany*; built by *Charles M.* and now called *Sorwedel*, i. e. the Valley of the Sun. There had been a Statue dedicated to the Sun, and venerated here, in the *Pagan* Times.

Hellespont, the Famous Streights betwixt *Europa* and *Asia*, now called the *Straits* of *Gallipoli*, or the *Dardanelles*, and the Arm of *S. George*. It was here that *Xerxes* whipt the Sea, and after his Loss of the Battle of *Thermopyla*, escaped to *Abydos*, out of a Storm, in a Fishermans Skiff.

Helmechtmentich, Gedrosia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Helmstedt, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Torkshire*, in the Hundred of *Ridal*, upon a small River which afterwards falls into the *Derwent*.

Helmst, Helmontium, a Town of *Brabant*, which has a very ancient Castle; and is the Capital of *Kemperland* under the *United Provinces*: It lies in the middle between *Boisleduc* to the West, and *Roermond* to the East; six Miles from the latter, and six from *Nimeguen* to the South.

Helmstad, Helmsladium, Hiesopolis, a small and inconsiderable Town in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, ever since 1490. having before that been subject to its Abbot. It stands in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; between *Brunswick* to the West, and *Magdeburg* to the East; upon the River *Aller*: six German Miles from *Wolfenbuttel* to the East, eleven from *Hildesheim* to the North-East, and five from *Halberstad* to the North. *Julius* Duke of *Brunswick* opened here a University in 1576. which from him is called *Academia Julia*.

Helmstad, a strong Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Hallande*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Borders of *Scannia*; which by a Treaty in 1643. was yielded to the *Swedes*.

Helsingford, Helsingfordia, a small City of *Nyland* (a part of *Finland*) upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Finland*; where it receives the River *Wanda*, over against *Revel*, in Long. 43. 45 Lat. 60. 10.

Helsinglandt, Helsinga, a Province of *Sweden*; between *Dalecarli* to the West, *Templands* and *Midlepad* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea to the East: the principal Town of which is *Hadsirickwall*.

Helson, a Borough Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Kerrey*, which elects two Parliament Men.

Hemia, Amisus, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; called *Amid* and *Hemid* by the *Turks*, and *Simsis* by the *Greeks*: It is an Archbishop's See, built on the Shoars of the *Euxine*, an hundred Miles from *Sinope* to the East; upon the Outlet of the River *Casalmach*, which comes from *Amasia*; twenty German Miles South of *Hemid*, or *Simsis*, as it is called in the Maps.

Hemid, or Cara-Hemid, Amida, a City of *Mesopotamia*, which now gives Name to that Country, it being the Capital of it, and is called *Diarbeck* by this City. It is a great and populous City, the Seat of a *Turkish* Governor, and of a *Christian* Archbishop. It stands from *Arziri*, a City of the *Lesser Armenia* to the South-East, an hundred and twenty Miles; from *Aleppo* to the East, sixty. See *Caramis*. Long. 78. 15. Lat. 39. 30.

Hempsted, a Market-Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Dacor*.

Hempz, Emisa, Emessa, a City of *Syria*, called *Haman* by the *Turks*, *Kempz* by *Postellus*; which is an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orentes*, (which passeth by *Antioch*) forty three Miles from *Damascus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch* to the East, and about sixty from *Palmyria* to the West. It is a pretty Town, walled with black and white Stone half a Pike high: it had formerly a Dike, now filled with Rubbish: It has twenty five Towers, six Gates, and five Churches. The chief Church was built by *S. Helen*; and was in the Hands of the *Christians* till about 160 years ago. On the South it has a Castle, not taken from the *Christians* without much Bloodshed, and therefore left to be ruined. See *M. Thuermer*, part 1. pag. 223. and *Heman*.

Henty, a Market-Town in *Oxfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Binfield*, upon the River *Thames*, over

which it has a fair Bridge. This Town drives a great Trade of Malt. § There is another *Henly* in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Barlickway*, upon the River *Alne*, called *Henly* in *Arden* for Distinction with the Precedent.

Henneberg, an ancient Castle in the Circle of *Francia* in *Germany*, seven Leagues from *Schweinfurt*, and eight from *Fuld*, upon a Rock, at the Foot whereof passes the River *Stra*. This Castle gives Name to one of the most considerable Counties in *Germany*: which is bounded on the East and North by *Thuringia*, on the West by *Hassia*, and on the South by the Diocese of *Wurtzburgh*; being in length from East to West almost two days Journey. The Emperor *Maximilian II.* erected it into a Principality, which Title, in 1583, passed into the House of *Saxony*.

Hennebont, *Hannebon*, *Hannebontum*, a ancient Town upon the River *Blaves*, (which falls into the Sea near *Port Louis*;) in the South of *Bretagne* in *France*; four Leagues from the Shoars of the Sea, and three from the said Port; thirty two Miles from *Rennes* to the South-West, and ten from *Vannes* to the North West. Heretofore very strongly fortified, but now neglected. It has a very fair Church.

Hentferberg, *Cecius*, a Mountain of *Austria*; which begins in the *Loner Austria* at the *Danube*, three Miles from *Vienna* to the West, and running South through *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, ends at the *Drave*; being called in different Countries by various Names.

Heppen, *Apianum*, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trent*.

Herac, *Petra*, a City of *Arabia Deserta*, called *Rabath* in the Scriptures. It was in the latter times an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, having before been under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. It lies in the Confines of *Palestine*, upon the Brook *Zareth*. See p. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Heracania, the same with *Kherman*.

Herachia, *Heratia*, a small Island in the *Archipelago*, East of *Scinusa*, and not far from *Heraclea* in *Thrace*.

Heraclea, *Heraclea*, a City in *Thrace*, called *Urbs Herculeia* in *Claudian*, *Perimebus* by *Ptolemy*, and before *Mygdonia*, now frequently *Araclea*. It is an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; at the first it's Superior, and the Metropolis of *Thrace* it self; so that the Bishop of *Byzantium*, was a Suffragan to the Bishop of *Heraclea*. *Severus* the Emperor finding the City of *Byzantium*, (now *Constantinople*;) in the Hands of *Pescennius Niger*, his Rival, in 194, besieged it; and having taken it after a Siege of three Years, dismantled, burnt and ruin'd it; and gave all its Lands to the City of *Heraclea*, which from thenceforth was advanced above *Byzantium*; and continued so, till *Constantine* built *Constantinople*, in the beginning of the IV. Century. The Bishop of *Heraclea* became by this means superior to the Bishop of *Byzantium*. But *Heraclea* is now in a decaying Condition, thus described by Mr. *Wheeler*. This Town hath a good Harbour, whose Mouth lieth East of it, turning about so, that it maketh a Peninsula. The Town lieth in the Neck of this, having the Sea on one side and the Port on the other; which Port is five Miles in Circumference. There appeared great plenty of Marble Antiquities, broken and scattered about by the unregarding Turks. Amongst the rest, I found one Inscription dedicated to *Severus* their great Benefactor. A poor Place it is, but an Archbishop's See for all that; and the Cathedral one of the best now standing in Turkey. In it, Sir Edward Guitta, one of the Embassadors of England, lies buried; who died here before his Return; upon whose Tomb is a Greek Inscription. This City lies 32 Miles from *Con-*

stantinople to the West, and seventy from *Gallipoli* to the North West. Heretofore a great many Cities in *Greece*, *Asia*, *Egypt*, and *Italy*, have born the same Name of *Heraclea*; but they are all ruined or changed into such distant Names, as that this Place belongs no no wto them.

Herbauges, *Herbadilia*, an old ruined City not far from *Nantes*, in the Confines of *Bretagne* and *Poitou*; mentioned in the Lives of the Saints.

Herberstein, a Barony in the Province of *Carinthia* in *Germany*.

Herbipoli. See *Wurtzburgh*.

Herbozne, *Herborna*, a small Town in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Dillenburg*; which is an University, or rather has a College founded in it, by *John Count of Dillenburg*, in 1585. It stands four German Miles from *Marpurg* to the West, and three from *Giffen*, or *Giesfen*.

Herck, *Archa*, a Town or Castle in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Confines of *Brabant*; in the middle between *Maeffricht* to the East, and *Louvain* to the West. § There is also a River called the *Herck*, which flowing by *Tongren*, or *Tongres*, and this Castle of *Herck*, falls into the *Demer* [*Demera*] one Mile above *Bardiest*.

Herckens, *Herculis Castra*, a Town of *Guelderland*.

Hereford, *Herefordia*, *Ariconium*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, upon the River *Wye*, on the Borders of *South Wales*, beyond the *Severn*; which grew up out of the Ruins of *Ariconium*, an old Roman Town not far from it. *Camden* saith, of old it was called *Forulega* or the Forest. *S. Erbbe* King of the *East-Angles* was slain here by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who invited him to his Court to Marry his Daughter; and by the malicious Intigation of *Queenred* his Queen, did this base Act, about 749. After which the *East-Angles* continued under the *Mercians* seventy seven Years. The Prince being esteemed a Martyr, there was a Church built to his Honour, and a Bishoprick established in it. In 1055, it was burnt by the *Wesse*, but soon after rebuilt and fortified: Yet it was very small at the time of the Conquest, not having above an hundred Men within and without. The *Normans* built here a very strong Castle, (now ruined,) and walled the City. *Reinelm* the Bishop built part of the Cathedral, in the Reign of *Henry I.* whose Successors built the rest, and the Clofe. Its Long, is 20. 24. Lat. 52. 06. The first Bishop was *Pussa*, placed here in 680. *Reinelm* the XXX. in Order, succeeded in 1107. and sat eight Years. In the year 673. *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury* held a Council here. There are six Gates for Entrance into it, and fifteen Watch-Towers.

Herefordshire, *Silures*, by the *Wesse* called *Eri-nuck*, is of an Oval Form. Bounded on the East with *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the South with *Monmouthshire*, on the West with *Radnorshire* and *Brecknock*, and on the North with *Shropshire*. It is a pleasant fruitful County, abounding with all things necessary for the Life of Man: They have a Proverb; that as to the three *W's*, that is, *Wheat*, *Wool*, and *Water*, it is equal to any County in *England*. The *VVye*, *Lug*, and *Munow*, after they have fertilized the various Parts of this County, meet below *Monmouth*; and pass in one Channel into the *Severn*, near *Chepflow*. *William Fitz-Osborn* was created Earl of *Hereford* by *William the Conqueror*, in the first year of his Reign, Anno Christi 1066. *Henry de Bobum* (descended from the former Earls, in 1199) his Posterity in seven Descents enjoyed it till 1371. *Henry of Bullingbrook* succeeded (as Duke of *Hereford*) in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Humphrey de Bobum* the last Earl of that Family.

in 1398. In 1547, *Walter d' Eureux*, descended from the *Bouchers* and *Bolins*, was created Viscount of this County. *Leicester d' Eureux* the present Possessor is the eighth in this Line; and a *Minor*.

Heren, Carrbe, a City in *Mesopotamia*, called *Heren*, or *Harran* by the *Turks*: It was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Edessa* at first; but afterwards it became the Metropolis itself: Seated in the Province of *Die beck*, near the River *Chabor*: forty Miles from *Edessa*, sixty from *Euphrates* to the East. The *Tartars* under *Tamberlane*, treated this City with great Cruelty: since that it has been in a declining condition, and now not much inhabited. It is mentioned several times in the Holy Scriptures upon the account of *Abraham's* sojourning, and burying his Father *Terah* here, before he went into the Land of *Canaan*, (*Gen. 11. 31. Abt. 7. 4*) in which last place it is called *Charran* in *Mesopotamia*. And by *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*, *Charra*. Its Long. is 73. 20. Lat. 36. 10.

Heresbach, a Town in the Diocese of *Cleves* in *Germany*.

Hera, Aria, a Province in *Persia*, in *Asia*; more commonly called *Hera* or *Heras*; it has a City and a River of the same Name. This River, in the later Maps called *Palmston*, riseth out of the Mountains of *Cassubi*; and washing the Walls of this City on all sides (it standing in an Island) falls into the Lake of *Burgian*. The City is called *Ser-beri*; in Long. 100. 14. and Lat. 36. 20. Ninety German Miles West of *Candabar*, one hundred and twenty South-East of the *Caspian*. The *Roses* of this Province are thought the best in the World. The Province of *Hera* is a part of that of *Chorasjan*; which is one of the most rich, fertile and populous Provinces in all *Persia*. In the City of *Hera* are made the best *Persian* Tapestries: on which, and other accounts, it is much frequented by the *Indians*, who mult pass through it in their way to *Persia*. See *Olearius* his Travels.

Herit, Adramitea, a Province in *Arabia* the happy.

Herma, or *Erma*, a City of *Galatia*, called *Germa*, or *Therma*, by the ancient *Geographers*; and now sometimes *Germaste*. It stands in the Confines of *Bithynia* and *Phrygia*; upon the River [*Sagaram*] *Sacris*; where it falls into the *Castli-mach*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea at *Cegani*, twenty one German Miles East of *Scuaris*. This City is placed thirty six German Miles East of *Bugia*. Now an Archbishop's See. Long. 60. 10. Lat. 42. 25.

Hermanstad, Cibinium, a City in *Transylvania*, commonly by the Inhabitants called *Seben* and *Zeben*; by the *Italians* *Cibinio*; by the *Germans* *Hermanstad*. The Capital of that Dukedom; the Seat of the Prince: a great, populous, strong, well-built City; seated in a Plain upon the River [*Cibinium*] *Cibin*, which a little lower falls into the *Alura*. The Inhabitants are *Saxons*: it stands fifteen Miles from *Clausenberg* to the East, and eight from *Alba Julia*, A Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*; though there is now no Bishop of it. The late Duke of *Lorrain*, of famous Memory, in *November* 1687. put into this place a Garrison of three thousand *Imperialists*, by the agreement of Prince *Abaster*, (then Prince of *Transylvania*), to enjoy the same for their Winter Quarters.

Hermanstein, or Erenbreisstein, Erenberis lapin, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trier* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, near its Confluence with the *Moselle*, standing on a Rock that it on all sides inaccessible: which makes it one of the strongest in *Germany*. It sustained a long Siege in the year 1637. and could only at last be taken by Famine.

Hermanville, a place near *Calais* in *France*.

Hernball, Hermdalia, a part of *Norway* on this side the Mountains of *Norway*; by the Province of *Femlands*; on which depends *Nomedale*, *Helleglannde*, *Frostein*, *Inder*, *Herod*, and some others; which, together with it, were yielded to the *Swedes* in 1645. by the *Danes*.

Herou, Heropolis, a City of *Egypt*, near the bottom of the *Red Sea*; ninety miles from *Damiata* to the South-East, about thirty five *English* Miles from *Suez* to the West, and sixty from the next Shoar of the *Mediterranean* to the South. Mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. Its Long. 63. 30. Lat. 29. 50.

Hersfal, Heristal or Harisfal, a Town upon the *Maer*, near *Liege* in *Westphalia*, adorned heretofore with a magnificent Palace, built by *Pepin* King of *France*, who resided so frequently at it, that in the *French* History he is surnamed *Pepin of Herisfal*. This Palace was afterwards destroyed by the *Normans*.

Hersfeld, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Weser*, belonging to the Bishops of *Paderborne* since the year 1608. The People of *Paderborne* conspiring once against their Bishop, the Episcopal See was removed from *Paderborne* hither, which was re-established at *Paderborne* again in 799. *Charles the Great* also resided here some considerable time.

Hertford, Durocobriua, a Town in a County of the same name, in the South of *England*, upon the River *Lea* or *Ligeon*, as the *Saxons* called it, which runs through it: In 607. here was a Synod. Now (saith *Mr. Cambden*) it is not very populous, yet for its Antiquity it deserves regard. It has given Name to this County, and is reputed the Shire-Town. It has a Castle, built (as some think) by *Edward* the Elder; enlarged by the Family *De Clare*, to whom it belonged, as *Earls of Hertford*, in the times of *Henry II.* and *King Stephen*. Afterwards it belonged to the Crown: *Edward III.* granted it to *John of Gaunt* his Son, then *Earl of Richmond*, and after *Duke of Lancaster*.

Hertfordshire, Herfordia Comitatus, Catriuechiana, hath on the North *Cambridgeshire*; on the West *Bedfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*; on the South *Middlesex*, and on the East *Essex*: it is very fruitful as to Corn and Pasture; has plenty of Woods, and Groves; and for great Towns and Rivers, it may vie with most Counties in *England*, considering its bigness. This County had first for *Earls* or *Marquesses*, the Family *De Clare*; who for seven Descents between 1139. and 1314. enjoyed this Title. Being extinguished, *Henry VIII.* in 1537. created *Edward Seymour*, Viscount *Beauchamp*, *Earl of Hertford*; who afterward in 1551. was made *Duke of Somerset*, being the fourteenth *Earl*, and seventh of his Family, who hath born this amongst other Titles of Honour.

Hertogenratad, Rodia Ducis, a Town in *Holland*.

Hertzogthumb, in the *High Dutch* signifies a Dukedom, and is frequently used by them. So *Hertzogthumb Bremen*, is the Dukedom of *Bremen*. *Hertzogthumb Ferden*, is the Dukedom of *Ferden*.

Hertull, an ancient People of the Country now called the Dukedom of *Meckleburg*, in the *Lower Saxony*, in *Germany*, towards the *Baltick* Sea; who established themselves in *Isaly* in the fifth Century, and were of the number of those *Barbarians* that formed their States upon the ruin of the *Roman* Empire. *Odoacer* their King dispossessed *Augustulus* in the year 476. and having reigned about seventeen years, he was slain by *Theodorick* King of the *Ostrogoths*. The Emperor *Justinian* granted them Lands

to cultivate : whereupon they not only gave themselves entirely to him , but became Christians : and *Geisefus* their King was baptized in 528. Till this Conversion, their Customs were to offer *Men* in Sacrifices to their Gods , to kill the sick and aged , to oblige Wives not to ferve their Husbands , and to indulge themselves in every voluptuousness.

Herborn, *Herbornia* , a City in *Westphalia* , in the County of *Ravensberg* ; once an Imperial and Free City , governed by its own Magistrates : but in 1647. taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg* , as Count of *Ravensberg* , of which this was pretended to be a Member. In 1673. it was retaken by the *French* ; and soon after deserted , and restored to that Duke. It stands ten German Miles from *Munster* to the East , five from *Münden*. There is in it a Nunnery , the Abbess of which is a Princess of the Empire.

Herzegovina, *Arcegovina*, *Chulmina*, *Zachalmia*, *Ducatus S. Saba*, a Province in *Servia* ; called by the *Turks* *Carage-dog-ili*, that is, the *Black Pflod* ; by the Inhabitants, *Herzegovina* ; by the *French* *Le Duché de Saine Saba*. It is the upper part of the Kingdom of *Bosnia* ; lying upon *Dalmatia* towards the West and South ; the principal Town in it , is *S. Saba*. This was heretofore under Dukes of its own , of the Family of *Cassa* in *Venice*.

Hesdin, or *Hesdin-Fere*, *Hesdinum*, *Hedena* , a fortified Town in the Borders of *Artois* ; upon the River *Chanche* [*Quania* ,] which falls into the *British* Sea below *Staple* to the North. Built by the *Spaniards* in 1554. in the place where the Village of *Mesnil* formerly stood , as a Fort against the *French* ; who have several times since taken it ; till in 1659. by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was yielded to them. It is seated in a Morass, eight Miles from *Abbeville* to the North.

Heserwaldt, a Forest in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

Hesperia, the Name of *Spain* and *Italy* amongst some ancient Geographers.

Hessen. See *Hassia*.

Hessi, the People of *Hessen*, or *Hassia* ; which drove out the *Chatti*, and possessed their Land.

Hessgang, the Cataracts of the *Danube* in *Austria*, beneath *Lenz*.

Hetty, *Occitis*, one of the Isles of *Orkney* ; called also *Hoy*.

Hetland, the same with *Shetland*, another of those Isles.

Hetturia, a large Country in the ancient division of *Italy* : lying betwixt the *Tyber*, the *Apennine* Mountains, the *Tyrrhenian* Sea ; and separated from *Liguria* by the River *Macra*, now *Magra*. It was likewise called *Tuscia* : The present *Toscana*, or Province of *Tuscany*, containing the greatest part of it.

Heth, *Heth*, the same with *Assin*, a small River in *Ross*, in the North-West part of *Scotland*.

Hexamilæ, *Isthmus Corinthus*, that Neck of Land which joins the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece* ; called thus, because it is six Miles over. This Passage has been attempted to be cut through , to make the *Morea* an Island , by *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Cabigula*, *Nero* ; and after, by *Herodes Atticus*, a private Person. These all failing , it was walled against the *Turks* by a *Grecian* Emperour in 1413. By the *Venetians* in 1224. *Amurath* II. threw down this Wall in 1463. *Mahomet* II. in 1465. intirely ruined it, though the *Venetians* had spared neither labour nor charge, to fortifie and strengthen it ; making to the Wall one hundred and thirty six Towers, and three Castles. In 1687. the *Venetians* cast out the *Turks* again, and are possessed of it. See *Morea*.

Hexham, a Market Town in the County of *Northumberland*, in *Tindale* Ward, upon the River *Tyne*, and the South side of the River *Trent*. This has

been anciently a place of great account. For in the Infancy of the *Saxon* Church ; we read in *Bede*, it was an Episcopal See, with the Title of *Episcopus Hægustadiensis*, in the Person of *S. Bata* (the fifth Bishop of *Landsisfarne*, and the first of *Hexham*) ; to whom afterwards succeeded nine others, till the fury of the *Danes* discontinued it , and the Jurisdiction was annexed to the See of *York*. King *Henry VIII.* removed it from that See, to the County of *Northumberland*, whereby it became annexed to the Bishoprick of *Darban*. The Church here was scarce inferior to any in *England*, before the *Scots* pulled a great part of it down. It is fourteen Miles from *Newcastle* to the East, and hath claimed the privilege of being a *Comy Palastus*.

Heydon. See *Headen*.

Heylant, an Island upon the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Hiamien, a strong Town in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, in a near adjacent Island, to the South of *Ganbay* ; from whence the Merchandises of *China* are transported into the *Indies* and the *Philippine* Islands. It is a considerable Place, as well for its Buildings, as its Commerce ; yet the *Chinese* give it but the Name of a *Fort*, because it is a Garrison.

Hichan, the same with *Chios*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*.

Hickling, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Happing*.

Hido, a Mountain in *Ceranea* in *Italy*.

Hielmeer, a Lake in *Sweden*, between the Provinces of *Suderman*, and *Neritia*.

Hierapolis, an ancient Archiepiscopal City of *Syria*. The See was subject to the Patriarch of *Amasoch*. Also called *Bambyce*. S There was a *Font* in the Province now called *Germania*, or *Phrygia Major*, in the *Lesser Asia* : which was likewise an Archiepiscopal See under the same Patriarch. The *Turks* call the Ruins of this latter (yet extant) *Bamboukale*.

Hieres, *Ollia*, *Area*, a small Town upon the Coast of *Provence* in *France*, two Leagues from *Toulon* ; which communicates its Name to those Islands in the *Mediterranean*, over against it, called the *Hieres*. This was an ancient Colony of the People of *Marseilles*, who then gave it the Name of *Ollia*, from the *Happiness* of the Soil it stands in ; and being afterwards changed to *Area*, it thence came to be called *Hieres*. *Charles I.* King of *Jerusalem* and Earl of *Provence*, purchased it of the *Vilcounts* of *Marseilles* ; being heretofore one of the strongest Garrisons on the Coast of *Provence*, and the ordinary place of embarkation for the *Pilgrims* to the *Holy Land*. It has been adorned with a Collegiate Church ever since 1392.

Hiero-Cæsarea, an ancient City of *Doris* in the *Lesser Asia*, so called in honour of *Cæsar* ; before, *Hierapolis*. *Tacitus* reckons it amongst the twelve Towns, to which being in a great part all ruined by an Earthquake in one night , *Cæsar* remitted their Tribute, for five years, to recompence their loss. There stood a celebrated Temple here , dedicated by *Cyrus* to *Diana*.

Hiesmots, *Ozimenfis Pagus*, a Territory in *Normandy*, which takes its Name from *Hiesmes*, a Town in *Normandy* ; sixteen Miles from *Caen* to the South-East , and eighteen from *Mans* to the North.

Higbam-fertis, a Corporation in the County of *Northampton*, which has the Election of two Parliament-men. The Capital of its Hundred. It stands upon the Eastern banks of the River *Nen*, with a Bridge over the same ; a Free-School, an *Almshouse*, and anciently a Castle, whose Ruins yet are visible.

Higbworth,

Highworth, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Hind, *Indus*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Hilthetum, *Afcalingon*, *Hildeſia*, *Hildeſheim*, *Brenopolis*, a City in the *Lower Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Menez*, erected by *S. Lewis* the Emperour: it is seated upon the River *Immerſte*, not above two Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, ſeven from *Zell* to the South, and ſix from *Hamelon* to the Eaſt. The Biſhop being the only *Roman Catholick* Biſhop in all *Saxony*, is the Protector of it; which is otherwiſe a Free Imperial City. The Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim* makes a particular Diſtrict of it ſelf, about ten or twelve Leagues long, between the Dutchieſ of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*, and the Principality of *Halberſtad*. In which extent, there are divers Towns following the ſame Religion.

Himera, an ancient City of the Iſland of *Sicily*, ſo called from its ſituation at the Mouth of the River *Himera*, or the modern *fiume di Termini*. *Hannibal* deſtroyed it about ſix hundred forty eight years before the coming of *Ciſſus*: two years after which, the *Carthaginians* near its Ruins built another, named *Therma Himera* or *Therma Himereſes*, from the Hot Baths that were in the place. This is now called *Termini*. The Poet *Sreſſichorus* was Native of the ancient *Himera*.

Hinckley, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Sparkſingbo*.

Hindon, a Corporation in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Me e*, which elects two Members of the *Lower Houſe*.

Hingham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Ferehoe*.

Hinghoa, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*. The Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, commanding one other old City, and divers Towns and Villages. It is beautified with Magnificent Buildings, and many Triumphant Arches, and Sepulchres.

Hippocrene, a celebrated Fountain in *Boeotia* in *Greece*, ſacred to the *Muſes* amongſt the ancient Poets.

Hippone, *Hippo Regius*. See *Bonne*.

Hippopodes, an ancient People, mentioned by *Mela*, that dwelt about the *Seythian* Sea; and were fabuloſly reported to have Horſes feet, from nothing but their agility and ſwiftnes in running.

Hirpini, an ancient People of *Italy* amongſt the *Sammites*, ſo called from their Capital City *Hirpinum*, which is now a Village, ſays *Leander*, by the Name of *P. Arpaia*. The farther Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples* was the Seat and Country of this People.

Hirſchfeld, *Herfelda*, a ſmall Town in *Heffia*, upon the River *Fuld*; which had heretofore a celebrated Abbey; and was an Imperial Free-Town, under the Juſtification of its own Abbot, together with the Territory in which it ſtands: but is now under the Land-Grave of *Heſſen-Caſſel*, with the Title of a Principality, by the Treaty of *Munſter*. It ſtands five *German* Miles from *Fuld* to the North, and ſeven from *Caſſel* to the South.

Hijapan. See *Hajpam*.

Hipantola, *San Domingo* and *S. Dominique*, a great Iſland belonging to the *North America*, called by its Natives *Ayiti*. Firſt diſcovered by *Chriſtopher Columbus* in 1492. The *Spaniards* afterwards gave it this Name; though it is alſo commonly called *La Saint Dominique*, from its principal Town. It is ſeated in the Bay of *Mexico*; with *Cuba* and *Jamaica* to the Weſt; *Porto Rico*, and the *Caribbe Iſles* to the Eaſt; the *Atlantick Ocean* on the North; and the

Bay of *Mexico* on the South. It extends from 299. to 307. deg. of Long. being one hundred and forty *Spaniſh* Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt; ſixty in breadth; and four hundred in compaſs; between eighteen and twenty degrees of Northern Latitude. The *Spaniards* have ſome Colonies at the Eaſt end; the *French* others at the North-Weſt end towards *Cuba*. The Air is extreme hot in the Morning; but cooler in the Afternoon, by reaſon of a conſtant Sea Breeze, which then riſeth. The Country is always green; affords moſt excellent Paſture; the Cattle grow wild for want of Owners, they encreaſe ſo prodigiously; *Heiba*, and *Carrots* in ſixteen days become fit to Eat. It affords *Ginger* and *Suger-Canes* in valt abundance, and *Corn* an hundred fold. It has alſo Mines of *Bras*, and *Iron*; ſome ſay, of *Silver* or *Gold*. When firſt diſcovered, extremely populous; but the *Spaniards* in a few years deſtroyed three Millions of *Natives*; ſo that now there are very few left. The principal Town is *Sr. Domingo*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in 1494. and removed in 1502. to the oppoſite Shoar of the River *Ozama*. Whiſt the *Natives* were Maſters of this Iſland, it ſtood divided into divers petty Provinces, each under the obedience of a diſtinct *Cacique* or Prince of their own. The *Spaniards* have caſt it into five Cantons; viz. *Bainora*, *Cubabo*, *Cajaba*, *Caffimu* and *Guacayayima*. *San Domingo* ſtands in *Caffimu*. In 1586, *Sir Francis Drake* made a Deſcent here, took *Domingo*, and kept it a Month, till the *Spaniards* redeemed it with their money again.

Hſtria, *Hſtveich*, *Lyria*, a County in *Italy*; which on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South, has the *Adriatick* Sea; and on the North *Friuli*. It is full of Woods and Quarries; affords *Venice* (under which it is) Materials, both for Ships and Houſes; but otherwiſe not comparable to the reſt of *Italy* in point of Fertility; the Air is beſides ſickly and unwholſom. The compaſs of it is about two hundred Miles. This Country was conquered by the *Veneſians* firſt in 938. and finally ſubdued in 1390. ever ſince which, they have been under this State; though they have made ſeveral attempts to ſhake off their Yoak, and regain their ancient Liberty.

Hitchin, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Hoatching, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Honan* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Hobu, the *Perſian* Gulph.

Hoddenſon, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*, upon the River *Lea*.

Hoetchen, a City of the Province of *Nanguin*, in the South part of it, towards *Chekjam*; which ſtands in a Mountainous Country, and has five ſmall Cities under it.

Horcncourt, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Cambray*, near which the *French* were defeated in 1642. It lies three *German* Miles from *Cambray* to the North-Weſt, and a little leſs from *Arras* to the South-Weſt. **Hocentzwei**, a Fortreſs in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; ſeated upon a Rock between the Rivers *Schleſbam* and *Breyrn*, which both fall into the *Necker*, one above, the other beneath *Rozweil*. This Caſtle is ſeated leſs than two *German* Miles from the *Dauube* to the North; and two Miles and an half from the Fountains of the *Necker* to the Eaſt. It ſtood ſeven or eight Sieges againſt the *Imperialiſts*; who in one of theſe (viz. that in 1641.) ſpent a whole Summer upon it, and at laſt could not take it.

Hog-Waggon-Hills, a ridge of Hills, two Miles South-Eaſtward of *Cambridge*: on the top whereof is ſeen a *Rampier*, formerly ſo ſtrengthened with three Ditches, as to be eſteemed almoſt impregnable.

The

The same was a *Danish Station*.

Hohenloe, or *Holach*, *Holachius*, an Earldom in *Franconia*, in the Borders of *Schwaben*, by the River *Cochar*; between the Marquifate of *Anspach*, and the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*; under its own Count or Earl.

Holbeck, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Ellow*.

Holland, one of the three parts in the division of the County of *Lincoln*, which contains the Southern Towns from *Lindsey*, towards the Sea. Adorned with the Title of an Earldom since the year 1624. When King *James I.* created *Henry Rich*, Earl of *Holland*: whose Grandson *Edward Rich*, is the present Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

Holland, *Batavia*, *Hollandia*, the principal Province of the *United Netherlands*; called by the *Spaniards* *la Olandia*; and by all others *Holland*; because it is a low, Marfhy, or *Hollow Soil*; and much over-spread with Waters. It is great too, and very fruitful: having on the North the *Zuider Sea*, on the West the *German Ocean*; on the South *Zealand* and *Brabant*; and on the East *Verrecht*, *Guelderland*, and a part of the *Zuider*. About sixty Leagues in Circuit, therein containing twenty nine walled Towns (besides others heretofore walled, which enjoy the same privileges with those that are) and four hundred Villages: eighteen of the principal Towns have Seats in the Assemblies of the *States General*: to wit, *Dort*, *Haerlem*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*, *Goude*, *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Briel*, *Alcmaer*, *Hoorne*, *Enchuyfen*, *Edam*, *Monnikendam*, *Medenblik*, and *Purmerend*. Yet the diameter of this Province may be traversed in six hours. In former times it was more extended towards the East of *Nimwegen*; its District being then a part of *Holland*. The *Batavis* a Warlike Nation possessed the greatest part of this Country, in the times of the *Roman Empire*: who were conquered by *Julius Caesar*, with the rest of the *Galls*, of whom this was then thought a part. After the *Roman Empire* was overthrown in the West, this Province being almost dispeopled by the Inroads of the *Norman Pyrats*, was given by *Charles the Bald* to *Thierrie* or *Theodorick*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, Son of *Sigebert*, about 863. with the Title of a Count or Earl; his Posterity enjoyed it till 1206. in seventeen Descents; when it passed to the Earls of *Hainault*; in which Family it continued till 1417. and then it passed by the Surrender of *Jacqueline*, (Countess of *Hainault* and *Holland*.) to *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and to the *Spaniards*. When *Philip II.* treated this Free People ill, they revolted; and in 1572. submitted to *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*; and in 1581. declared King *Philip* to have forfeited all his Sovereignty: and having leagued themselves with their Neighbour States, they defended themselves so well against that Prince, by the assistance of *Queen Elizabeth*, that at last they forced the *Spaniards* to acknowledge them a Free State. And though the *French King*, *Lewis XIV.* by a sudden Surprise, brought them very low in the year 1672. yet the next year they forced him to withdraw his Garrisons, and recovered every inch of Ground from him. The Prince of *Orange*, though a Child in Age, out-doing by the blessing of Heaven, the oldest States-men, and the most experienced Generals. In the *East-Indies* the *Hollanders* are the Sovereign Governours of the Coast of *Coromandel*, the Islands of *Amboine*, *Banda*, *Ternate*, *Ceylon*, and the City of *Malacca*; part of the Islands of *Sumatra* and *Celebes*, and divers places upon the Coast of *Malabar*. § They have also given the Name of *New Holland* to a Region of the *Terra Australis*, by them discovered in 1644. to the South of *New Guiney* and

the *Moluccas*. To a Territory of *Moscovia*, near the *Straits* of *Vveigars*, by them named the *Straits* of *Nassau*, upon the *North Sea*. And lastly to a Country in the *North America*, upon the *Canadian Ocean*, betwixt *Virginia* and *New France*, South-West of *New England* and East of the *Iroquois* in *Canada*. But this latter has been [] in the hands of the *English* since 1665.

Holdenby, a Castle belonging to the Crown in *Northamptonshire*; where King *Charles the Martyr* was kept a Prisoner by the Parliamentarians, from Feb. 17. 1646. to June 4. 1647. when by Cornet *Joyce*, one of the Officers of the Rebels, he was carried to *Childersley*, and thence to *Newmarket*. Here that afflicted Prince had leisure to compose that excellent Piece, after his death Printed under the Title of *Εικων Βασιλικη*; which contributed more to the Re-establishment of his Children, and the Reviving his oppressed Honour, than all the Armies and Forces in the World could have done.

Holderness, the most South-Eastern Promontory or Cape in *Yorkshire*, called *Ocellum* by *Ptolemy*. It lies North of *Salsfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, and shoos it self forth into the Sea a great way: There are divers Towns in it. King *James I.* created *John Ramsay*, Viscount *Hardington* in *Scotland*, Earl of this Place, and Baron of *Kingslon* upon *Thames*, Anno 1620. The late Prince *Rupert* bore the same Title, by the Creation of King *Charles I.* in 1643. which is now enjoyed by *Conyers D'Arce*, the present Earl of *Holderness*, of the Creation of King *Charles II.*

La Hougue *Wast*, or *Port de la Hougue*, *Og4*, or *Ogast*, *Vedast*, a Haven, or Sea-Port-Town in the Territory of *Coutances* in *Normandy*; ten Miles from *Bayeux* to the West, and sixteen from *Caen* to the same.

Holfstein, *Holfstacia*, that is, as the Name signifies in the *German Tongue*, the *Hollow Stones*, or *Rock*, or rather, a Country overgrown with Woods and Forests, (as *Holt* signifies in the *German Tongue*.) is a Dukedom of great extent in the *Lower Saxony*, in *Germany*; though often comprehended in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, because a part of it is subject to that Crown. It was anciently a part of the *Cherfonesus Cimbrica*: bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, or *South-Jutland*; on the West with the *German Ocean*; on the East with the *Baltick Sea*; and on the South with the Dukedom of *Bremen* and *Lumenburgh*; separated from it by the *Elbe*. It is divided into four parts; *Dithmarfen*, *Holfstein*, *Stormaren*, and *VVageron*. The principal Cities in it, are *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*; which are Hanse-Towns, or Imperial Free Cities: besides which, there are *Kiel*, and *Rensburg* in *Holfstein*; *Kyempend*, and *Gluckstad* in *Stormaren*. Part of this Dukedom is under the King of *Denmark*, and part of it under the Duke of *Holfstein*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Saxons*, our Ancestors, who about 449. began the Conquest of *Brittain*, which perhaps were but some Tribes of the *Cimbrians*. The rest which remained in *Germany*, were conquered with the *Saxons*, by *Charles the Great*; and continued under the Empire till 1114. when *Lotharius* the Emperour gave *Holt*, (or *Holfstein*, properly so called,) to *Adolf* of *Schaumburgh*, with the Title of Earl of *Holfstein*: whose Posterity enjoyed it till 1459. in eleven Descents; when *Christiern* of *Oldenburgh*, King of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, Son of *Theodorick* Earl of *Oldenburgh*, and of *Hedwigis*, (Sister of *Henry* and *Adolph*, the two last Earls of *Holfstein*.) succeeded in the Earldom of *Holfstein*. The present Dukes of *Holfstein* are descended from *Christiern II.* King of *Denmark*; who died in 1533.

From

From *Christian III.* one of his Sons, are descended the Dukes of *Holftein Regalis*; from *Adolph*, another Son, are derived the Dukes of *Holftein Goticorp*. But this Work will not permit me to pursue these Lines any further.

Holt, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*. The Capital of its hundred.

Holy Island, a small Island upon the Coast of the County of *Norumberland*, not far from *Berwick*: in which there is one Town, with a Church and Cattle, and a good haven defended by a Block-house. The Air and Soil not very grateful; yet well accommodated with Fish and Fowl. Its ancient Name was *Lindisfarne*, a famous Episcopal See made by *S. Aidan* (one of the first Apostles of these parts) in the beginning of Christianity here: which See continued from the Year 637. to 990. upon two and twenty Bishops, called the Bishops of *Lindisfarne*, till the insensibility of the *Danes* on these Coasts compell'd the religious to remove to *Durham*. It got the Name of *Holy Island* from the Sanctity of the Bishops, Monks, and others that retired hither, to enjoy the benefit of its solitude and privacy.

Homano, *Pomano*, a River of *Italy* in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which springing from the *Apeninus*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea*; between the *Pescara*, [*Aternus*], and the *Tromo*, [*Truentis*], which last falls into the same Sea, near *Acoli*, North of *Homano*.

Homburgh, a very strong Town in the Territory of *Waggon*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*; which has a Castle built on a steep Hill; not above two French Leagues from *Bipone* to the North. This Town was taken by the French in 1679. and is still in their Hands. There is another Town of this Name in *Hassia*; and a Castle in the Dominion or Territory belonging to the City of *Bisfil*.

Hongan, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*, towards the North-East part: bounded on the North with *Xani* and *Pekim*; on the West with *Xensi*, on the South with *Huquan*, and on the East with *Xan-tun*. The Capital City is *Cashung*; the other are *Queie*, *Changie*, *Gueiwei*, *Hoaching*, *Nanyang*, and *Junging*. This Province contains eight great Cities, an hundred smaller Cities or great Towns, and 589296 Families. There is a City of the same Name with this Province, in the North-West part of it, near the River *Croceus*; which cuts through the N. of this Province. The Chinese call it, their Garden of pleasure, from its fertility; and say, it lies in the middle of the World.

Hontours, a Province of new Spain, of great extent: bounded on the North and East with the *Mar del Zur*, and Bay of *Honduras*; on the South with *Nicaragua*, and on the West *Guatemala*. It lies two hundred Miles in length from East to West, and an hundred in breadth from North to South; under the Government of the Prefect of *Guatemala*. The principal Cities and Towns in it, are *Paladidil*, *Comasagua*, (made a Bishop's See in 1528.) *Gracias a Dios*, and *Tuzilto*, &c. A very fruitful Province in Maze, Corn, Pasturage, Fruits, and Mines. The Bay of *Honduras* is a part of the North Sea, with the Province of its own Name to the South, and *Indiana* to the North. There are divers Islands in it.

Honnecourt, *Fishbone*, *Honfforium*, *Honffeville*, a City of *Normandy*, upon the Shoars of the *British Sea*, up a the Mouth of the *Seine*; over against *Hassien*, three Leagues from *Havre de Grace* to the South.

Horton or *Hornston*, a Borough and Market Town in the County of *Devon*; and the hundred of *Axmister*, upon the River *Otter*. It has the honour of electing two Parliament men.

Honncau, *Hou*, a River in *Artois*.

Honnecourt. See *Hoencourt*.

Honze de Lertin, *Lerium*, *Leryna*, a small Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in which is a very famous Monastery: it lies two Leagues from *Antibes*, [*Antipolis*], to the South, and five from *Fretus* to the East, towards the Confines of *Piedmont*.

Hoofters, the Streights between *Calais* and *Dover*.

Hoozne, *Horna*, a City in North *Holland*, not great, but very well fortified; it stands in the Confines of *West-Friesland*, upon the *Zuyder Sea*, (upon which it has a large and a safe Harbor;) four Leagues from *Alcmger* to the East, and six from *Amsterdam* to the North. Once an Imperial and Free City, but now exempted, and under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*. First walled in the Year 1426. It had heretofore divers fine Churches and Monasteries in it: And now the privilege of a Voice in the Assemblies of the States General.

Hooznens, *Hoornsche Eylandt*, an Island in the *Mar del Zur*, discovered by *James de Maere*, an Inhabitant of *Hoorn*, in 1616. It lies two hundred German Miles from the Coast of *Pern*, towards *Asia*, in Long. 228. Southern Lat. 12. Little, but very fruitful.

Hozburgh, *Argemuaris*, a Castle near the City of *Colmar*, in the Upper *Alsatia*. See *Colmar*.

Hozdogna, a ruined City of *Puglia*, called by the *Romans* *Erdonia* or *Ardonia*.

Hoyeb, *Melani*, a Mountain in *Arabia Petraea*; near which *Moses* fed the Flocks of *Zethro*, (his Father-in-Law,) and received the Command from the Angel in the burning Bush, to fetch up the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*: here also *Elijah*, the Raltorec of the Law, heard the *Still small Voice*; *1-Kings* 19. 12. And if this be the same with *Sinai*, (as *S. Jerome* asserts,) here was the Promulgation of the Law of Nature, or the Ten Commandments, given to the *Israelites*. It is thought by some to extend from *Petra*, a City of *Arabia*, to *Elat* upon the *Red Sea*; at the distance of one hundred and eighty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South. The *Arabians* call it *Gibel-Moufa*, the Mountain of *Mofes*; the *Europeans*, *Sinai*. Monsieur *Thevenot*, who some years since visited all these Places, in his Travels, gives a large Account of these Mountains; and of a great number of Monasteries, Chappels, Hermitages, and Cells possessed at this day by Greek and Latin Monks; who have here many very delicate Gardens, which besides what is eaten by them, afford a good Revenue; most of the good Fruit that is sold at *Grand Cairo*, being carried thither from these Gardens, as he observeth.

Hozguels, *Orcels*, *Oriola*, a City of *Valencia*, more commonly called *Grisbella*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Valencia*: it is small and not much inhabited; tho' seated in a pleasant Valley, at the foot of an Hill; having over it a Castle, built on a Rock, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom: it stands upon the River *Tader*, (now *Segura*) which falls into the Bay of *Alicant*; six Spanish Leagues South of that City, and three Leagues East of *Murcia*.

Hozuis, *Sacoras*, a River of *Mesopotamia*, which falls into the *Euphrates*; others call it *See*.

Hozon, heretofore *Hozon*, *Horna*, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, which has a beautiful Castle: about one League from the *Maes* and *Roermond* to the West; six from *Maastricht* to the North; also the Capital of the Eastward of *Horn*, within the Diocese, which lies between *Guelderland* to the East, *Belgedic* to the North, and the County of *Loos* to the South and West. This was heretofore under Barbs of its own; but they being Extinct in the last Century, it returned to the Bishops of *Leige*.

Huac or **Cap & Hoorn**, a Cape of the *Terra del Fuego* in the South America, towards the Streights of *Magellan*: discovered in 1616 by *Le Maire*; a Native of *Hoorno* in *Holland*: Some *Spaniards* call it the Cape of *S. Salvador*.

Hornby, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the hundred of *Leyndale*, upon the River *Len*: Noted for a Castle, call'd *Hornby-Castle*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

Horn Castle, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*. The Capital of its hundred; upon the River *Bane*, and in the division of *Lindestrey*.

Horn Diep, *Arnava*, a small River of *Holland*; which ariseth in *Dreux*, a Territory of *Over Yssel*; and flowing through *Gröningen*, a little beneath *Hunfen*, falls into the River *Reis Diep*, after it has watered the City of *Gröningen*.

Horsdon on the Will, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the hundred of *Barstable*.

Horswell, one of the Names of *Greece*.

Horsdam, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Bramber Rape*. It is a large Borough Town, having the Election of 2 Parliament-men, situated near *S. Leonard's Forest*.

Horti, *Hortanum*. See *Orta*.

Houasin, *Hodamum*, a small French City in *la Beaulle*, (or in the Government of the *Ile of France*, according to others) near *Chartres*; two Leagues from *Dreux* to the North-East, and eight from *Paris* to the West, upon the River *Vegre*.

La Houaine, *Hohafia*, a small District in *Normandy*, between the River *Orne*, (*Oolina*.) and the Territory of *le Mâni*; in which there is no Town of note.

Howden, a Market Town in the E. riding of *Yorkshire*, giving Name to a small Territory call'd *Howdenshire*, near the confluence of the Rivers *Ouse* and *Derwent*.

Hoy, *Duenna*, an Island of *Scotland*, which is one of the *Orkades*, three Miles from the Island of *Mainland*; call'd also *Hety*.

Hoye, *Hoye*, a small Town in *Westphalia*, upon the River *Weser*; two *German* Miles from *Ferden* to the South, and from *Newburg* to the North; the Capital of the *Earldom von Hoye*, in *Westphalia*; which was under *Earls* of its own, till 1582. when upon the Death of *Oris*, the last of them, it fell to the Duke of *Brunswick* &c.

Hudsons Bay, an Arm of the Sea, North of *Estreiland*, in the North America; discovered by one *Hudson* an *Englishman*, in 1612.

Hulst, a City or Town in the Province of *Hilffoy*, in the Kingdom of *Spiden*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Province of *Middlepad*.

Huerar, *Vero*, a River of *Spain*.

Hues, or *Hued-il-Barbar*, *Leu*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algeri*, in *Africa*; which derives its head from the *Atlas*, and takes up many turnings and windings amongst the Mountains, that betwixt *Bonne* and *Tanis*; it comes to be pass'd twenty five times. At length falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea. They Fish for *Coral* upon its Banks.

Hued Atter, *Niger*, a River of *Africa* in *Ethiopia*. **Hued el Anther**, *Nafabub*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algeri*.

Hueson, *Favonia*, *Calidula*, *Vesio*, *Ossa*, *Efgon*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*. See *Horiguela*, which is the same City. § There is another Town of the same Name, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Tuela*; fourteen Miles from *Saragosa* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lerida* to the North-West. This is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Saragosa*, and call'd by the ancients *Ossa Elgeronum*. A Council was celebrated at it in 598.

Hueton, a Dutchy in *New Castile*, upon the Con-

fines of the Kingdoms of *Granada* and *Murcia*.

Hull, *Peunaria*, *Hullum*, a Town and River in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*. The Town is seated upon the West Bank of the River, where it entereth the *Humber*; twenty six Miles from *Tork* to the South-East, and eleven from the *Spurn Head*, or *Bristols* Sea to the North-West. Of no great Antiquity; *Edward I.* purchasing the Ground of the Abbat of *Meaux*, and built the Town, which thereupon was call'd *Kings-Town*. He made the Haven also; granted the Town a Charter, and divers Liberties; by which means it grew to that it now is; being for state-ly Houses, strong Forts, well furnished Ships, Merchandize, and plenty of all things, the best in this part of *England*. The Inhabitants ascribe much also to *Michael de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolke*; who procured them many Privileges, after he was by *Richard II.* made Duke of *Suffolk*. Their gainful Fisheries on the Coast of *Island*, had its share in this growth. Being grown Rich, they Walled the Town, Paved their Streets, raised their chief Magistrates from a Warden to Bailiffs; at last in the Reign of *Henry VI.* got the Honor of a Mayor, and that the Town should be a County. *Charles* the Martyr Treasured up here a goodly Magazine for the benefit of his Subjects; but when he came to use it April 23. 1642. he was most unworthily and unprofitably excluded by Sir *John Hobham*; which on the twenty fifth of the same Month was by the Parliament justified: being upon the matter the first act of Hostility against that Holy Prince. *Hobham*, the Son, was routed April 11. 1643. at *Ancaster*, by Colonel *Cavendish*. And both Father and Son came to be Behaded by their Fellows Rebels: the first in 1644. and the other in 1645. for intending to return to their Allegiance. The River of *Hull*, riseth by *Kilham* in the same County; and passing on the East of *Beverley*, at the distance of a Mile, falls into the *Humber*; between *Hull* and *Driple*; being Navigable up to *Beverley*, and perhaps higher.

Hullst, *Hullsum*, a City in the Low-Countries in *Flanders*, near *Gant*: small, but very well fortified: the Capital of the Territory of *Waes*: taken by the *Dutch* in 1645, and kept by them ever since. It stands five Leagues from *Amwerp* to the West, and seven from *Gant* to the North-West.

Humago, *Cissa*, an Island near *Histria*.

Humain, *Siga*, a City of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

Humans, a ruined City in the *Marca Anconitana*.

Humber, *Abu*, one of the principal Rivers of *England*; or rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many of the Rivers of this part of *England* empty themselves: on the North it hath *Yorkshire*, on the South *Lincolnshire*: out of the first of these it receives the River of *Hull*; then the *Ouse*, (which bringeth with it *Derwent*, the *Swale*, the *Tou*, the *wharfe*, the *Aire*, *Calder*, and the *Dun*;) then the *Trent* which divides *Nottingham* from *Lincolnshire*; and brings many other with it, as the *Derwent*, the *Manifold*, the *Stoure*, and many others: above *Barton* it receives the *Ankum*, out of *Lincolnshire*: the Mouth by which these Streams enter the *German* Ocean being almost seven Miles wide.

Humble, *Homelia*, a small River of *Hants*shire; which rising by *Basswalsham* and watering *Boreley*, forms an Haven, call'd *Humble Haven*, on the East of *St. Andrew's* Castle, over against the *Ile of Wight*, where it entereth the *Bristols* Sea.

Hungaria, *Pannonia inferior*, is one of the Noblest, but most unfortunate Kingdoms, next to *Greece*, in *Europe*. The Natives call it *Magiar*; the *Poles*, *Wegierska*; the *German*, *Ungarn*; and the *French*, *Hungary*: On the North it is bounded with the *Upper Poland*, and *Red Russia*; the *Carpathian* Mountains

Mountains interposing between it and them: on the East with *Transylvania* and *Moldavia*; on the West with *Syria*, *Austria*, and *Moravia*; and on the South with *Scalavonia*, and *Servia*. *Baudrand* (including *Scalavonia*) bounds it on the South with *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*. It extends in length from *Presburgh*, along the *Danube*, to the Borders of *Transylvania*, the space of three hundred English Miles; and one hundred and ninety of the same in breadth: It takes in all that Tract of Land, that was possessed before by the *Jayges Metanasta*, a *Sarmatian* People; and part of *Pannonia Superior*, and *Inferior*. Wonderfully fruitful; yielding Corn and Grass in abundance; the latter exceeding (when at its greatest length) the height of a Man; it abounds so in Cattle, that it is thought alone to be able to serve all *Europe* with Flesh; and they certainly fend yearly into *Germany* eighty thousand Oxen. They have Deer, Partridges, and Pheasants in such abundance, that any body that will may kill them. They have Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron and Copper; store of River, or Fresh-water Fish; and Wines equal in goodness to those of *Caulis*. The People are Hardy, Covetous, Warlike; but Slothful and Lazy, not much unlike the *Irish*. Their best Scholar was *St. Jerome*. Their best Soldiers, *Johannes Huniades*, and *Matthias Corvinnus*. The principal Rivers are the *Danube*, (which divides this Kingdom from end to end,) the *Savus*, the *Dravus*, and the *Tibiscus*: they have one famous Lake, called the *Balaton*, which is forty Italian Miles in length. The principal Cities are *Buda* or *Offen*, *Presburgh*, *Alba-Regain*, and *Caschau*. The Hungarians are a Tribe of the *Scythians* or *Tatars*, which in the times of *Arnulphus*, Emperour of *Germany*, possessed themselves of *Transylvania*, and the *Upper Hungary*; under *Lewis IV.* Successor to *Arnulphus*, they passed the *Danube*; wasted all *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Scalavonia*, and *Dacia*; till broken by the Forces of *Germany*, and sweetned by the Christian Religion, (first taught them under King *Stephen*, about 1016. by *Albert*, Archbishop of *Prague*.) they became more quiet, and better civilized. This *Stephen* began his Reign in 1000. This Race of Kings continued to 1302. in twenty three Descents: when *Charles Martel*, (Son of *Charles King of Naples*, and *Mary* Daughter to *Stephen IV.* King of *Hungary*.) partly by Election, partly by Inheritance and Conquest succeeded to this Crown: to him succeeded *Lewis* his Nephew, in 1243. *Charles II.* (another of his Descendants) in 1283. *Sigismund* Emperour, King of *Bohemia*, in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, (Eldest Daughter of *Lewis*) in 1287. *Albert of Austria*, in the Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, (Daughter of *Sigismund*) in 1438. *Uladislaus*, Son of *Albert* and *Elizabeth*, in 1444. *Matthias Corvinnus*, Son of *Johannes Huniades*, by Election in 1458. *Uladislaus II.* Son of *Cassimir IV.* King of *Poland* and of *Elizabeth*, (Daughter of *Albert*) in 1491. *Lewis II.* slain in the Battel of *Mohatz*, succeeded in 1517. and was slain in 1527. *John Sepusio*, Vairwode of *Transylvania*, chosen upon his Death, succeeded that year; but was outed by *Ferdinand*, restored by *Solyman* the *Turk*, and at last died in 1540. The Hungarians Crowned *Stephen* his Son, an Infant, in the Cradle; but *Solyman*, seized the best part of his Kingdom, (under pretence of defending it against *Ferdinand of Austria*) and *Ferdinand* the rest; so that ever since this wretched Kingdom has been a Stage of War, between the *Austrian* and the *Ottoman* Families. The former at this time having recovered from the latter, all the *Lower Hungary*; and all *Tamelsaerz*, in the *Upper*. The Reader may be pleased to know, that all that part of *Hungary*, which lies on the West and North of the *Danube*, is called the *Lower Hungary*:

what lies on the East and South, the *Upper*. This Kingdom is divided into fifty five Counties; three and twenty of which in the beginning of this last War, were in the Hands of the *Turks*, and the rest in the Emperour's. It has also two Archbishops Sees, *Gran* [*Strigoniunum*] and *Colocz*; thirteen Bishopsricks; six under the first, and seven under the latter.

Hungerford, a Market Town in *Berkshire*, in the hundred of *Kenbury*, upon the River *Kenet*.

Hunn, the ancient Inhabitants of the Marshes of the *Mæotæ*; who for the sake of a better Country to live in, invaded *Pannonia* in great numbers, and thence under *Attila* their King, who styled himself the *Scurge of God*, marched victoriously into *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*; till *Atius* General of the *Romans* and *Meroveus* King of *France* slew 200000 of them in one Battel in 450. Then they retired into *Pannonia* again, and maintained themselves in divers Wars. At length the *Hungarians*, a *Scythian* race, appeared about the end of the Reign of *Charles the Great*, and expelled them.

Huntingdonshire, is bounded on the North by the River *Avon*, or *Afon*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*; on the West by *Northamptonshire*, on the South by *Bedfordshire*, and on the East by *Cambridgeshire*. The North-East parts of it are Fenny; but yield plenty of Grass for feeding of Cattle. The rest is very pleasant, fruitful of Corn, rising into Hills, and shady Groves. The whole indeed was one Forest, till *Henry II.* in the beginning of his Reign disforested it.

The Town of *Huntingdon*, which gives Name to the County, is seated upon the North side of the River *Ouse*, somewhat high; and stretcheth out its length to the Northward: it has four Churches in it, a fair Bridge of Stone over the River, and near it is the Mount or Plot of an ancient Castle, (now ruined,) built by *Edward* the Elder, in the Year 917. Which King *David* of *Scotland*, (who had this County with the Title of an Earl, from King *Stephen* of *England*, for an Augmentation of his Estate.) in the Year 1135, enlarged with new Buildings, and Bulwarks: but *Henry II.* finding great Inconveniences from it, razed it to the Ground. This was a very considerable Town in the times of *Edward* the Confessor, and perhaps greater than now. The first Earl of *Huntingdon* was a *Waltbeef*, Created in 1068. two years after the Conquest: he being beheaded, *Simon de Lyze*, (who Married *Maud* the Daughter of *Waltbeef*) was made Earl in 1075. *David* Prince of *Scotland*, her second Husband, was the next Earl in 1108. It continued in this Family of *Scotland*, till 1219. but it is now in the Family of the *Hastings*: *George* Lord *Hastings* and *Hungerford*, being by *Henry VIII.* Created Earl of *Huntingdon*, in the Year 1529. *Theophilus Hastings*, the present Earl, succeeded his Father in the Year 1653. and is the seventh Earl of this Noble Family.

Huangang, a very large Province in the middle of the Kingdom of *China*; counted the seventh in number, but in extent one of the greatest; its greatest length is from North to South: being bounded on the North by *Honan*; on the East by *Nankin*, and *Kiamsi*; on the South by *Quamatum*; and on the West by *Queycheu*, and *Suchen*. It contains fifteen Cities, an hundred and eighteen great Towns, five hundred thirty one thousand six hundred eighty six Families. The greatest City is *Vuchang*. The great River of *Kiam* crosseth it, and divides it; and in the middle of this Province it receiveth two other great Rivers, one from the North, and the other from the South; whose Names I cannot assign. And these three Rivers form at their meeting a very considerable Lake, between the Cities of *Kincheu* and *Tocheu*.

The *Chinese* call it also *Jumishiri*, and the *Grana* of *China* for its abundance: As to which they have a *Proverb*, that the *Province of Kiangsi* may furnish all *China* with a *Breakfast*; but *Huquang* is able equally to maintain it.

Hurepots, *Hurepaelum*, a District in the Isle of *France*; between *la Beauce* to the West, *la Brie* to the East, (from which it is parted by the *Seine*;) and *la Gassinois* to the South. This heretofore was a part of *la Beauce*. The Cities in it are *Corbeil*, *Castres*, and *la Ferté Alais*.

The *Hurons* are a People of *North America*, in the Northern parts of *New France*, towards a Lake of the same Name. The River *Des Hurons* ariseth in the West of *New France*, called also the River of the *Oravacks*, a People bordering on the *Hurons*; and runs a great way towards the North-East, till at last it falls into the River of *St. Lawrence*. The Lake *des Hurons* is very great, and in its extent resembles a Sea; but the Waters are fresh: it is seven hundred Leagues in Compass, as the Inhabitants about it pretend: the Lake of *Illinoia* and the Upper Lake do both fall into it.

Hus, the Country of *Job*, between *Syria* and *Arabia*; now *Omsi*.

Huslum, a City of *Denmark* in *Jutland*; in the South part of the Dukedom of *Slesvig*; near the Shoars of the *German Ocean*, and *Nordstrand*, (an Island so called.) It has a most noble Castle, built by the Duke of *Holstein Gutorp*, in 1581. under whom it now is. It stands a *German Mile* and an half from *Frederickstad* to the North, four from *Slesvig* to the West. Some few years since, it was fortified; but the King of *Denmark* has slighted its Outworks.

Huy, and *Hu*, *Huxm*, *Huyum*, *Huyonum*, a Town of the Low-Countries in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Territory of *Condroz*; between *Liege*, and *Namur*; which has a Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the *Maas*, (which here receives the River *Huy*, which latter gives Name to it) but ruined. This place was taken by the *French* in 1675, and its Fortifications ruined. It stands five *French* Leagues from *Liege* to the South-West, and thirteen from *Brussels* to the North-East; adorn'd with a Collegiate Church, and divers others.

Huyfines. See *Huyfinau*.

Hyerz, a Knot of small Islands on the Coast of *Narbonne*, or *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*. See *Hieres*.

Hymburgh. See *Hamburg*.

Hymettus, a Mountain of *Achaia* in *Greece*, within a League of *Athens*, and about seven or eight in circumference, yielding plenty of odoriferous Herbs for the making of Honey, which has been always in great esteem. Some call it, *Monte-Matto*, by a corruption. There are six Convents of *Caloyers* or *Religious* *Greeks* planted upon the sides of it. The chief of which, call'd by the *Turks* *Cosbachs*, by the *Greeks* *Cyriani*, since the Year 1455, (when *Mahomet II.* took *Athens* and the *Abbot* of this House brought the Keys to him) is exempt from all Taxes to the *Port*, paying a *Jaquine* by way of homage.

Hyrbe, one of the *Cinqport* Towns in the County of *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath: which Elects two Members of *Parliament*.

Hyrath, *Hyracans*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*; heretofore bounded on the North, by the *Hyrcanian Sea*, on the East by *Margiana*, on the West by *Media*, and on the South by *Parthia*, properly so called: Now divided into two Provinces, called *Taberistan*, *Mazendaran*.

The *Hyrcanian Sea*, *Mare Hyrcanium*, takes this ancient well-known Name from this Province; but it

is no less frequently called, both in Ancient and Modern Geographers and Historians, the *Caspian Sea*: This Sea is called by various Names according to the Countries which do border upon it. It was anciently called the Sea of *Chosar*, from the eldest Son of *Thargama*, a Great Grand-child of *Noah*, by *Faber Nubius*, in his Geography, calls it the Sea of *Tavishan*; the *Arabians* *Babarcosum*; the *Persians* *Kulsum*; (as they do also the *Persian Gulph*;) The *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, *Mare Hyrcanium*, or *Mare Caspium*; the *Persians* call it also the Sea of *Baku*; the *Muscovites*, *Guelenski-More*. The Ancients generally thought it had a communication with the *Indian Ocean*; which is not true; for it has no communication with any other Sea in the World known; and therefore may most properly be called the *Mediteranean Sea*: this was known to *Aristotle*, and *Herodotus* of old. Its greatest extent is from North to South, (that is, from *Astrachan*, to *Ferabath*) eight deg. of the *Equator*; or one hundred and twenty *German Miles*, or four hundred and eighty *English Miles*: its Breadth from the Province of *Chiarefin*, to the Mountains of *Circassia* (or *Sirwan*), is six deg. or ninety *German Miles*, or three hundred and sixty *English Miles*. The Waters are in the middle as salt as those of any other Sea whatsoever; but it neither Ebbs nor Flows, as all the rest do, which have any Intercourse with the Ocean. It hath in a manner never a safe Harbor upon it: the best is *Munkischlak*, or *Mangustave*, on the side of the *Grand Tartary*. The Water is of the same colour with that of other Seas: it has but one Island in it, and that lies towards *Persia*, called *Ensil*, which has never an House in it. Thus far *Olearius*, who has travelled over it in 1636. It is generally very shallow, and flat; therefore in Tempests dangerous to those that Sail upon it: the *Persians* never trust to it, and rarely go out of sight of the Shoar. This Sea has on the North the Kingdom of *Astrachan*, and *Negia*; on the East *Chiarefin*; on the South, the Kingdom of *Persia*; and on the West *Georgia*: it receives there above an hundred Rivers which fall into it, many of which are very great; as the *Volga*, the *Araxu* or *Cyrus*, the *Keislofen*, the *Bustro*, the *Aksu*, and the *Kofu*: towards the North, are the Rivers of *Taike*, and *Jens*; towards the South and East the *Nios*, *Oxus*, and the *Oxenus*, which *Curtius* calls *Tamais*: *Olearius* assures us, that in twenty days Travel between *Roschor* and *Schamakap*, he crossed above fourscore Rivers great and small.

Hyrth, a Port in the County of *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath, which has a Castle for its Defence; upon the Streights of *Calais*, between *Dover* to the North, and *Rie* to the South; two Miles from the first, and five from the latter. It elects two Members of *Parliament*.

J A

Jabesh-Gilead, an ancient Town of *Judea*, in the Territory of *Gilead*, belonging to the Tribes of *Israel*. All whose Inhabitants, living four hundred Young Virgins, were by the *Israelites* put to the Sword, for not assisting in the War against the *Benjamites*, *Judg.* 21. 11. 12. In the Year of the World 2963, *Nabals*, King of the *Ammonites*, besieged it, and refused to accept of its surrender, otherwise than upon the condition of putting out the right eye of every one. In the meantime *Saul*, coming to their relief, engaged *Nabals*, defeated him, and raised the Siege. *Sam.* 11.

Jacatra,

Jacatra, a City and Kingdom in the Island of *Java* in the *East-Indies*. The latter, is subject to the King of *Bantam*; the other, the same with *Bavia*; the *Hollanders*, under whom it is, having so new-named it. See *Bavia*.

Jacca, an ancient City belonging to the *Vascones*; now in the Kingdom of *Aragon*; supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, but certainly called by this very Name by *Prolemy*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saragoza*; and stands upon the River *Aragona*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*; twenty one (*Bandraad* saith fifteen) Spanish Miles from *Saragoza* to the North, eight from the Confines of *France*, and eight from *Huesca* in *Aragon* to the North-West. This City is the Capital of the County of *Aragon*.

The **Jacobites**. Under this Name, says *P. Simon*, in general we may comprehend all the *Monophysites* of the East, i. e. such as acknowledge one only Nature (the *Humano*) in *Jesus Christ*; in which Latitude the *Armenians*, *Coptites* and *Abyssines* will be included. But it more particularly denotes a separate Church of Christians in *Siria* and *Mesopotamia*, consisting of about forty or forty five thousand Families, under a Patriarch of their own, who keeps his Residence at *Caramie*, and assumes the title of the Patriarch of *Antioch*, having divers Metropolitans under him. *Jacobus Zanxalus*, a *Syrian*, of the sixth Century, dressing up a particular Creed out of the opinions of *Berybes* and *Diofcorus*, was the Founder of this Church, which therefore retains his Christian Name. Amongst other customs and tenets, they deny the Trinity; they circumcise their Children first, then baptize them upon their forehead with a hot Iron; because of the words, *Matth. 3. 11. He shall baptize you with the Holy Spirit and with fire*. And no endeavours of the *Roman See* (whose Supremacy they disown) have hitherto been sufficient to alter their Principles.

Jacamerup, a City of the *Hisber East Indies*, called of old *Safoura*, as *Castellus* conjectures.

Jacubp, a River of *Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*, on the Confines of *Bo-bar*.

Jada, *Lade*, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

Jader, or *Jada*, *Jadica*, *Gurialma*, a River of *Germany*, more commonly called the *Oder*. It falls in the *Baltick Sea* near *Stetin*; having watered *Silesia*, *Marchia*, and *Pomerania*. *Hefiman* placeth it in *East Friseland*. Others, in the County of *Oldenburg* in the Circle of *Westphalia*. See *Oder*. It gives Name to a Town at its fall.

Jadog, a River in *Africa*; called *Rubricum*, *Armina*, and *Ardalia* of old: *Ladog*, and *Guadilbarber*, as well as *Jadog*, in later Writers. It falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, through the Kingdom of *Tun*.

Jaen, *Giennim*, *Gienna*, *Anigi*, *Iturgis*, *Aurinx*, *Orange*, *Onyngis*, is a City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, ever since 1249. having been three years before recovered by *Ferdinando* out of the Hands of the *Moors*. It is a great and populous City, in the Kingdom of *Andalusa*, upon the River *Guadalquivar*, where it receives that of *Sufama*; twelve Miles from the *Guadalquivar* to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*; and eighteen from *Alecia* to the South-East. This City has been heretofore so considerable, as to bear the title of a Kingdom.

Jafanapatan, *Jaffanapatan*, a City on the North of the Island of *Ceylan*, in the *East-Indies*: in the Hands of the *Dutch*, (who have built it a good Fort) and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. It lies in Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 07.

Jaffa, or *Jussa*, *Joppa*, a Maritime City of *Palestine*,

in the Tribe of *Dan*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, twenty four Miles from *Jerusalem*; thought to be one of the ancientest in the World, as having been built and so named by *Japhet* the Son of *Noah*: Famous in all ages for the convenience of its Port; at which particularly *Hiram* King of *Tyre* his Fleet, laden with Cedar and Marble for the building of *R. Solomon's Temple*, discharg'd; and *Jonas* the Prophet took Ship for *Tharsis*: *St. Peter* also here raised *Tabitha* from the dead, and saw the Vision of the Beasts. This City was ruined by *Judas Maccabaeus*, and afterwards by the Emperor *Tiber*. Next the *Arabians* established themselves in it; from whom the *Christians* under *Godfrey of Bovillon* recovered it, rebuilt the Castle, and made it a strong Garrison; adorning it likewise with the title of an Earldom, and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*. In the Year 1188. *Saladin* overcame and dismantled it. But *Richard I. King of England*, and *S. Lewis King of France* successively repair'd it again, till it fell finally into the hands of the *Saracens* in 1252. Now it consists of some poor Houses, with a small Fort, garisoned for the *Bassa of Gaza*; nothing of its ancient Buildings appearing but in their ruins.

Jagerndorf, *Carnewia*, or *Karnow*, a Town in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, the Capital of a District of the same Name, and heretofore under the Duke of *Irandenburgh*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which near *Huischin* falls into the *Oder*; four German Miles from *Ratibor*, a City of *Bohemia*, towards the West; and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*: there is in it a very splendid and magnificent Castle.

S. Jago-Cavallero, a small Town in the Island of *Hispaniola* in *America*, twenty Leagues from *S. Domingo* to the East, near a Mountain from whence the rains bring down little pieces of Gold. The Inhabitants trade to *San Domingo* in Hides and Tallow.

Jagos, a vagabond Barbarian People of *Africa*, abounding more especially in the Kingdom of *Asico* in the *Lower Ethiopia*, or according to others, in *Congo*; without a certain abode, living by robbery and carnage. Parents and Children, 'tis said, have no horreur amongst them, to eat the flesh of one another.

Jagel, one of the Heads of *Dwina*. See *Dwina*.

Jagutso, a City of *Servia*, built on a Plain amongst the Hills; not above half a Days Journey from *Monte-Nevo*, another City of the same Province. It is pretty considerable, and has some Christians residing in it, though under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Jaitta, or *Jaita*, *Jaitia*, *Gaitia*, *Jayeta*, a City of *Bosnia*, towards the Confines of *Croatia*, upon the River *Plena*; defended by a strong Castle, which is in the Hands of the *Turks*, as *Calehondylas* saith. The Kings or *Despotes* of *Bosnia* did heretofore reside here.

Jakotyn, a small Town in the *Okyain*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*, which has a strong Castle. It stands upon the River *Supos*, eleven Miles from *Kiovia* to the East, and about thirteen from the *Nieper*, imp which the *Supos* falls, six Miles above *Cyrkass*. This Town belongs to the *Muscovites* now.

Jala, a Kingdom in the Eastern part of the Island of *Ceylan* in the *East-Indies*, with a City of the same Name; little inhabited, by reason the Air is very contagious.

Jalea, *Elu*, a City in the *Mores*.

Jalina, *Acherissa*, a Lake in *Epirus*.

Jaltnes, *Maccaria*, a Town in *Cyprus*, towards its North End.

Jalofen,

Jalofes, the People of the Kingdom of *Senega*, in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, lying betwixt those two branches of the *Niger*, the Rivers *Senega* and *Gambey*. Their Emperour is called the *Grand Jalof*, and takes the Style of the Sovereign of thirteen or fourteen Kingdoms. The Capital, where he keeps his Court, is *Tibacuum*: There are no Towns or Cities walled in all this Empire; Tobacco, Hides, Ivory, Gum-arabick, Ambergrease, Wax, Dates, and Maze, are its principal Commodities. See *Senega*.

La Jelle, *Gala*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Guaronne*.

Jamagorob, *Jama*, a strong Castle anciently belonging to the *Rusi*, and accounted the Key of that Kingdom; but in 1617, resigned to the *Suedes*. It is seated on a River called *Jamische Reck*; three German Miles from *Narva*, in *Livonia*. See *Narva*.

Jamaca, a very great Island in *North America*, first discovered by *Columbus*, and called thus in Honor of *S. James*. It was found out by him in his second Voyage to *America*, whilst he sailed about *Cuba*. In his third Voyage he suffered Shipwreck upon it; and the *Spaniards* ungratefully designed to have suffered him to perish, out of pure envy; but he found the Natives more kind than they. Whereupon he landed, and fell to Plant it; building the Town of *Medilla*; which they deserted soon after, and built *Sevil*, ten Leagues more West. In 1509, the Natives rebelled against *Didacu*, the Son of *Columbus*, but were subdued. In 1590, the *Spaniards* built *S. Jago*, and deserted *Sevil*. In 1638, one *Jackson*, an *English* Man, with a Fleet of *English* Privateers, surprized and plundered *S. Jago*; then left it to the *Spaniards* again. The time, being come when the *Spaniards* were to pay for their Ingratitude to *Columbus*, and their Cruelty to the Natives, (some Millions of which they had barbarously murdered;) the *English*, under *Penn* and *Penables*, Landed here, about twenty thousand strong, being mostly necessitous Persons, who had been undone by our then Tyrant, and the Times, *May* 3, 1655. The *Spaniards* unable to resist so great a force, retired into the Woods, and Fastnesses; hoping to retrieve what they thus left, by a Treaty; but it proved otherwise. For part of the *English* fell to Plant; the rest to Privateer upon the *Spaniards*; by which they got Wealth: and the Fame of this so increased, that many going over to them, it became in a few years a very powerful Colony; now able alone to manage a War against all the Forces the *Spaniards* have in the *West-Indies*. This Island is situate between seventeen and eighteen degrees of North Lat. within the *Tropicks*, in the *Mare del Nord*; one hundred and forty Leagues North of the Main Continent of *America*, fifteen South from *Cuba*, twenty West from *Hispaniola*, and one hundred and forty from *Caribagena Nova*. It is of an Oval Form; one hundred and seventy Miles long; seventy in breadth; and contains four or five Millions of Acres; Nine hundred thousand of which were Planted in 1675. In the middle there is a lofty Chain of Mountains, which run the whole length of the Isle, from East to West; from which spring plenty of pleasant and useful Rivers, to the great refreshment and convenience of the Inhabitants. It has a very rich fat Soil, black and mixed with Clay, except in the South-West Parts, where it is generally a more loose Earth; it every where answers the Planter's Care and Cost. The Air is always serene and clear; the Earth in her Summer Livery; here being a perpetual Spring. It has frequent Showers of Rain, constant cooling Breezes of Wind from the East; the Dew in the Night quicken the Growth of what is Planted; so that it is the most delightful, temperate, healthful, pleasant Island of all

those in the *West-Indies*: and will be extremely considerable, when it comes to be thoroughly Peopled. The principal Towns in it are *Port Royal*, (built by the *English*) *S. Jago*, and *Sevilla*. The Earl of *Inchiquin*, and the Duke of *Albemarle*, two late Governours, both of them here died.

Jamatiteto, or *Jamasois*, a very large County in the West Part of the Island of *Nivon*, or *Nipponia*, belonging to *Japan*; under which are ordinarily computed twelve Provinces, or Kingdoms.

Jamana, a City of *Arabia Felix*, upon the River *Astlan*; which falls into the Mouth of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, about thirty German Miles South of *Balsera*. *Jamana* stands towards the Borders of *Arabia deserta*; two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Persian Gulph* to the West, and seventy German Miles from *Balsera* to the South-West. Long. 77. 30. L. t. 27. 00.

Jamba, a Province under the Great *Mogul*, towards the River *Ganges*; between *Paina* to the East, *Naugacut* to the North, *Labor* to the West, and *Bakar* to the South; the City of *Jamba*, from which it takes its Name, stands eighty Miles from *Ganges* to the East, towards *Labor*.

Jamby, or *Jambū*, a Sea-Port Town, and a Kingdom of no great extent, in the Island of *Sumatra*, towards the Eastern Part of it. The Town stands towards *Palimban*, within five or six Miles of the Sea, driving a notable Commerce.

Jambol, *Jannipoli*, a City in *Bulgaria*.

Jambol, *Chales*, *Chalcidica Regio*, a Province in the North of *Macedonia*; between *Thessalonica*, the Arm of the Sea which runs up to it, the *Archipelago*, and *Thrace*. The chief Towns of which are, *Thessalonica*, *Amphipoli*, and *Contessa*.

James Bay, a Bay in *Virginia*.

James Town, *Jacobopolis*, the principal City or Town in *Virginia*, upon the River *Pambaran*, near its fall into the North Sea: begun by the *English* about 1607, and honoured with this Name from King *James I.* Another in the Country of *Lerrim*, in the Province of *Connauigh* in *Ireland*; so called from King *James I.* its Founder, upon the *Shannon*; well walled, but almost wholly ruined as to its Buildings, in the Wars against King *Charles* the First, and Second.

Jam-saqueam, or *Nanquin*, a River of *China*.

Jametz, a strong place in *Lorain*, yielded to the *French* King in 1632. It stands upon a little River in the Confines of the Province of *Luxemburgh*; between *Monmedy* to the North, and *Damvillers* to the South; thirteen Miles from *Metz* to the West: now dismantled.

Jancoma, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, under the King of *Peru*: it stands between the Rivers *Mecon* to the East, and *Menan* to the West.

Janelro, or *Rio de Janaira*, a River, the same with *Ganabara* in *Brazil*; see *Ganabara*. It gives its Name to a Province, under the *Portuguese*, in that Country, whereof *S. Sebastian* is the Capital.

Janiculus mons, a Hill or Mountain beyond the *Tiber*, in the vicinage of *Rome*, yielding by its eminence an excellent prospect of that City; and famous in History for the Sepulchre of King *Numa Pompilius*, the encampment of *Porfena* King of *Etruria* upon it, whilst he besieged *Rome*; and for the Martyrdom of *S. Peter*. Now called *Montorio*, because its earth is of the colour of Gold.

Janna, a part of *Greece*; some say *Epirum*, others *Thessalia*.

Janitina, *Cassope*, a City of *Epirum*.

Janitzart, *Promontorium Sigicum*, a Cape at the entrance of the *Straits* of *Gallipoli*, or the *Helle-*
pont

port, in Asia, within half a League whereof the Rivers *Scamander* and *Simon* in an United Stream discharge themselves into the Ocean. The *Greeks* wholly inhabit a plentiful Village upon it, call'd by them, *Troyas* or *Little Troy*; but by the *Turks*, *Giaour-Kioy*, or the Village of Infidels; this being the best Name the *Turks* give to *Christian* places, where there are no *Mosques*. The delightful Country of *Troas* is mostly discovered from this Cape; and the Island of *Tenedos*, in the *Ægean* Sea, stands at the distance of a League from it.

Jannowitz, a small Town in *Bohemia*; where the *Swedes* in 1645, gained a great Victory over the Imperialists: six German Miles from *Prague* to the North-West, towards the Confines of *Moravia*.

Jaochen, a great City in the Province of *Kiangsi* in *China*, with a Territory of the same Name whereof it is the Capital, extending its jurisdiction over six other great Towns; and particularly remark'd for good *Porcelain* Ware.

Jantra. See *Jibar*.

Japan, *Japonia*, a vast Country in the Eastern Ocean, called by the Inhabitants *Nippon*; by the *Chinians*, *Cepuen*, that is, the East; and from thence by the *Europeans* *Japan*. On the West it is bounded by the Sea of *China*, (which divides it from *China*;) and the Island or Promontory of *Corea*. It is supposed to be an Island, one hundred and fifty German Miles in length; seventy in breadth: The Inhabitants are all under one Prince, Heathens, and sworn Enemies of Christianity: which began to take rooting amongst them by the Preaching of the *Portuguese*; but was extirpated by Fire, Sword, and the bloodiest Persecution that ever was practis'd amongst Men. The *Dutch*, (who Trade here) are secured with the utmost Caution, that they may not surprize any part of the Shoar, or build any Fort, or do any other Act whereby they may settle themselves: nor will they permit them to see more of the Country than one small Peninsula; or of the Inhabitants, than those they Trade with; and for a long time they would not permit them to Land, Buy, or Sell, till they had renounced their Christianity. This Island lies sixty Leagues from *Canton*, a Province of *China* to the East; and about three hundred from *New Spain*, in *America*: mountainous, and generally barren; but it maintains a vast number of Cattle; yet the Inhabitants do not know how to make either Butter or Cheese. This Island, totally unknown to the *Antients*, was first discovered by *Antonio Mora*, a *Portuguese*, in 1542. The *Jesuits* in 1556, sent *S. Francis Xavier* to Preach here, who is called therefore the *Apostle of Japan*: at first they had great success, in so much that in the Year 1587, they pretended to have gained two hundred thousand Converts. But this lasted not long; for about the Year 1622, there began so dreadful a Persecution, as is no where to be met with; and these new Converts having never been well grounded in their new Religion, Apostatized so fast, that in seven years there were very few Christians to be found, and perhaps at this time, none. This Country lies in 35 degrees of Lat. in Long. betwixt 171. and 188. The air very healthful and generally cold. The Earth affords Gold, Silver, and Pearl; watered by divers Rivers, and Lakes, with good Ports. Some describe it to be a Mass of many Islands, going altogether under the Name of *Japan*; and that the three most considerable, are *Nipponia*, *Ximo*, and *Nicoco*. The *Japanese* are jealous, fierce, pompous in their habits and language, sincere in Commerce, and ingenious imitators of the Characters and *Hieroglyphicks* of the *Chinese*, from whom they descend. The principal City is *Macco*, tho the Emperor of late has resided at *Fendo*.

Japara, a Kingdom in the North of the Island of *Java*, in the East-Indies, with a City of the same Name, which has a good Port.

Jappetaw, *Japodes*, a small District in *Carniola*, under the Emperor.

Javacanus, *Canea*, two Rocks at the entrance of the *Euxine* Sea, in the *Propontis*.

Javetta, *Turias*, *Simetbus*, the greatest River in the Island of *Sicily*; it falls into the Sea, three Miles from *Catania* to the South-West.

Jarnac, *Jarnacum*, a small Town in *Angoulmois*, upon the River *Charente*, dignified with the Title of an Earldom: between *Angoulesme* to the East, and *Saintes* to the West, eight Miles from either; memorable for a Battel here fought in the Year 1569, betwixt the *Roman Catholics* and *Huguenots*; in which the old Prince of *Condé*, who commatided the latter, was slain, by one *Montesque* (a Captain under the Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *K. Henry III.* the head of the *Catholics*) tho he offered one hundred thousand Crowns for his Ransom; and the *Huguenots* defeated, after a bloody Fight of ten hours continuance.

Jarowitz, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the East.

Jaroslaw, a pleasant Town in *Red Russia*, belonging to the *Poles*, upon the River *Sane*, with a Castle; forty five *Polish* Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, thirty five from *Cassovia* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lemberg* to the North-West: near this place the *Swedes* gave the *Poles* a fatal overthrow in 1656. In 1625, it suffered much by Fire.

Jaroslaw: a great City in *Muscovy*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and has in it a Timber Castle; it is seated upon the *Volga*, thirty German Miles South of *Wolgda*, thirty seven North of *Moscho*. The Dukedom of *Jaroslaw* is very great; and lies between that of *Wolgda* to the North, *Roslaw* to the South, and the River *Volga* to the East. Governed by a Prince of its own, till *John Baslowitz*, Duke of *Russia*, Conquered it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. Since that, it has been given to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Muscovy*, as his Title and Residence.

Jarrom, a Town in the *Bishoprick of Durham*, in *Chester* Ward; deserving a remark, for being the Birth place of the Venerable *Bede*.

Jartley, *Caljarea*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*, and part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*; but now annexed to the County of *Soubampion*. This, and *Guernsey*, being all that is left to the Kings of *England*, of their great Dominions in *France*: from the Shoars of which it lies about five Miles to the West, and thirty from those of *England* to the South. The Inhabitants speak a *Norman* kind of *French*. There are in it twelve Parishes; and two Castles, *Montarguel*, and *Elizabeth*. This Island was one of the last that yielded to the prevailing Rebels; not without force, in *October* 1651. after the Kings return to *France* from the Battel of *Worcester*. The same Prince in 1663, sent them a Silver Mace to be born before their Chief Magistrate, as a remembrance of this their fidelity to him in his greatest distress.

Jasque, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Persia*, upon the Borders of the Province of *Kerman*, extended along the Sea Coast from thence betwixt the *Cape Jasque* and *Cape Guadel* (which two are the most Southern points of *Persia*) and possessed by three petty Princes, of whom the chief takes the Style of the Prince of *Jasque*. This Prince after the Conquest of *Ormus* by *Cher-Abas I. K.* of *Persia* paid a yearly tribute to that Crown; which being remitted in the Reign of *Cher-Sepbi*, his Successor *Cher-Abas II.* endeavoured by War to compel the Prince of *Jasque* again to pay the same, but in his attempts was beaten.

Jassy.

Talky, or Yaffi, Jaffum, a City of *Walachia*, called by the *French Jai*, upon the River *Prub*; thirty Miles from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Poland* to the South, fifty from *Soczow* to the East, and a hundred and twenty from *Cominjak*, to the North-East. It is not improbable, this is the *Augusta Decia*: but the later Geographers are very much mistaken in placing it in *Moldavia*, when it belongs to *Walachia*. The *Vaivods*, or Prince of these Countries, for the most part resides here; having suffered much from the *Cossacks* of later times, the *Turks* maintained a strong Garrison in it. The present King of *Poland* in 1686. marching this way against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, possessed himself of it, leaving a Garrison: but before his return, there happened to great a Fire, that when he came, he was forced to withdraw his Forces, and leave it to the *Walachians* to be repaired.

Takt, Batibá, a River on the West of *Sicily*, which falls into the Bay or Gulph of *Amar* on the North side, twenty five Miles South of *Palermo*.

Taba, a great Island in the *East-Indian* Sea, two hundred Leagues in length, and near fifty in breadth. On the West it has *Sumatra*; on the East, some other small Isles; on the South the vast Ocean plays full upon it; and on the North it has the Island of *Borneo*, at the distance of forty five German Miles. It is divided into nine Kingdoms; the greatest of which is the Kingdom of *Baniam*, and next the Kingdom of *Mataran*. The whole Island produceth great quantities of Spice, and is on that account much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch*. The *Dutch* had heretofore the Fort or City of *Batavia* in this Island: not contented with this, about 1684. joining with a Son of the King of *Baniam*, (then in Rebellion against his Father) upon pretence of assisting him, they seized the City of *Baniam*, took Possession of the *English* Factory, and all the Goods belonging to the *English*; and kept the old King a Prisoner in the Castle of *Baniam*. But finding there were several Attempts to restore him to his former Possession, in 1686. the young King (by the Advice of the *Dutch*) removed his Captive Father to *Batavia*. See *Batavia*. The principal Cities of this Island are, *Balamban*, *Baniam*, *Batavia* or *Jacarta*, *Japura*, *Joran*, *Maceran*, (once the Capital of the whole) *Panarucan*, *Passaruan*, *Saraboy*, and *Tuban*. The Southern parts were never yet much fought into, and so not much known. It lies between 130 and 140 Long, and 5 and 10 of Southern Lat. § There is another Island near this, called the *Lesser Java*.

Taur, *Taurin*, a small River in *Languedoc*; which riseth near *S. Pontois*, and falls into the *Oirba*, near the Castle of *Puyels*.

Taurin, [*Taurinon*]. See *Gewer*, and *Reab*.
Tawer, Tawra, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*; small, but indifferently populous, and the Capital of a Dukedom; and has also an ancient Castle: it lies not two Miles from *Lignitz* to the South, and about nine from *Breslaw* to the West. The Dukedom of *Tawer* lies between *Lusatia* to the West, *Bohemia* (properly so called) to the South, the Dukedom of *Lignitz* to the North, and that of *Saxony* to the East.

Tayra, Rhymna, a River of the *Asian* *Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian* Sea, between the *Rba* and *Taxares*: *Olatrium* placeth it in the middle of the North end of that Sea.

Tazygæ, by *Ovid* styled *Tazygæ acres*; and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Tazygæ Mesasiætes*, were an ancient People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; who being almost entirely exterminated thence by *Balesian* the *Chief*, King of *Poland*, and *Leſſus*, in the years 1264. and 1282. retired in great numbers into the *Upper Hungary*.

Tayzo. See *Laiaxzo*.

Tberia, an ancient Name of the Kingdom of *Spain* in *Pliny* and *Serabo*, taken from the River *Iberus* (*Ebra*.) § Likewise of a part of *Georgia* in *Asia*, now called *Gagheti*. See *Georgia*.

Tearia, a Mountain of *Attica* in *Greece*, in the ancient Tribe of *Agens*.

Teda, a Mountain of *Troas* in *Asia Minor*, at the foot of which stood the famous City *Troy*. *Arbenaus*, says, nine Rivers derived their Springs from it. Therefore *Horace* stiles it, *Ida undosa*. And *Diodorus* makes it to be the highest in the Neighbourhood of the *Helleſpont*: Hence the *Idæus ſinus* took its Name, which was otherwise called *Andramyttæus ſinus* and now *le Golfe Andramytti*. § A Mountain also of the Island of *Candia*, environed with Forests, and inhabited heretofore by the People, *Dædylis Idæi*.

Tednass, Igania, a ruined City in *Portugal*.
Tedle or *Idel*, a River in the County of *Norringham*, upon which *Redford* is situated; emptying it self Northward into the River *Don*.

Tedasa, a Branch of Mount *Imau*.

Tedia, a Town in the County of *Gorizia*; encompassed with Hills on all sides; and seated upon a River of the same name. Remarkable for the Quick-Silver Mines in it. See *Dr. Brown's Travels*, p. 82. 83. It stands ten Miles from *Gorizia* to the North-West.
Tedual, Atlas Major, a vast Mountain on the South of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Teduzza, Edom, the Country of the *Edomites*, mentioned frequently in *Scripture*, was a Kingdom of the ancient *Canaan*, betwixt *Judæa* properly so called, the *Sony Arabia*, and the *Mæditeranean* Sea. Its principal Cities, *Dinbabab*, *Avish*, *Pai*, *Rehoboth*. 1 Chron. 1. 43. &c. where see the list of the Kings and Dukes of *Edom*, before the time of the beginning of the *Israelitish* Monarchy. *David* afterwards conquered and garrisoned it; 2 Sam. 8. 14. But in the Reign of *Jeoram* King of *Judah*, the *Edomites* revolted, and made themselves a King, 2 Chron. 21. 8. 10. and joined with the *Chaldeans* under *Nebuchadnezzar* in the Siege of *Jerusalem*. *Hircanus* in the Ages following made War against them so effectually, that he caused them to turn *Jews*. They were of the Descendants of *Eſau*.

Tederrin, Capernaum, a City in *Palestine*.

Tedhan-Abah. See *Dely*.

Tedmirlandt, Tedmia, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; which has *Angerman* to the East, *Middlepad* to the South, *Helsing* to the West, and *Norway* to the North. It belonged to the King of *Denmark* till 1643; and then by the Treaty of *Bromſebro*, was resigned to the *Swedes*. There are three Castles, but never a City in it.

Tena, a small City in *Hessia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Saak*, over which it has a Bridge, under the Duke of *Saxon Weimar*; two German Miles from *Weimar* to the East, nine from *Leipzig* to the North-East, and three from *Naumburg* to the South. It has a small University opened here in 1555, by the Dukes of *Saxony*, and a Monastery of the *Dominicans* founded in 1286. The Valley about it yields plenty of Wine.

Tende, or Pajende, Tendus, a Lake in the Province of *Tavasthia*, in *Finland*.

Tendo, Tedsu on *Tendo*, the capital City of the Empire of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nipponia*, at which the Emperor, since his leaving *Miaco*, keeps his Court. A vast and magnificent City, upon the Banks of the River *Tonkaw* or *Toukon*, and near a great Gulph yielding variety of Fish. The Palace Royal is a work of state; the Temples and the Palaces of the Nobility attract the admiration of Strangers. There is one Street in it almost four Leagues in length. In 1658.

it suffered by fire to the value, they say, of forty eight millions of Gold.

Jengau, a City in *Xenfy*, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*. It stands in a Mountainous Country near the Lake of *Lieu*, and has eighteen smaller Cities depending on it.

Jenitry, *Jenitsee*, a River in the North of *Muscovy*, which runs more East than that of *Obb*, and said to be greater: on the East it has a Chain of vast high Mountains, (some of them burn like *Aena*;) on the West a fruitful Plain or Level, which it overflows every Spring for seven German Miles together, as the Nile does *Egypt*. This River having watered the *Tingosians* and *Semoeds*, falls into the Sea of *Zemla*, or *Weigass* Streight.

Jeniza, or *Jenizza*, a small City in *Macedonia*, built by the *Turks* out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birth-place of *Alexander* the Great: it stands upon the Bay of *Thessalonica*, between the Outlets of *Benoda* and *Castora*, (two Rivers,) twenty eight Miles from *Adessa* to the East, and the same from *Thessalonica* to the South: The Inhabitants finding here great Ruins, and much Marble, believe it to have been the Palace of *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

Jenhoping, *Jenocoping*, or *Jenekoping*, *Jenekopia*, a small City in *Smalland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*: it lies between the Lake of *Weeber* to the West, and the *Baltick* Sea to the East; sixteen Miles from the latter: built all of Wood.

Jenuper, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogal*, which is a part of the *Hither India*, on this side the *Ganges*: seated upon the River *Cool*; a hundred and thirty Miles from *Delly* to the South, and *Labor* to the North.

Jepes, a Town in the Territory of *Toledo* in *Spain*.

Jerby, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in the Division of *Allerdale*.

Jerre, *Eara*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

Jerns, *Jerna*, a River in *Gallicia*.

Jeru, *Giaros*, a small Island, or rather Rock, in the *Archipelago*. See *Jouru*.

Jerico, *Herico*, a celebrated City in *Palesine*; built by the *Jebusites*, whilst the Children of *Israel* were in Bondage in the Land of *Egypt*, with Walls and other Defences to a wonder; all which fell down before the Ark of God, as is recorded in *Joshua* 6. After this it lay desolate 53 years; and was rebuilt in the Reign of *Abab* King of *Israel*, by *Hiel* the *Bethelites*, with the loss of his Eldest and Youngest Sons, according to the Prediction of *Joshua*, in the year of the World 3117. It stood not above 335 years, before it was ruined by the *Chaldeans* under *Nebuchadnezzar*. After the Captivity it recovered again. *Herod* the Great made it his residence for some time, it having a noble Palace, an *Hippodrome*, an Amphitheatre, and other stately Buildings. Our Saviour honored it with his Presence and Miracles. About the year of Christ 68. it was taken by the *Romans* under *Vespasian* and *Titus*. It became after this a Bishops See, and was in some esteem till it fell to the *Saracens*. In the times of the Holy War, it was again in the hands of Christians, and of great fame; but falling the second time to the *Saracens*, they entirely ruined it: so that it is now only inhabited by the *Arabians*, who have here thirty or forty Brick Houses, as *M. Thevenot* assures us. It is seated in a pleasant and fruitful Plain; twelve Miles West from *Jordan*, and the same from *Jerusalem* to the North-East. The *Arabians* at this day call it *Rib-ba*. Mr. *Fuller*, in his *Pisgab Sight*, is of opinion, it was well inhabited between the days of *Joshua* and *Abab*, though not walled: he makes the City of *Palm Trees* where *Ehud* stabbed *Eglon* King of *Moab*, to have

been *Jerico*. The Plain it stands in abounds in *Palm Trees*, and is about nine Leagues long, and five broad.

Jerusalem. See *Jerosolam*.

Jersey. See *Jersy*.

Jerusalem, *Hierosolyma*, the capital City of *Palesine*, and for a long time of the whole Earth; taken notice of by *Pliny*, *Sirabo*, and many of the Ancients. Called, when the Children of *Israel* entered *Canaan*, *Jebus*; and by that name assigned to the Tribe of *Benjamin* by *Joshua*. It was in the hands of the *Jebusites* till the Reign of *David*, who took it from them, Anno *Mun*. 2898, and gave it the name of the City of *David*. *Abolom* his Son dispossest him again for some time, in 2920. *Solomon* his Son consecrated here the noblest Temple the Sun ever saw, in 2939. *Shebaek*, King of *Egypt*, came up against *Rehoboam* Son of *Solomon*, and took and plundered *Jerusalem* in 2973. In 3117. it was taken by *Zoar*, one of the Kings of *Israel*, and plundered the second time. Again taken by *Pharaob Necho* King of *Egypt*, in 3339. By *Nebuchadnezzar* the first time in 3350. The second time in 3360. when the Temple was burnt, and the City totally razed, and destroyed. It lay desolate thus, till the first year of *Cyrus*; when the *Jews* returned and began to rebuild it in 3420. About 3500. *Nehemiah* finished this Work. In 3619. *Alexander* the Great came up against *Jerusalem*; and it was delivered to him without resistance, by *Jaddus* the High Priest. In 3629. *Ptolemaus Lagus* took *Jerusalem* by surprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. In 3780. *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, took *Jerusalem*; slew vast numbers of the Inhabitants, profaned the Temple; and endeavoured to extirpate the *Jewish* Religion by a Persecution. In 3805. the *Jews*, under *Jouabhan*, totally expelled the *Syrians*; and regained the intire Possession of *Jerusalem*. In 3830. *Pompey* the Great entered *Jerusalem*, saw the Temple, and made *Jerusalem* Tributary. In 3896. *Craffus* entered and plundered the Temple, contrary to his Faith given. In 3909. *Pacorus* King of *Parthia* took and plundered *Jerusalem*. The next year, *Herod* began his Reign over the *Jews*, by the appointment of *Antonius*: in the latter end of his Reign, and in 3950. our Saviour was born: in 3983. he suffered Death for us, being thirty three years old. In the year of our Lord 69. *Titus*, after a dreadful Siege, put an end to the *Jewish* Government; destroyed *Jerusalem* and the Temple; which lay desolate till 132. when *Adrian* rebuilt it, and called it *Alia Capitolina*; permitting the Christians to live here, and prohibiting the *Jews*. In this interval, the Bishop of *Cesarea* got the Superiority over the Bishop of *Jerusalem*. In 361. *Fulian* the Apostle, to contradict our Saviour's Prophecy, sent the *Jews* to repair the Temple of *Jerusalem*; wherein they and he were disappointed by miraculous Earthquakes, Tempests, and Balls of Fire issuing out of the Foundation. In 636. *Omar* the *Saracen* took it after a Siege of two years. In 1099. the Christian Armies under *Godfrey* retook it from the *Saracens*, when it had been four hundred sixty three years in their hands. In 1187. *Saladine* the *Saracen* recovered it out of the hands of the Christians. In 1228. *Frederick* the Emperor recovered *Jerusalem* by a Treaty, without blows; and was crowned at *Jerusalem*. But in 1234. the *Templars* having periodically broken the Peace, the *Saracens* retook and defaced it, abusing the *Sepulchre*, which till then had been revered by all Men but *Jews*. Ever since this, it has been in the Possession of the *Mahomeans*, as they at times prevailed one upon another. It continued under the *Sultans* of *Egypt* till 1517, when *Selissu* Emperor of the *Turks*, took it from them; and un-

der this Family it is at this day; called by the *Turky* *Eikeds*; that is, the *Holy City*. It is at this day the principal Place in *Palestine*; seated (saith *Mr. Sanders*) on a rocky Mountain, every way to be ascended (except a little on the North) with steep Descents, and deep Valleys about it, which do naturally fortifie it: for the mozt part it is environed with other (not far removed) Mountains, as if placed in the midit of an Amphitheatre. On the East is Mount *Olivet*, separated from the City by the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, which also circleth a part of the North, and affords a passage to the Brook of *Kedron*: on the South is the Mountain of *Scandal*, with the Valley of *Gehinnon*: on the West formerly it was fenced with the Valley and Mountain of *Gibon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which stood upon the South side of it: on the East side of this Mountain stood the famous Temple; and between the City and the Temple, the King's Palace. Mount *Calvary* (which formerly lay without the City to the North-West,) is now well nigh the heart of it; the visiting the Holy Sepulchre being the almost only reason why *Jerusalem* at this day has any being. The Inhabitants of it are not many; for the mozt part *Monks*, and Religious Persons of all Nations; miserably oppressed by the *Turky*, who seek all opportunities to impoverish and injure them. This City stands forty Miles from *Joppe*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*; a hundred and sixty from *Damascus* to the South, three hundred from *Grand Cairo* to the North-East, and four hundred from *Alexandria*; commonly believed to have been built by *Melchisedech*, and called *Salem* from him. It had divers Names of old, expressed in this Distich;

Solyra, Lufa, Bethel, Hierosolyra, Jebus, Elia,
Urbs sacra, Jerusalem, dicitur, asque Salem.

For above eleven hundred years together, this City was the *Queen of the East*. None ever so sacred, yet none ever hath suffered greater Profanations than it. The Emperor *Titus* erected a Temple here to *Supiter Capitolinus*; and *Adrian* in derision both of *Judaism* and *Christianity*, engraved a *Swine* upon the Gate of *Bethlehem*; dedicated a Chappel to *Venus* upon *Mount Calvary*, another to *Supiter* in the place of our *Saviour's* Sepulchre, and a third to *Adonis* in *Bethlehem*: all which continued till the Reign of *Constantine* the Great. See *Bethlehem* and *Calvary*. The Church of *Jerusalem* is the Mother of *Christendom*; sanctified by the Death of *Christ*, the Delicent of the *Holy Spirit*, the Preachings of the *Apostles*, a General Council of the *Apostles* in the year 49 or 50, and the Martyrdom of *S. James* its first Bishop. The Council of *Nice* allowed this Church the style and dignity of a *Patriarchate*, tho at the same time subjecting it in point of Jurisdiction to the Bishops of *Cesarea*. But in 553. in the fifth General Council, or the second of *Constantinople*, that Subjectiōn was reversed; and not only the See of *Cesarea*, but *Scyropolis* and *Bevryus*, were made subject to this Church. After *Christianity* received its Restauration by the Arms of *Godfrey of Bouillon*, *Jerusalem* bore the Title of a Kingdom; which continued from the year 1099 to 1187. in the Persons of about eight Christian Kings from the said *Godfrey*, with possession of the Lands and Rights of a Crown. But *Frederick II.* and others after, who enjoy'd the Title of *Kings of Jerusalem* possessed no Land in *Palestine*. It lies in Long. 69. 30. Lat. 31. 20. according to *Mr. Fuller*. Others say Long. 69. 00 Lat. 32. 44.

Jesctbas, Margiana, a part of the Province of *Chorasana*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Jesh, Assum, a City in the *Marebia Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope: it is but small;

and stands upon an Hill, by the River *Jessi*; six Miles from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twenty three from *Ancona* to the West.

Jessemeere, or *Gislemere*, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, on this side the *Ganges*: the City is great; a hundred and twenty Miles from the River *Indus* to the East, and the same from *Guzarat* to the North. The Kingdom lies amongst the Mountains.

Cerra de Jesso, or *Tezo, Japonia Terra*, a large Country towards *China* and *Japan*; discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1643. It is joyned by some to the North parts of *Japan*; by others, separated from it by a Streight of fifteen Miles broad. All agree it is of a great extent from East to West. The chiefest City is *Matzumay*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same name; but no *European* having yet settled here, it is very little known. The later *Voyagers* have discovered a Streight betwixt *Tartary* and this Country, which they call the *Streights of Jesso*.

Jesual, another Kingdom belonging to the *Great Mogul* in the *East-Indies*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Patna* with the River *Ganges* to the West, and that of *Udessa* with the Mountains to the East. The chief City is *Rajapour*.

Jesulopol, a very strong Town and Castle in *Podolsa* in *Poland*; on the Confines of *Poenock*; upon the River *Bistris*.

Jeter, Jarius, a River of *Mysia*, in the *Lesser Asia*. *Jetlegen*, and *Jessen*, or *Jesjengo*, two considerable Territories or Provinces in *Japan*, in the Island of *Nippon*, subdivided into divers other Provinces. *Jetlegen* has the Region of *Quano* to the East, and *Jesson* to the West. The latter is bounded by *Jamasait* to the West.

Jex, and *Jexdi*, *Hecatompylos*, a City of *Persia*.

Jl, Hypaa, one of the *Hyeres*.

Jglaw, Iglava, Iglavia, Gblava, a City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but in *Moravia*, upon the River *Iglaw*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*; twenty four *German Miles* from *Prague*, and ten from *Lenz*. This City is reasonably well peopled.

Jgliaco, Pensus, a River on the West of the *Morea*.

Jho, a City and Kingdom at the most Southern Point of the Promontory of *Malacca*, in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isle of *Sumatra*; distant little more than one degree and a half from the Line, in Long 129. 31. The King is a potent Prince in these parts. The City *Jhor* is situated upon a River, which falls into the Ocean near the Promontory of *Sincapura*, where it has a good Port.

Jhswoth, or *Ickwoeth*, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Thingo*; retaining in its Name, says *Mr. Cambden*, the memory of the antient *Ioeni*, who dwelt in a part of this County. The remains of a Priory, founded by *Gilbert Blunt* (sometime Lord of the Town), and of a *Guildhall*, are yet extant. A Pot of *Roman Coyns*, bearing the Inscriptions of divers *Roman Emperors*, was digged up here not many years since.

Jla, Tla, Epidia, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, over against *Cannyr*, in 56 deg. of Lat. twenty four Miles long, and sixteen broad; plentiful in *Wheat*, *Cattle*, and *Herds of Deer*. The principal Towns in it are *Kilmay*, *Dunveg*, and *Crome*; besides which it hath divers Villages.

Jlechetter, a Market and Borough Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Tinribull*, which returns two *Burgesses* to the *House of Commons*. It stands upon the River *Ill* or *Yeovell*, having heretofore sixteen Parish-Churches, as a place of great Note, Strength, and Antiquity: now reduced to two. The County-Goal is kept here.

Jler,

Iler, Nilvus, Ilanus, a River of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, which riseth in *Tyrol*; and running Northward, watereth *Kempten*; then falls into the *Danube* over against *Ulm*.

Ilerda, Lerida, Athmagia, a fortified and strong City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*: seated upon the River *Segre* [*Sicoris*], three Leagues above its fall into the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Aragon*. This City is mentioned in *Livy* as taken by *Scipio*; and rendered famous for an Encounter near it, between a General of *Sertorius* and *Manlius* Proconul of *Gallia*; where the latter was defeated with the loss of three Legions of Foot, and 1500 Horse.

Illon. See *Troya*.

Ilfordcomb, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Bramon*.

Ill, Ellus, Hellus, Hellelus, a River of *Germany*, which riseth in *Sungow*, and passing through *Alfaisa*, watereth *Mulhausen*, *Enffisheim*, *Colmar*, and *Straßburg*; below which it falls into the *Rhine*.

Ilyricum, Ilyris, Ilyria. In the antient Geography of *Europe*, this Country lay betwixt *Pannonia* to the North and the *Adriatick* Sea to the South; divided into two parts, *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*: whereof the first was subjected to the *Romans* a little before the second *Punic* War, the other (the Eastern part) not till the Reign of *Augustus*. It is now might wholly comprehended under *Dalmatia* and *Sclavonia*, under the respective Dominion either of the *Venetians* or the *Turks*, except the Republick of *Ragusa* and some Places more. The *Ilyricus Sinus* is now call'd the *Bay of Drin* and the *Gulph of Venice*.

Ilimen, a considerable Lake in *Russia*, towards *Livonia*, on the South of the City *Novogorod*; which disturthens it self into the Lake of *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of that City called the *Volga*.

Iiment, Arabius, one of the most considerable Rivers in the Kingdom of *Persia*: it riseth from the Mountains of *Sibocoran*, in the Province of *Sigistan*; and watering *Mur*, *Gilechi*, *Racagi*, beneath *Sistan*, it takes in the *Sal*; beneath *Sereng*, the *Gbir*; beneath *Chiberan*, the *Ilmencel*; and beneath *Pasfir*, falls into the *Arabic* Ocean, in Long. 106. 30. near *Macran* to the West.

Iltz, or Iltz, Iltz, a small Town in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, in the Lesser *Poland*, with a Castle, which belongs to the Bishop of *Cracow*.

Iltwiter, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Abdick*.

Imaus, is one of the greatest Mountains, in the Greater *Asia*: it begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the *Caspian* Sea; and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Asia*, it divides the *Asian* *Terrary* into two parts and ends, at the rise of the River *Ganges*; where it again spreads it self East and West; and becomes a Northern Boundary to the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, (or *Indostan*;) having performed a Course of 450 German Miles, and taking various names from the Nations it passeth, as *Altbai*, *Belgan*, *Dalanguer*, &c.

Imiretta, or Imarezza, a Kingdom in *Gurgistan* in *Asia*, stiled by the *Turks* *Pacha Kousbouc*, or a Little Principality, is included betwixt the Mountain *Caucasus*, *Mengrelia*, the *Black Sea*, *Guriel*, and *Georgia* properly so called. About 120 Miles in length, in breadth 60. Wooddy and mountainous; yet not without its agreeable Valleys and Plains, Mines of Iron, and the Necessaries of Life. Under a Prince of its own, to whom heretofore *Mengrelia* and *Guriel*, after their shaking off of the Yoke of the Emperors of *Constantinople* and *Trebizond*, own'd Subjection: but now together with them, tributary to

the *Turk*, who obliges the King of *Imireza* every year to send him eighty Children, as a Tribute. There are three Fortresses in this Kingdom; *Scander* towards the South, and *Regia* and *Scorgia* towards the North, near the River *Phasis*; besides scattered Villages. Its most valuable Commodities are *Wine* and *Swine*, which makes it difficult here to observe the Laws of *Mahometanism*. The *Kings* pretend to be descended of the race of King *David*.

Imzagop, Claudius, a Mountain in *Serria*.

Immirentent, an antient People towards the South of the Kingdom of *Persia*: of which History relates, that they embraced *Christianity* in the Reign of the Emperor *Anastasius*, about the year 500; and at their request had a Bishop sent amongst them.

Imola, Cornelia, Forum Cornelia, Imola, a City in the Dominions of the Church, in *Romandola*, upon the River *Sancerno*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reverina*; of which *Alexander VII.* was Bishop, when in 1655. he was chosen Pope. It is a fine and a populous City; twenty Miles from *Bononia* to the East, and twenty five from *Reverina*. *Narjes* is said to have ruined, and the *Lombards* to have repair'd it. *Cesar Borgia* made himself Master of it in the Pontificate of *Alexander* the Sixth; from which time it became subject to the Church.

Imperiali, a small City in the Kingdom of *Chili* in *America*, near a River of the same Name, four Leagues from the South Sea; said to be an Episcopall See, under the *Spaniards*.

Inacho, Apbeas, a small River of *Epirus*; which watereth *Larta* on the South, and falls into the Bay called the *Gulph of Larta*.

Indep. Vid. *Indus*.

India, is taken for a considerable part of *Asia*, commonly called the *East-Indes*, to distinguish it from *America*, which is called the *West-Indes*. It is thought to be the *Havilah* in the Holy Scriptures: by the Natives, *Indostan*. Bounded on the North with the *Asiatick* *Terrary*, the Mountains of *Imaus*, and *Emodus*; on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, on the South with the *Indian* Ocean, and on the West with the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Country consists partly in a vasty extended Continent, partly in Islands, some of which are very great. That upon the Continent, is divided into three Parts 1. The Empire of the Great *Mogul*, or North *India*; which is a part of *India intra Gangem & Indum*; and more peculiarly called *Indosthan*; in this there are thirty five Kingdoms. 2. The Peninsula of *Malabar*. 3. The *India extra Gangem*. In the *India extra Gangem*, are four more considerable Kingdoms; *Pegu* to the West, *Ava* to the North, *Stam* to the South, and *Cochinchina* to the East; each of which contains many particular or lesser Kingdoms in it. The principal of the Islands are *Borneo*, *Ceylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Celebes*, *Madano*, *Luconia*, *Hannan*, *Pakhan*, *Gilolo*, the *Molucces*; and *Philippine* Isles. Many of these are so great, as to be divided in many Kingdoms: some of them have never been thoroughly discovered by the *European* Nations. This Country extendeth in length from deg. 106. to 159. of Long. and from deg. 10. of Southern Latitude, to 44. of Northern. It abounds with Gold and Silver Mines, and all other sorts of Metals, but Copper and Lead; with all sorts of Cattel, but Horses; with all sorts of Corn, but Wheat. So that these and Wines are almost the only things they need from other Nations, towards the Convenience, or indeed Luxury of humane Life; for this is the Store-house of Spice and Jewels, to the whole World. *Alexander* the Great was the first of the *Greeks*, who Discovered and Conquered a part of this vast Region; which soon after revolted from his Successors.

Romans never went so far; but were honoured with some Embassies from them, when they had Potent Princes, as *Augustus*, *Antoninus*, and *Constantine*. After-times wrapped them up in the Clouds again. There was a Trade driven by the way of the *Red Sea*, between the *Persian*, *Turkish*, and *Indian* Merchants for Spice; yet there was little known of them, till the *Portuguese* discovered the way by the *Cape of Good Hope*, in 1499. and the first Voyages were made hitber by them in 1500. and 1502. The principal Rivers are *Indus* and the *Ganges*. Amongst the ancient Inhabitants, the *Brachmanes* and *Gymnosophista* for Philosophy, the *Gangarides* for War, were the most considerable. *Alexander the Great* carried his Victorious Arms hitber in the year of *Rome* 426. and 427. (where he defeated *Porus King of India*). And before him, some write, *Semiramis*. There is a Tradition, that *St. Thomas* preached Christianity here, (whence comes the Church of the *Christians of St. Thomas*); and that his Body, first found at *Melapour*, now lyes interred at *Goa* in a stately Church built for the purpose by the Order of *Emanuel King of Portugal*. In the third Century, the Philosopher *Patanus* was sent by *Demetrius Bishop of Alexandria* to preach to the *Indians*. *Aedius* and *Frumenius* in the Reign of *Constantine the Great*, two Laicks travelling into *India*, voluntarily did the same. The latter of which, was afterwards by *Athanasius* consecrated Bishop of *India*. See *Brachmanes*, *Banjans*, *Gymnosophista*, and *Benares*.

India extra Gangem, is bounded on the West by the furthest, or most Eastern Branch of the River *Ganges*; (which is called *Amboli* from its spring unto its fall into the Ocean;) on the North, with unknown Countries; on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, and the Eastern Ocean; and on the South with the same Ocean. In this there are four great Kingdoms, which do not depend on the *Great Mogul*. See the general Division.

The *West-Indies*, are all those Countries more commonly called *America*; and the *Indies*, only by reason of their Wealth and distance.

Indigetes. Besides the desired *Heroes* of the Ancients, understood by this Name, they used it to denote the mixt people of *Ampurdan*, in the Principality of *Catalonia*, in *Spain*. See *Ampurdan*.

Indostan, or the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, is bounded on the North by the *Asian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Tibet*; on the West by the Kingdom of *Persia*; on the East by the River *Cosmin*, or *Cosmice*, (by which it is divided from the rest of *India*;) on the South with the Bay of *Bengala*, and the Promontory of *Malabar*. There are, besides what lies within these bounds, some Kingdoms under this Prince beyond the *Ganges* towards *China*: in all he has under him thirty five Kingdoms. His Capital City is *Agra*. He is of the Race of *Tamerlain*, the Great *Scythian* Conquerour; and has been possessed of this Country ever since the year 1473. It is abundantly rich in Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, and Merchandizes. The propriety of almost all the Lands belongs to the *Great Mogul*: who besides, is heir to the great Lords of his Court and all Officers within his pay.

Indre, *Ingeris*, *Ander*, *Andri*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Province of *Berry*; and watering *la Chaster*, *Château roux*, *Loches*, and taking in the *Cher*, falls with it into the *Loyre*; eight Miles beneath *Tours* to the West. This River in the Writers of the middle Age is called *Anger*.

Indus, one of the greatest, first, and best known Rivers of the *East-Indies*; called by the Natives *Sinde*. It springeth out of the highest part of

Imaus, (by some called *Taurus*;) in the Kingdom of *Cassimer*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, towards the Confines of the *Asian Tartary*: and turning Southward, watering many Provinces or Kingdoms, and taking in the Rivers of *Behar*, *Nilab*, *Ravée*, *Couls*, and many others, it at last falls into the *Arabian* or *Indian* Ocean, by four great Mouths, in the Kingdom of *Tatta*, between the Kingdoms of *Guzaras* and *Persia*. The Name of that Mountain, out of which it springeth, is called *Paropasin*. It receives between its Head and its Fall one and twenty Rivers. It had of old seven Mouths; three of which are now stopped.

Ingelheim, *Ingelenbeim*, *Ingelhemium*, a small Town in the *Lower Palatinate*, in *Germany*, two German Miles from *Meuz* to the West. Charles the Great was born in this place in 732. After this, it was an Imperial and Free-City; but exempted in 1402. by *Lewis* the Emperour, and now under the Elector *Palatine*. Near this place *S. Lewis*, King of *France*, died in 840. Called *Obder Ingelheim*, the *Lower* or *Neeber Ingelheim*, to distinguish it from another called *Obder* or *Upper Ingelheim*. In the years 788, 948. and 972. there were great Councils held here.

Ingermanlandt, and *Ingric*, *Ingria*, a Province of *Sweden*; and between *Moscow* to the East, *Livonia* to the West, the Lake of *Ladoga*, and the Bay of *Finland*: betwixt which two last, the River *Nerwa* serves as a Canal. Heretofore subject to the *Russ*, (who call it *Isera*;) before the *Swedes* took it from them by Conquest. The chief Town is *Nocteburgh*, upon the Lake.

Ingoldstad, *Ingoldstadium*, *Aureapolis*, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which has a Bridge over the *Danube*. It was at first a Village; but exalted to the dignity and magnitude of a City by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Emperour of *Germany*. In 1546. the *Protestant* Arms proved unsuccessful before it. *Gustavus Adolphus*, the Victorious King of *Sweden*, was not able to take it, when he attempted it in 1632. In 1410. here was an University opened, which has obtained many Privileges and good Endowments from *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Pope Pius II*. It is now under the Duke of *Bavaria*. This City lies three Miles from *Neuburgh* to the East, and seven from *Ratisbone* to the West. The houses are almost all of Wood.

Inhambane, a Kingdom in the *Lower Aethiopia*, between *Monomotapa* to the North, and *Caserta* to the South. The chief place of which is *Tonge*.

Inhamtoz, another small Kingdom in the *Lower Aethiopia*, towards the River *Cuana*, and the Confines of *Monomotapa*.

Inisa, one of the Names of Mount *Imaus*.

Inneben, *Agunsum*, a Town in *Carinthia*.

Innervet, a Town in *Scotland*.

Inns, *Inn*, *Oenus*, *Amis*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Switzerland*, from Mount *Molovia* (one of the *Alps*;) from two Springs, on the Borders of the *Valstina*; and flowing through the Earldom of *Tyrol* by *Inspruck* (the Capital of it,) *Hull*, *Schwarz*, and *Kuffstain*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; where being augmented by several other Rivers, it falls into the *Danube* at *Passaw*, over against *Isthat*.

Inspruck, or *Insprug*, *Oenipons*, is the Capital City of the County of *Tyrol* in *Germany*: little, but neat and populous; built in a fruitful Valley upon the River *In*, (or *Inns*;) over which it has a Bridge, and from whence it has its Name; at the foot of the *Alps*. It has a neat strong Castle, in which the Dukes of *Austria* have sometimes resided. Walled by *Orho the Great*, in 1234. but those Walls are not now main-

maintained: it is under the Emperour. This City stands twenty Miles from *Salzburgh* to the South-West, and eighteen from *Trent* to the North. Most memorable for the shameful Flight of *Charles V.* in 1552. when *Maurice*, (Duke of *Saxony*,) *Albert*, (Marquess of *Brandenburg*,) and *William* (Landgrave of *Hessen*,) joining their Forces suddenly, took *Ausburg* (twenty Miles from hence to the North-West) in four days; thence marching directly for *Ispruck*, they took in their passage *Eretsburgh*, (which was thought Impregnable;) and put that Prince, with *Ferdinando* his Brother, (then at *Ispruck*,) into such a fright, that they were forced to cross the *Alpes* in the dead of the night by Torch-light: many of the Nobility not having so much as an Horic to ride on. The next day these Confederate Princes took the Town, plundered all they found belonging to the Emperour, and *Spaniards*; but spared the Towns Mens Goods and Houses. This Action put an end to all the Projects of that Prince in *Germany*; and has established the *German* Liberty, then in great danger of ruin. In 1689, about *January*, this City suffered much by the repeated shocks of an Earthquake.

Inkad, *Oenofadium*, a Suburb of the City of *Passaw*, upon the Eastern Bank of the River *Im*, where it falls into the *Danube*.

Joannipoli, *Fambol*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is a Bishops See.

Jocelin, *Josselinum*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Ousse*; which coming from *S. Quirin*, falls into the River *Vilaine*, near *Redon*. It stands sixteen Miles from *Rennes* to the West, and as many from *S. Brioux* to the North-West.

Joden, *Judai*, the *Jews*.

Jogues, *Gymnosophists*, a Heathen Sect of Philosophers, of great Antiquity in the *East-Indies*, still extant.

Joigny, *Jovinacum*, a City in *France*, upon the River *Tonne*, [*Kauna*,] in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Sens*; which is built at the foot of an Hill, and has a splendid Castle belonging to it: written by some *Jovinacum*.

Joinville, *Joanvilla*, a small Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marno* [*Marona*;] eight Leagues from *Chaumont* to the North, eighteen from *Cbalons* to the South-East. Ennobled with the Title of a Principality by *Henry II.* of *France*, in 1552. in favour of *Francis* of *Lorraine*, Duke of *Guise*.

Jolros, an ancient Maritime Town in *Theffalia*, upon the *Archipelago*, at the foot of the Mountain *Pelson*, and near the Cities *Demetrias* and *Pagase*. The famous *Argonaux* were said to embark here. It has been since called *Iaco*.

Jona, *Ibona Hii*, an Island on the West of *Scorland*: famous for the Sepulchres of the old *Scotch* Kings. The chief Town is *Sodore*, a Bishops See in time past; who had in his Jurisdiction all these Western Isles, and the *Ile of Man*. This See was erected in 840. This is the same with *Colombil*, and lies five Miles from *Dunstaffag* to the North-West.

Jonia, a fruitful Province of the *Lesser Asia*, betwixt *Caria* and *Aeolia*, now called by the *Turks* *Quison*. Famous in ancient times for many considerable Cities, and Noble Temples standing in it: as also for a Sect of Philosophers, called the *Ionian* Sect, who were of the Disciples of *Ibales* of *Miletus*. The Sea betwixt *Greece* and *Sicily*, towards *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and the *Peloponnesus*, anciently bore the Name of the *Ionian* Sea: which Name some derive from *Javon* the Son of *Japhet*.

Jonite, *Joanna*, a River, written also *Tonne*: it ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, from the

Mountain called *Morvane*, near the Castle of *Chinone*; and visiteth the City of *Clamecy* in *Nivergne*, and *Cretian*, where it takes in the *Cure*; after which, passing on the East of *Auxerre*, it becomes sufficient for the passage of Boats of some Bilk; and admits the *Serine*, and *Armancone*: then passing by *Sens*, falls into the *Seine* at *Moureau sur Yonne*, seventeen Leagues above *Paris*.

Jonquera, *Juncaria*, an old *Roman* Town mentioned by *Antoninus* and *Ptolemy*. It is in *Catalonia*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, near the Passage called *Col de Pertus*; in the Confines of *Roussillon*, and *France*; three Leagues West from the *Mediterranean* Sea, five from *Perpignan* to the South, and seven from *Girena* to the North-East.

Jonquieres, *Juncaria*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; five Leagues from *Marseille* to the West, and fifteen from *Avignon* to the South.

Jortan, *Jortanum*, a City and Kingdom on the North side of the Island of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*. The City has a good frequented Port, betwixt the Straights of *Palambuan* and *Passavaan*. Also a River of the same Name.

Jos, an Island of the *Aegean* Sea, to the North of *Candia*; one of the ancient *Sporades*. Famous heretofore for the Tomb of *Homer*, according to *Pliny*.

Jotapata, an ancient City of *Paestine*: besieged, taken, and ruined by the Emperour *Vespasian*, at the same time that *Josephus* the *Jewish* Historian assisted in its defence; who describes the Siege. *Ant. Jud.* l. 3.

Jouate, or *Jouars*, *Jorrum*, an Abbey of the *Benedictines*, in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Meaux*: where a Council was celebrated in 1130.

Jour, *Jura*, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*.

Jouta or *Jero*, *Gyarus*, *Giaros*, *Giara*, a small and barren Island of the *Archipelago*, whether the *Romans* used relegare their Criminals; i. e. in the sense of the *Roman* Law, in opposition to *deportare*, to banish them for a determinate or indeterminate time. *Juvenal* understands the same place in his

Aude aliquid brevisus, gyarus, & carcere, &c.

There is nothing at this day to be found upon it, but Fishermens Cabbins.

Jourdain, *Jordan*, *Jordanes*, is the greatest River in the *Holy Land*, or *Palestine*; and the most celebrated in the *Holy Scriptures*: called at this day by the Inhabitants *Scheriah*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Calofyria*, from two Fountains, (*Jor* and *Dan*,) both at the foot of Mount *Libanus*; four Miles above *Cesarea Philippi*: and running Southward, it maketh two Lakes; first that of *Merom*, then that of *Capernaum*, called also the Sea of *Gallilee*; and having watered several of the ancient Cities of the Land of *Canaan*, (none of which are now extant,) it falls into the *Dead Sea*, or *Lake of Sodom*. It is the greatest, or rather the only River in all this Country; the rest being mere Brooks rather than Rivers. About half as broad as *Jerico*, as the River *Seine* is at *Paris*; very rapid, and the Water of it thick; because it passeth through fast Lands, and is very full of Fish; beset on both sides with thick and pleasant Woods. This account is given of it by *Monseur Thoveur*, who saw it himself. Famous moreover to all posterity, for the Children of *Israel*'s passing it on dry ground at their entrance into *Canaan*, and the Prophet *Elijah*'s doing the same in company with *Elisha*: Our Saviour received Baptism here from the hands

of *S. John*; near to which particular place, the *Christians* built a Monastery, that is now in ruins. The *Pilgrims* delight to bathe in this River fancying the Water fanative from the virtue of that Sacred Contact. It overflows in Summer with the melted Snow from Mount *Libanus*. But in the Winter runs a low Water: and after its Current into the *Dead Sea*, it is clear without mixture, for above a League together: in flowing thence by a *Subterraneous Channel* into the *Medicerranean*.

Tropaeus, Gaudiis, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Provencis*, towards the Borders of *Languedoc*; honoured by being first a *Viscounty*, next a *Dutchy*: and giving Name to a Noble Family.

Tropea, Hypaea, a City of *Lydia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; between Mount *Tmolus*; and the River *Caystros*; not far from *Thyatira*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*.

Trope. See *Iperen*.

Trospichta, the same with *Africa*.

Trop, Apium, and *Ibissa*, a Town in *Austria*.

Trojala, Cypella, a City in *Thrace*, by the River *Mela*: at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanopoli*, or *Zernis*; afterwards it became the Metropolis. It lies between this City to the West, twenty nine Miles, and *Druisilaba* to the North-East twenty six Miles: the River in our latter Maps is called *Larissa*; and falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Lembro*, just behind that Peninsula which makes the *Dardanelis* straight.

Tropwich, Gippo-vicus, the County Town of *Suffolk*, heretofore called *Gippwich*: seated on the North side of the River *Seour*, upon the foot of a steep Hill, in somewhat a low Ground: it has a commodious Haven, and was heretofore a place of great Trade, with many wealthy Merchants in it, and a vast number of other people; but now decayed as to both. It was also formerly fortified with Trenches and Rampires; the loss of which, is not to be lamented; the Town being so seated, that it can never be made a place of Defence, the Hills on all sides (but the South, and South-East,) commanding it. It has fourteen Parish Churches, and a great many goodly Houses, the tokens of its former Wealth. In 991. the *Danes* sacked it, and nine years after repeated their Cruelty upon it. In the Reign of *S. Edward*, it had eight hundred Burgeses, who paid Custom to the King. There was also a Castle built here by the *Normans*, which *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, defended against the Usurper King *Stephen*; but was forced to surrender at last: the ruins are now lost. *Mr. Cambden* suppoeth it to have been demolished by *Henry II.* when he did the same by *Walecon* Castle not far off. Here landed the three thousand *Flemings*, which the Nobility called in against *Henry II.* when his Son rebelled against him. In the late Rebellion, this Town stood clear of all those Calamities which involved the rest of the Nation. The Bishop of *Norwich* hath a House here; and the Viscount of *Hereford* another, bestitting his degree and quality. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, was created Viscount *Ipswich*, Aug. 16. 1672. who died of the Wounds that he received in the Service of King *William* before *Cork*, Octob. 9. 1690. This Town is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgeses to the Parliament. It has a Free-School, with the convenience of a good Library, and a Hospital. Cardinal *Walsey* was born here, and began the building of a stately College, which bears his Name to this day.

Treland, Hibernia, Iovernia, is a great, fruitful, and noble Island on the West of *Great Britain*: accounted in ancient time for greatness and glory, the third Island of the World; and called then the *Lesser*

Britain. *Orpheus, Aristotle, and Claudius*, call it *Ierna*; *Juvenal, Mela, Juverna*; *Diodorus Siculus, Iris*. Others *Jovernia, Overnia*, and *Burnia*. The Natives *Erin*. The *Welsh* *Ywerdon*. The *English* *Ireland*. It is three hundred Miles long, and two hundred broad: on the East it has the tempestuous *Irish* Sea, between it and *Great Britain*; on the West the *Verigian* Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Sea, and on the South the *British* Ocean. Divided into four Provinces, *Leinster, Munster, Ulster*, and *Connaught*, which heretofore sustained the Title of as many Kingdoms; comprehending in all thirty Counties, four Archbishopsricks, and twelve Bishopsricks. The Country is full of Woods, Hills, and Bogs. The Soil, rich and fruitful, especially as to Grains; (*Pomponius Mela* in the times of the Emperour *Claudius*, gives the very same character of it;) and therefore it has ever abounded in Cattle, which is its most Staple Commodity. The principal Rivers are the *Shannon*, the *Sewer*, the *Barrow*, the *Black-Water*, the *Shour*, the *Neure*, the *Boyne*, the *Leffy*, &c. The Capital City heretofore *Armagh*, now *Dublin*. The Air is at all times temperate; but too moist to be at all times pleasant or wholesome. The *Romans* in all probability never had any footing in this Island. This Nation was converted to Christianity in the fifth Century by *Palladius*, and *S. Patrick*; especially the latter: who planted not only Religion, but so much Learning too amongst them, that in the next Age the Monks of *Ireland* were eminent for Holiness and Learning; and *Ireland* thence called, *Insula Sanctorum*, an *Island of Saints*. In 594. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, first entered, and destroyed this Nation with Fire and Sword; after this, the *Danes*, for thirty years together, wasted and destroyed them. After these, the *Germans*. After them, *Edgar*, the most powerful King of *England*, conquered a great part of *Ireland*. And when by Massacres and other Accidents the *Irish* were freed from all these Calamities; there ensued Domestic Broils among themselves. In 1155. *Henry II.* being called in by the Natives, resolved on the Conquest of them; whereupon *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, began it: in 1172. *Henry II.* in Person entered *Ireland*; and taking upon him the Stile of Sovereign Lord of *Ireland*, the States and all the petty Kings submitted to him: and passed over all their Rule and Power, which was confirmed by Pope *Hadrian*. The Kings of *England* continued the Title of Lords of *Ireland*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who took first upon him the Stile and Title of King of *Ireland*, in 1541. which was confirmed to *Mary* his Daughter, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1555. The *Irish* have ever looked upon this Conquest as a Wrong and an Usurpation, which no Act of theirs, nor Time it self could make valid. Hence, when ever *England* has been imbroiled, they have taken the opportunity of Revolving. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Donald O-Neal* stiled himself King of *Ulster*; and in Right of Inheritance, the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*. But when in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the pretence of Religion was added, first the Earl of *Kildare* rebelled in 1537. and was presently suppressed, taken, and beheaded, with his five Uncles. In 1539. *O-Neal* began another Rebellion: but so soon as *Thomas* Earl of *Suffex*, Lord Lieutenant, came against him with an Army, the Gentleman grew humble, submitted, and was pardoned. He flew out again in 1562. burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and besieged *Dundalk*; but with no success. In 1565. Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant, went against him, and in a Fight broke his Forces: so that flying to the *Scots*, (whom he had likewise injured)

jured) in 1567. he was assassinated in cold blood, and presently after attainted in Parliament, and the Title of O-Neal abolished. The Earl of Desmond was the next, who in 1579. calling in the Spaniards, began another Rebellion, which ended ill for him; the Spaniards being driven out the year after, and this Earl taken and slain in 1583. In 1595. *Tir-Oen*, who had done great Service against the Earl of Desmond, and was highly favoured by Queen Elizabeth; most ungratefully began a Rebellion, the most dangerous of all the other; this Earl having been bred in the Queens Service, and learned Military Discipline from the *English*, which he now made use of against them. In 1598. he defeated the *English* at *Black-water*. In 1599. brought the Earl of Essex to condescend to a Treaty with him. In 1601. he brought the Spaniards over to his Assistance, who took and garrisoned *Kinsale*; which was retaken by Sir Charles Blunt, (afterwards Lord Monjoy), and the Spaniards totally driven out: whereupon *Tir-Oen* submitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant, to King James I. in 1603. This War lasted eight years; and might have proved fatal to the *English*, if God had not prevented it. After this I find no general Insurrection of the *Irish* till 1641. when seeing Charles I. engaged in War with the Scots at home, they on a sudden rose up and assassinated two hundred thousand *English* in a few days, when no body suspected any such thing. This Insurrection began September 3. The Troubles of England gave them some respite; but in 1649. and fifty, *O'iver Cromwell* began their Chastisement to effectually that *Ireton*, and thole he left to carry it on, erected mournful Trophies of the Divine Vengeance against them, with no great expence of Time, Blood, or Treasure: it misfed but a little, that the *Irish* Name and Nation had been totally extirpated. Charles II. upon his Retitution in 1660. shewed them more Mercy; restored such as had any pretences of Loyalty to plead for their Estates; and governed them all his time with so much Clemency, that this Nation never was in a better State since they fell under the *English*, than at the time of the Death of that Good Prince.

Trenopolis, an ancient City of Cilicia in Asia Minor. Afterwards called *Nerennis*, and made an Episcopal See, some write, under the Archbishop first of *Seleucia*, then of *Anazarbus*. Others place an Episcopal City of this Name near *Babylon*, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Tris, *Eurotas*, a River in the *Morea*; which washeth *Misira*, and falls into the Gulph of *Colochens* on the South side of the *Morea*. It is now called *Vasilposamo*, or *Basilposamo*, that is, the Kings River. § Another in *Cappadocia*, underitood by *Valerius Flaccus*, where he says, — *longique flues amfractibus, Iris*: now called *Casalmach*. See *Casalmach*.

Trineo, *Vindius*, *Hirminus*, a Ledge of Mountains in Spain; commonly called *El monte de las Asturias*, the Mountain of the *Asturas*; which is a Branch of the *Pyrenean Hills*, running out to the West, between the *Asturas* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Leon* to the South: the greatest is called *Trineo*, or *Erneo*; and also *Cueto de Iano*, or *Ori*.

Troquois, a valiant Nation of Indians in *New France*, in the *North America*. They have maintained divers bloody Wars with the *French* there, and are the particular Enemies of the *Hurons*, another savage people of the same Country.

Trus, a Mountain, mentioned by *Arrian*, upon the Shoars of the River *Indus*, towards *Gedrosia*.

Trus, an ancient Town of *Susiana* in *Asia*, eight days journey from *Babylon*, upon a River of the same Name, which discharges its Streams into the *Euphra-*

tes. Both remembered by *Herodotus* and *Stephanus*.

Isauria, a Province, according to the ancient division, of *Asia Minor*: now thrown into a part of *Caramania*, and subject to the *Turks*. Its Capital City was *Isaurapolis* or *Isauria*, by *Ammanius Marcellinus* called *Claudiopolis*; now, *Saura*. *Publius Servilius* first reduced this Province under the Dominion of the *Romans*, whence he attained the Title of *Isauricus*. *Claudian* thus mentions them and him.

Indomitos curru Servilius egit Isauros.

Historians write of their Incurfions into the *Roman Empire*, in the fourth and fifth Centuries.

Ischarot, a Village of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, or as others say, *Dan*, in *Palestine*, not far from *Samarria* to the East. The Birth-place of the traitorous *Judas*.

Ischar, *Jatrus*, a River of *Bulgaria*; which riseth out of *Mount Hemus*, and watering *Ternova*, a City of that Province, falls into the *Danube* at *Suiffeso*. It is the third River from the Western Border, and now more usually called *Tantra*.

Ischebol, or *Ischepolis*, *Scopolis*, an Inland City of *Thrace*; made a Bishops See by *Leo* the Emperour, under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*. I suppose it is the same with that which is now called *Isfola*.

Ischia, *Enaria*, *Inarime*, *Pithecisfa*, an Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the Bay of *Puteolum*; not above three Miles from the Shoar to the West. Its Circuit is of twenty Miles; of old called *Inarime*; and by the *Greeks*, *Pithecisfa*. It has a City of the same Name, well fortified, with a Castle built on a Rock; in which *Ferdinando*, King of *Naples*, found shelter, during the storm brought upon him by *Charles VIII. of France*; who in 1495. conquered this whole Kingdom in a few days. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*; eighteen Miles from *Naples* to the West. *Claudius Nepos*, a *Frenchman*, in 1586. published an exact Map, and Description of this Island; which is inserted into the Description of *Italy*, published by *Ancianus Magnus*.

Iscodar, the *Turkish* Name of *Scutari*, or *Scodra*.

Idenstein, a County in *Weteraw*; a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*; between *Isassia* to the East, and the *Rhine* to the West: by some, *Hembourg*.

Isakal, *Lein Alschemes*, *Busiris*, *Dameffes*, a ruined old City in *Egypte*, within the *Delta*; the ruins of which are so called.

Itenberg, *Isidis Mons*, a Mountain in *Schwaben*, near *Ausburg*.

Itendyck, *Iendium*, a small but strong Town, upon the Sea Coast in *Flanders*, over against *Bierolise*, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders*. This Town stands upon the *Scheld*; three *French* Leagues from *Sluys* to the East, and something above four from *Middleburgh* to the South; and was fortified by the Spaniards against the *Dutch*.

Itenach. See *Eysenach*.

Iteghien, *Iteghemim*, a Castle in *Flanders*, in the Territory of *Courray*; which gives the Title of an Earl or Count, to the Family of *Vilnia*. It is now under the *French*, two Leagues from *Courray*, towards *Bruges* to the North.

Iler, *Jara*, a River of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*. It riseth in the Borders of the County of *Tyrol*, three Miles from *Ispruck* to the West; and flowing to the North through *Bavaria*, watereth *Munick*, or *Munichen*, (the Capital of that Dutchy) and *Frisingen*; beneath which, the *Amber* (*Ambra*) from the West, falls into it at *Land-*
schut:

Isbus: and at last it ends in the *Danube*, over against *Derkendorf*; six Miles West of *Passaw*, and the same distance above *Straubing* to the East.

I. Isere, Isara, a River in *France*, which is called *Isar* by *Ptolemy*, and *Scoras* by *Polybius*: it ariseth in the Territory of *Tarentaise*, near *Montiers*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, which it watereth; beneath which, it takes in the *Arche* from the South; then passeth by *Montmelian* to *Grenoble*; over against which, it admits the *Drac*, from the South; and above *Valence*, falls into the *Rhone*. It is a rapid River. § There is another of this Name in the Dukedom of *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

Sernia, Asernia, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by some called *Sernia*. It stands in the Province of *Molise*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; seated four Miles from the River *Volturno* to the East, and the same from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro*; at the foot of the *Apennino*; thirty Miles from *Capua* to the North, and almost twenty from *Trivento* to the South. It is now in a tolerable good State, and made more famous by the Birth of *St. Peter Celestine*, a Pope.

Sin, Istnjica, a Village and a River in *Bavaria*; six Miles from *Munich* to the East.

Sigs, a River of *Oxfordshire*, at the Confluence of which with the River *Thame*, stands *Dorchester* in the same County.

Island, Thule, Islandia, is a great Island in the Northern Ocean, called by the *Dutch* *Het Islands*; by the *Germans* *Pinlandt*. It lies between *Norway* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West; from East to West two hundred *French Leagues*, and about half so broad. Well peopled, and fruitful towards the Sea-shore; but the middle is barren, desolate, and very Mountainous. *Naddock* a *Norwegian*, first discovered it in 860, and called it *Suereiland*, that is, the Land of *Snow*. *Flocks*, a *Pirate* of *Norway*, afterward gave it the Name of *Ice-land*; from the great quantity of *Ice* he found about it. It began to be inhabited by the *Norwegians* under *Ingulphus*, so soon as ever it was discovered; that Nation being then dissatisfied with *Herald* their Prince. It became subject to *Norway* in 1260, by doing Homage to that Crown; and in the Right of that Kingdom it belongs to the King of *Denmark*, who every year sends them a Governour, who resides at the Castle of *Beshade*, called otherwise *Kronniges-Gard*, that is, the *Vice-Roy's Residence*. They were converted to the Christian Faith, by *Adebert* Bishop of *Bremen*: *Canutus*, King of the *Vandals*, settled Bishops first amongst them, in 1133, one at *Hola*, another at *Schalhole* (the two principal Cities) and to each of them annexed a School. They had at first neither Money nor Cities; but lived in *Caves*, in the sides of Mountains; covered their Huts with Fishes Bones, and eat dried Fish instead of Bread. They speak the ancient *Cimbrian* Tongue. In 1584, the Bible was Printed in their Language. They have no Cattle, but *Horses* and *Cows*; nor any Trees, but *Box* and *Juniper*. The Country produceth so great a quantity of sweet *Grass*, that their Cattle would burst, 'tis said, if they did suffer them to eat it as they would. On the East and West sides of the Isle, there are burning Mountains. The Inhabitants are strong and fierce. It lies between eight and ten degrees of *Long*, and in *Lat. 67*. one hundred and fifty *German* Miles from the Shoars of *Norway* to the West. Their longest day in Summer is twenty four hours without night, and their night in Winter, when the Sun enters into *Capricorn*, the same without day. The *Vulgar* believe the Mountain *Hecle* to be the Prison of damned Souls

Mines of *Sulphur* are found in it, with which the Merchants drive a Traffic.

Ile de feu, the *Island of Fire*, one of the Islands of *Cap Verde*, upon the Coast of *Africa*; so called from a burning Mountain therein. It has a Fort defended by a Fort on the North West.

The *Ile of France*, *Insula Francia*, is a very great Province; the most celebrated, rich, and populous of any in that Kingdom. It is bounded on the North by *Picardy*, on the East by *Champagne*, on the West by *Normandy*, and on the South by *La Beausse*: it contains in it twelve Counties, as *le Parisis*, *la Brie Francoise*, *l'Flurepois*, *le Gastoins*, *le Monnoan*, *le Vexin Francois*, *le Beauvoisis*, *le Valois*, *le Soissonois*, &c. The principal City is *Paris*, the Royal City of this Kingdom.

Isas de los Ladrones, or *Isas de las Velas*, by the *French* called *Iles des Larrons*, a mass of little Islands in the *Archipelago* of *St. Lazare*, betwixt the *Oriental* and the *Pacifick* Oceans, extending from North to South, at the extremity of our Hemisphere, Eastward. Discovered in 1520, by the famous *Magellan*. Some, inhabited by a salvage people, whose addition to Thievery occasioned this general ill name upon them all of the *Islands of Thieves*. Yet the greatest part are barren: They reckon fifteen principal ones. The Air, temperate: but that the *Hurricanes* from time to time rage with violence. These Salvages are excellent at making of *Mats*; and they traffick to *Tartary* in *Canoes*.

Ile Maurice, an Island in the *Archiepiscopal* Ocean, to the East of *Madagafcar*: so named by the *Hollanders* in 1598, in honour of *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, Prince of *Orange*: But the *Portuguese* made the first discovery of it, who called it *Ilha do Cerno* or *Swan-Island*; the *English* also have given the Name of *Warwick* to its Haven. In 1640, the *Hollanders* settled upon it, and have built it a Fort. It yields *Palmetrees*, *Cocoa*, *Ebony*, plenty of *Fish*, and *Tortoises* of a vast magnitude. § There is another small Island of this Name, near the Coast of *Moscovia*, to the West of *Wegars Streight*, discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1594, in their search for a North Passage to *China*. Full of *Lakes*, *Ponds*, and *Marishes*.

Iles des Papes, du Drape, or des Princes, called by the *Turks* *Papas-Adasi*: by the *Greeks*, *Papadonisia*, or the *Priests Island*, (from their being inhabited by the *Religious Calovers* of the Order of *S. Basil*) lie within four Leagues of *Constantinople*, betwixt the Sea of *Marmora*, and the entrance into the *Sereights* of *Gallipoli*. The *Europeans* of *Constantinople* and *Pera* ordinarily divert themselves at them.

Iles des Perles, the *Islands of Pearl*, are a Shoal of Islands in the *South Sea*, twelve Leagues from *Panama*, in *South America*: to which the abundance of *Pearls*, heretofore fish'd out of the Sea adjacent, occasioned the giving of this Name. The two principal, are *Del Rio* and *Tararequi*. *Maze*, and odoriferous Trees grow upon them. The *Spaniards* here having made an end of all the *Natives*, serve themselves of the *Negro Slaves* of *Nicaragua* to look after the Fields and the Cattle.

Ile des Sacrifices, an Island upon the Coast of the Province of *Tlaxcala* in *New Spain* in *America*, near the City *St. Jean & Ulva*: so called, from the cruel Sacrifices of *Men*, made by the *Natives*, to their *Gods*. The *Spaniards* used for some time to discharge their Merchandises at this place.

Ilebe. See *Eisleben*.

Illeus, *Selinus*, *Trajanopolis*, a City in *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Ilmar. See *Smyrna*.

Ile,

Istuc, Istys, Iyna, Viana, a small City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*, upon the River *Arg*; which falls into the Lake of *Constance*; four *German Miles* from *Kempten* to the West, the same from *Lindau* to the North-East, and eleven from *Ulm* to the South; made an Imperial Free Town by *Charles IV.* Emperour of *Germany*.

Istich, Afcania, Patus, Nicea, Anigonia, a City in *Byrhinia*; famous for the first General Council here held in 325. See *Nicea*.

Istigitudo, Nicomedia, a ruined City of *Byrhinia*.

Istola, Insula, Esulum, Esule, an Episcopal City in the Province of *Calabria Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. This Name is also given to the River *Cremera* in *Tuscany*: to an Island of the *Tiber*, called in *Latin*, *Libanus aime Venus*: and to a City of *Illyria*, in *Latin* *Alitum*.

Istongo, Istorius, Narisco, Continus, a River of *Frulia*: it ariseth out of the *Carpathian Alpes* in *Carvadia*, a Province of *Germany*; and entering *Friuli*, a Province of *Italy*, it watereth the County and City of *Gorizia*, and also *Gradiska*; where taking in *Frigido, Torre*, and some o her Rivers, it leaveth *Aquileja*; and falls into the Gulph of *Trieste*, five Miles South-East of *Aquileja*: near this River *Ola- cer*, who had made himself King of *Italy*, was slain by *Theodorick King of the Goths*, in 489. To this Place the *Turks* came under the Command of *Afah-Beg*, in 1177. in the time of *Mahomet the Great*; and overthrew *Jeromino Novello*, Count of *Verona*, a famous Cominander of those times; and slew him in Battel, together with his Son, and most of his Commanders; destroying a Party of three thousand *Venetians*, and setting one hundred Villages on fire.

Istaphaim. See *Haspaam*.

Istaprite, Sparcia, a Village and Mountain in *Thrace*, upon the *Euixine* or *Black Sea*.

Istas, Sichein, a ruined Place in *Samarita*, in the *Holy Land*.

Istodon, an ancient City of *Scythia* beyond the Mountain *Imaus*, supposed by some to be the Modern *Ciracoram* in *Tartary*; or *Synchun*, or *Suchur*, in the Kingdom of *Tangut*, towards the Region of *Catbay* in *China*.

Istel. See *Yffel*.

Istotre, Isidorum, a City in *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Alivier*, which divides this Province; and falls afterwards into the *Loire*; six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South. This City is called *Isidorium, Isfortium*, and *Isidorium*.

Istoudun, Exelodunum, Exsaldunum, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Bourges*, upon the little River *Thiol*, seven or eight Leagues from *Burges*. A Synod was assembled at it in 1081.

Istus. See *Lazarzo*.

Istacar, Istacaria, a City in *Persia*, one of the most ancient of that Kingdom, and once a Royal City; but now scarce a Village; the City of *Xiras* having sprung out of its Ruines, and overwhelmed it. It stood one Mile from the *Araxis*, now *Bendamur*.

Isthmus Corinthiacus, the Neck of Land betwixt the *Ionian* and *Aegean Seas*, near *Corinth*; or betwixt the Gulph of *Corinth*, and the Gulph of *Engia*, which connects the *Morea* with *Achaia*, and the rest of *Greece*. The Emperours, *Julius Caesar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero*, in vain attempting to cut a passage from the *Ionian Sea* into the *Archipelago* through it, created the Proverb, *Isthmum fodere*, for an unsuccessful undertaking. It is six Miles long. There was afterwards built upon it a Wall of the same length, called *Hexamilium* and *Hexamili*;

which *Amurath II.* destroyed; the *Venetians* repaired and fortified; and *Mahomet II.* again destroyed in 1443. § *Isthmus of Panama*. See *Panama*. § *Isthmus of Suez*, an *Isthmus* betwixt the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, and the *Red Sea* to the South, which joins *Egypt* to *Palestine* and *Arabia Petrea*, seventy *Arabian Miles* large: taking this Name from the City *Suez* upon the Banks of the *Red Sea*. It has been attempted to cut a passage through it from the two Seas, divers times, in vain.

Istria. See *Illyria*.

Istrig, Sargeria, a River of *Walachia*; which ariseth in the South part of *Transylvania*, and falls into the River *Marissh*. In the Bed of this River, *Docelabus* buried his Treasure, when invaded by the Emperour *Trajan*.

Italia, Latium, Ausonia, Hesperia, Oenotria, Saurtunia, is the most celebrated Country in *Europe*; the *Mitris*, and *Civilizer* of all the rest. As the had anciently all those Names I have already exprell'd; so of later times, the *Germans* call it *Weisschlandt*, or *Wallischlandt*; the *Danes* *Calland*; the *Turks* *Talia*; the *Poles* and *Slavonians* *Itoska*. Its ancient Bounds extended no further to the North, than the Rivers of *Arno*, now *Arno*; and *Æsis*, *Esino*; afterwards it was enlarged by the Conquest of the *Senones*, to the River *Rhicon*, now *Il Psatello*. All between these Rivers and the *Alpes*, being then called *Gallia Cisalpina*. But at this day it is extended to the *Alpes*, and the River *Varus*; which parts it from *France* and *Germany* to the West and North; on which side also the *Adriatick Sea* divides it from *Dalmatia*: on the South the *Tyrrhenian, Sicilian*, and *Ligurian Seas* divide it from *Africa*; on the West the same Sea washeth it; and on the East the lower part of the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Ionian*, which divide it from *Greece*. This Country lies in the form of a vast Peninsula, and resembles very much the Leg of a Man. It containeth in length from *Augusta Prætoria*, (now *clouff*;) at the foot of the *Alpes*, unto *Otranto*, (in the most Eastern Point of the Kingdom of *Naples*) one thousand and twenty Miles: in breadth from the River *Paro*, (which parts it from *Provence*) to the Mouth of the River *Arifia* in *Frulia*, where it is broadest, four hundred and ten; about *Otranto*, where narrowest, it has not above twenty five; and in the middle from the Mouth of *Pejccara* on the *Adriatick Sea* to that of the *Tiber*, on the opposite Shoar, is one hundred twenty six Miles: its whole Circuit may be about three thousand four hundred forty eight Miles. The *Apennine Hills* divide it into two parts: it is a very fruitful, pleasant Country; and towards the North extremely well watered with Rivers. At first divided into divers Tribes and Nations; which being all united by the *Roman* Conquests into one Empire, upon the ruin of that, it became again divided into divers Seigniories and Republicks; that are now severally in the hands of the *Pope*, the *King of Spain*, the *Republick of Venice*, the *Dukes of Savoy*, *Florence*, *Mantoua*, *Moleana*, and *Parma*; the *Commonwealths of Genova* and *Lucca*, and some other small Principalities; of all which, I shall discourse in their proper places. This Country lies towards the midlt of the *Temperate Zone*: from 28. deg. and an half of *Long.* to 42. and an half: and from 37. deg. and an half of *Lat.* to 46. and an half. In every respect so delightful, that divers Writers call it the *Garden of Europe*. Watered by the Rivers *Po*, *Tanaro*, *Gariigliano*, *Arno*, *Reno*, *Tiber*, *Volturno*, &c. Adorned with a great many magnificent, handsome, well built Cities, divers Universities, and more Bishoppicks than any Country in the World besides.

Italica, Heraclea, a City of *Asia*.

E e

I tching,

Icting, a River of *Hautshire*, meeting with the River *Tell* at their fall into the Sea, near *Soubampton*. *Winclesfor* stands upon its Banks.

Ithaca, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, near *Cephalonia*: now called *Istola del Compare*, and *Val de Compare*: by the *Turks*, *Pbiachi* or *Theachi*. And in *Diogenes Africanus*, *Nerivica*. This was the Birth-place of *Ulysses*, as *Pergis* hath it,

Sum patria ex Ithaca comes infelicis Ulyssis.
Æn. 3.

Iton, *Itona*, a small River of *Normandy*, which washeth *Eureux*; and then falls into the River *Eure*.

Itrra, the ancient *Roman* Name of a Region in *Palestine*, since called *Bacar*. See *Bacar*. In the time of our *Saviour* it was a *Tetrarchate* under the Government of *Philip*, *Herod's* Brother. The Inhabitants were a mixture of the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*.

Itzcho, *Itzchoa*, a small City in *Holstein* properly so called, in the very Borders of *Stonaria*, upon the River *Sor*; two *German* Miles from the *Eibe* and *Gluckstadt*, towards the South-East.

Juanogrod, a Castle in the County of *Ingerm-land*, near *Narva*; from which it is parted only by the River *Plausa*. Built and fortified by the *Russ*; and conquered by the *Swedes*, together with the Province, in which it stands.

Jucatan, or *Jucatan*, a Peninsula in *New Spain*, in *North America*, within the Government of *Mexico*, running into the *North Sea*, betwixt the two Gulphs of *Mexico* and *Honduras*, above two hundred and fifty Leagues in circuit. Fertile, especially in *Cotton*; and planted with the Cities, *Merida*, *Salamanca*, *Valladolid*, &c. It was first discovered by *Francis Hernandez* of *Cordoba*: and afterwards conquered by *Francis Montege*, by a War of nine years, in 1536.

Judea. See *Palestine*.

Judenburg, a City of the *Upper Siria*, upon the River *Auer*, which falls into the *Drave*, in the Borders of *Hungary*, nine Miles above *Gratz*; to the West, and two from the Confines of *Carambia*. It is under the House of *Austria*, and thought to be the ancient *Sabatina Noric*.

Judia, *Udia*, *Odia*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, where the King resides: thirty Leagues from the *Indian Ocean*, upon the River *Menan*. In Long. 129.00. Lat. 15.00. And is a Place of great Trade.

Judicello, *Amananus*, a River of *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount *Etna*; and passing through the City of *Catania*, falls into the *Ionian Sea*, after a Course of ten Miles.

Juel, a River of *Bedfordshire*, falling into the *Ouse*: upon which stand *Biglesworth* and *Shefford*.

Jebet, a Seigniori in the *Paix de Caux* in *Normandy*. Said to have been erected into a Kingdom by King *Clotaire I.* in satisfaction for the Murder of *Gautier* Lord of *Ivoer*, committed in the Church upon a Good Friday by King *Clotaire's* own hand. Others write, this is a Fable.

St. Jves, a Borough and Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Penneth*, which returns two Burgesses to the *House of Commons*. It has a Haven to the North or *Irish Sea*, & a Market Town in *Huntingtonshire*, in the Hundred of *Hurstington*, upon the River *Ouse*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge. Said to be so called from *S. Ivo* a Bishop, who about the year 600. preached Christianity throughout *England*, and here died.

Jette, *Tosa*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Orbe*.

Jubozsky, or *Jubora*, *Jugra*, *Jubra*, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, upon the *White Sea*. It hath a City of the same Name.

Juica, *Abusus*, an Island on the East of *Spain*, belonging to *Majorca*, and seated between it and *Spain*: only twenty Miles in compass, with a secure Haven on its South side. It affords great plenty of *Salt*, and has no hurtful Creature in it. The Bishop of *Tarragona* is the Proprietor of this Isle. It is on all sides encompassed with Rocks, or small Islands, which make the approach to be very dangerous.

Jutine, *Junna*, a small River in *Gastinois* in *France*; which arising near the Forest of *Orleance*, and bending Northward, takes in *Esampes* and some other small Rivers; and falls into the *Seine* at *Corbie*. Some believe it to be the same with the River *Tone*; and that it was called *Esampes*, from the Town of that Name upon it.

Jvingo, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Collour*.

Julters, *Julacum*, a City of *Germany*; mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*; called by the Inhabitants *Gulick*: See *Gulick*. & Also the Name of a Dukedom in the Province of *Westphalia*, between the *Rhine* to the East, and the *Maes* to the West; bounded on the North by *Upper Guelderland*; on the East by the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; on the South by *Eisfall*, and the Bishoprick of *Treves*; and on the West by the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The River *Roor* divides it into two parts. This from 700. was under Princes of its own, to 1609. when upon the death of *John William*, the last Duke, there arose a contest between the Duke of *Newburg*, and *Brandenburg*, which in 1612. broke out into a War; these two Dukes in the end dividing the Dukedom between them; and entering a League for their mutual defence, against who ever should annoy either of them in that which he possessed. The Dukes of *Saxony* at the same time pretended a Right; which though they never prosecuted, yet they still reserve unto themselves.

Jundo, *Tagrus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Junnan, *Gynnamum*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *China*, in the South-West Borders towards the *East-Indies*: on the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Tiber*, and the Province of *Szechem*: on the East it has *Queyken*, and *Quamsi*, (two other Provinces of *China*;) on the South the Kingdoms of *Tunkm*, and *Cochin-China*; and on the West, the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The Southern parts of this Province have been conquered by the King of *Tunkm*, and are in his hands. It has its Name from *Tevan*, a vast City, seated in Long. 131.00. Lat. 25.30. This Province contains two and twenty great Cities, eighty four smaller, and one hundred thirty two thousand nine hundred fifty eight Families.

Junquera. See *Jouquera*.

Jura, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*, called by the *Germans Jurten*; by the *Swiss Leberberg* and *Leerberg*. It begins at the *Rhine* near *Basil* to the North; extends to the *Rhofne*, and the County of *Beugey* to the South; having many different Names from the People by which it passeth. That part which begins at the *Rhofne*, four Miles from *Geneva* (and lies between the County of *Burgundy* and *Beugey*) is called *le Credo*: afterwards it is called *St. Claude*, about the rise of the River *Doux*; it has the Name of *Mont de Joux*, in the Borders of *Basil*, *Pierrepor*, and *Bortzberg*; more South *Schafmat*; and by the *Swiss Leerberg*.

Jurat,

Jurat, a part of the Mountain *Jura*, which lies between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*; also called *Jurten*.

Jurca, *Ephoredia*, called *Urbs Salassorum* by *Ptolemy*, and *Ephoredia* by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; at this day *Jurca* by the Inhabitants; *Jurée* by the *French*; is a City of *Piedmont* in *Italy*; the Capital of the Territory of *Canavese*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*: seated upon the River *Doria* [*Duria*] which falls into the *Po* beneath *Rivararia*; between *Chivas* to the West, and *Casal* to the East; thirty *Italian* Miles from *Turin* to the North, and twenty five from *Aouffe* to the South-West. This City has been under the Duke of *Savoy*, ever since 1313. who has taken care to fortify it very well: it has also an ancient Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Doria*. The *French* took it in 1554. during the Wars of *Italy*. It has of ancient time given the Title of a *Marquis*.

Jurtogrod. See *Deppé*.

Justinopolis or *Jussimiana*. See *Acrida*, *Cabo di Istria*, and *Giustandi*.

Jutland, *Jutia*, *Cimbriæ Chersonesus*, is a very great Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; extended in the form of a vast Peninsula from North to South, and only joined to the Continent at the South end; where *Holstein*, a part of this Promontory, joins it to *Germany*; on the West it has the *German Ocean*, on the North and East the *Baltick Sea*. It is divided into the Northern and Southern *Jutland*. The Northern *Jutland* is divided into four Dioceses, viz. *Rygen*, *Ahusen*, *Alborch*, and *Wisborch*; this part is under the King of *Denmark*: the Southern is divided into three, viz. *Sleswick*, *Flemborg*, and *Hadersleben*; this is under the Duke of *Sleswick*, who is of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*. *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden* took *Jutland* in his late Wars, and thence passed over the Ice into the Neighbouring Islands. It was the Country, most supposed, of the ancient *Cimbri*.

Jyar, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Aragoa*, upon the River *Martinius*; twelve Miles from *Sarragoza* to the South; which gives the Title of a Duke.

Jye, a Kingdom on the South of *Japan*.

Jyo, a Province in *Japan*, in *Xioccoa*; towards the West of it, and the Island *Ximoam*; which has in it a Town of the same Name.

K A.

K Schemtre, a Kingdom in the Estates of the *Great Mogul*, along the Mountain *Caucasus*, towards the Kingdom of *Labor*, and the Borders of *Indostan*; with a City, its Capital, of the same name. The City is all built of Wood, unwall'd, traversed by a River over which it has two Bridges, and near a great Lake, four or five Leagues in circuit, falling into the same. The Country affords excellent Pasturage, about thirty Leagues long, and twelve broad.

Kalmachites, a Province or Tribe amongst the *Asian Tartars*, by the great River *Ghanma*; between *Mongal* to the North, and the Kingdoms of *Thiber*, and *Tangur*. These People give Name to that part of the Ocean, which bordereth upon them.

Kaltich, *Calisia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*; built upon the River *Profna*, which a little lower falls into the *Warta*; five *German* Miles from the Confines of *Silesia*, and twelve from *Breslaw* to the North-East. It is the Capital of a *Palatinate* in that Kingdom, and suffered very much from the *Swedes* in the year 1657.

Kalmar. See *Calmar*.

Kalmintz, *Celomania*, called by *Ptolemy* the *Town of the Quades*, is now a Village in *Austria*; not far from the Fountains of the River *Tere*, in the Confines of *Moravia*; thirty Miles (with *Branden*) from *Znatan*, a Town of *Moravia* to the West.

Kalmouchs, a People or Tribe of the *Grand Tartary*, toward the Coast of the *Caspian Sea*.

Kam, the ancient Name of *Egypt*.

Kametchick, *Cameneick*, *Camencia*, *Clepidava*, *Cameneum*, a strong City in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Podolia*. The *Poles* call it. *Kamimeck Podelski*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*; and stands upon a Mountain by the River *Smorzyc*, which a little lower falls into the *Nesler*: thirty Miles from *Lemberg* to the South-East, eighty from *Wasaw*, and one hundred and seventy from *Constantinople*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. The *Turks* very often attempted this Place without any success: but having suffered much by Fire in 1669, and being thereupon in 1672. besieged by them, it was taken; the *Poles* being then engaged in a Civil War amongst themselves, and the Town not in a condition to defend it self. The *Cossacks* under the Command of the *Sieur Mobila* blocked it up in *April* 1687. The *Polish* Army offered to attack it about *September* following: but upon the Approach of the *Ottoman* Forces, they were both of them forced to retire: the *Polish* Army kept it in a manner blocked up by their Encampment in *September* 1688. About a Month after, they left the *Tartars* to put a Convoy of Provisions into the Place. In 1689. *August* 20. the Forces as well of *Lithuania* as *Poland*, under the Command of the great General of *Poland*, setting down before it, began a formal Attack; till on the eighth of *September* following, being crossed with ill success, they raised the Siege.

Kantow, *Kanowia*, a strong Town in *Poland*, upon the *Nieper*, where the River *Ros* falls into it, in the Palatinate of *Kwoona*. It lies seven *German* Miles from *Czyrcass* to the North West, twenty seven from *Kwoona* to the South-East, and upon the same side of the River. This Town is one of the strong Places which belongs to the *Cossacks*.

Kanisa, *Canisia*, a Town of the *Lower Hungary*; seated upon the River *Sala* in the County of *Zilad*, between the Lake of *Balaton*, and the *Drave*; not above one Mile from the Confines of *Serria* to the East. This was taken by the *Turks* in 1600. though the *Imperialists* did all that was possible to prevent it; the year following the Arch-Duke of *Austria* besieged it from the beginning of *September*, to the end of *October*, without any success. In 1664. Count *Serini* besieged it, and had infallibly carried it, he had been succoured in time. In 1688. *June* 30. the Count de *Budians* blockaded it with a Body of six thousand *Hungarians*, and two thousand *Hezules*; which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when in pursuance of a Capitulation, that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates hanging upon a Chain of Gold were delivered to the Count de *Budians* by a *Turk*, saying, *I berewith consign into your hands the strongest Fortress in the Ottoman Empire*. The *Imperialists* found in it great store of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the *Christians*; and some with old *German* Inscriptions.

Kargapol, *Cargapolia*, a City in *Muscovy*, in the Western parts of that Kingdom, near the Lake of *Omga*; between the Confines of *Sweden*, and the *Dwina*: there is a Lake and a River of the same Name belonging to this City.

Karkeffa, a Town in *Arabia Deserta*.

Karn, *Taurin*, a Mountain in *Carinthia*.

Karnwaldt, a Forest in *Switzerland*.

Karopnitz, *Orbelus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, which is a Spur of Mount *Hemus*; dividing *Macedonia* from *Thrace*.

Kassel. See *Cassel*.

Katzbach, *Carrus*, a River in *Silesia*, which washeth *Lignitz*.

Kaufbeuren, *Kaufbura*, a City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*, upon the River *Werrach*; between the Bishoprick of *Auburg* to the East, and the Territory of the Abbat of *Kempten*; not above sixteen Miles from the Confines of *Bavaria* to the West, eight from *Auburg* to the South, and five from *Nimmeguen* to the East. This Town bought its Liberty of *Conrad II.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the price of fifty thousand Crowns; when it had been two hundred years in the Possession of the Barons *Wun Spoll*; who coming out of *France* into the Service of *Lotharius* the Emperor, built it in 1340. It embraced the Reformation in 1624.

Kaunberg. See *Haynburg*.

Ked, *Daona*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Tunking* in the *East-Indies*.

Kederninster or *Kydderminster*, a Market Town in *Worcestershire*, in the Hundred of *Halfshire*, upon the River *Stomer*, over which it has a Bridge: well inhabited and traded for its Stuffs, and beautified with a fair Church.

Kellers-Launtern, *Cesaropolis*, a City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Lauser*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*; six Leagues from *Spire* to the West, a little less from *Worms*: called by the French, *Caselourre*: it has a Castle, and a Territory or Jurisdiction, belonging to it: which surrendered to the Marquess de *Boufflers*, the thirtieth of September 1698.

Kelaggebar. See *Petra*.

Kelban, *Chaldea*, a Province of *Asia*, in *Affry*: towards the Conjunction of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*; often called *Babylonia* from its Capital City. This Province, which lay all on the West of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, by the taking of *Bagdat*, fell under the Dominion of the *Turks*; whereas before it was under the *Persians*. The Principal Cities in it are *Bagdat*, *Cufa*, and *Kaser*. It is now called *Terach Arabi*, and *Kaidar*.

Kell or *Kyll*; *Kylli*, *Celbis*, a rapid River of *Germany*; much celebrated for plenty of Fish, and Corn Mills. It washeth *Gerhardstein*, *Kylburg*, and *Erang*; then falls into the *Maes* beneath *Treves*, almost over against the Mouth of the *Roeer*, or *Roher*. This River is called *Rapidus Celbis*, in *Aufonus*.

Kellen, *Trajana Coloma*, once a City, now a Village in the Dukedom of *Cievet*.

Keller Dmpt, the Territory belonging to the City of *Zell*, in the Bishoprick of *Breme*, upon the River *Aller*. See *Zell*.

Kelmsley, *Ocellum*, a Promontory in the South of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, commonly called *Holborness*, upon the North side of the *Humber*, over against *Salisbury* in *Lancashire*. See *Holderness*.

Kemach, *Camachus*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Borders of the Lesser *Armenia*; which was made a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, by *Lea* the Emperor. Now a mean Village, under the slavery of the *Turks*. *Baudrand* writes it *Chemach*.

Kemots, a People in *Chochin-China*.

Kempen or *Kampen*, a Territory in *Brabant*; which was of old the Seat of the *Toxandrs*; by the latter *Latin* Writers called *Campina*. It is called by the *Flandrians*, *Des Kempelandt*. The greatest part of it lies in the North of the Bishoprick of

Liege, towards the *Maes*, and the District of *Boisleduc*; and contains also the South part of the Counties of *Loetz*, and *Hoorn*; in which are the Towns of *Mafark*, *Bering*, &c. The lesser part of it lies in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Territory of *Buflenduc*; between *Peeland*, *Oflerwick*, and the *Kempen* in *Liege*. The only Town of any Note in this part, is *Eyndboven*, which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. See *Eyndboven*.

Kempten, *Drifomagus*, *Campodunum*, *Campidona*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*. It is one of the most ancient Cities of *Germany*, being mentioned by *Prolemy*; and had heretofore a Castle called the *Burgwald*, which is now pulled down and ruined. This was the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*: amongst which, *Hildebrand* was of great fame; whose Daughter *Hildegard*, marrying to *Charles the Great*, founded here a Monastery: the Abbat of which, as a Prince of the Empire, was Lord of the City, till the Inhabitants purchased their Liberty of one of them, with a vast sum of Money: after which, it was annexed to the Empire; and in 1625, obtained a Charter from *Frederick III.* who gave them an Eagle for their Arms, (one half Gold) with a Crown. *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* both determined the Controversies between them and their Abbot. It is now governed by a mixture of an Aristocracy and a Democracy; and it embraced the Reformation in 1530. This City is seated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Dunube*, over against *Ulm*; five German Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Constance* to the East, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monastery founded by *Hildegardis*, was of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

Ken or *Kan*, a River of *Westmorland*, on which *Kendall* stands; having two Cataracts, descending with a great noise near that place.

Kenchelster, *Ariconium*, a desolate Roman Town in *Heresfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Grimfworth*.

Kendal, a Town, Earldom, and Barony in *Westmorland*; seated upon the West side of the River *Ken* or *Kan*, in the South part of that County in a fruitful Valley. The Town is not great, but rich; being a place of Trade, and the Inhabitants very industrious in making Cloaths. It has two fair Stone Bridges over the River, and another of Wood. Also a large Church, to which belong twelve *Chappels* of *Euse*: and a Free-School, endowed with Exhibitions for Scholars going thence to *Queen's College* in *Oxon*: and seven Halls for so many respective Companies of Tradesmen. *John Duke* of *Bedford*, *Regent* of *France*, and Brother to *Henry V.* was by him created Earl of *Kendale*. *John de Foix* received the same Title from King *Henry VI.* Queen *Catharine*, the sixth Wife to King *Henry VIII.* was born in a Castle here, whose ruins may yet be seen. The Barony is in the Earl of *Pembroke*. The Ward, called *Kendal Ward*, takes its Name from this place.

Kensworth, a large, beautiful, strong Castle in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Knighelaw*; which in the Reign of *Henry III.* stood a Siege of six Months; and being at last surrendered, there was here a Proclamation issued out, That all that had born Arms against the King, should pay five years Rent of their Land: which was called *Dittam de Kenelwarth*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was given to *Rbert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*; who spent very freely in the Repair of it; so that it was then the second or third Castle of *England*.

Kenet, a River in *Wiltshire*, running Westward thence through *Berkshire*, into the *Thames*, at *Reading*; where a fair Bridge covers it. *Newbury* and *Hungerford* are both seated upon it.

Kentis, *Anchialo*, *Anchialus*, a City of *Thrace*; which

which is an Archbishops Sec, and has a Haven upon the Mouth of the River *Eruginus*, upon the *Euxine*; fifteen Miles from *Mezember* to the South East. It is under the *Turks*, and not expressed in our latest Maps. **Kennington**, a Town in *Middlesex*, in the Hundred of *Finsbury*; of which the Earl of *Warwick* bears the Title of Baron.

Kent, *Cantrium*, is the most South-Eastern County of England: on the North it is bounded by the *Thames*, which parts it from *Essex*. On the East and South it has the *British Sea*; in part on the North, and on the West it has *Sussex* and *Surrey*. It is in length from East to West fifty Miles, and from South to North twenty six. Divided into five *Lathe*s (*Sutton*, *Aylesford*, *Scray*, *St. Augustine*, and *Shepway*) wherein are four hundred and eight Parishes, and thirty Market Towns. That part which lieth towards the *Thames* is healthful, but not fruitful: the middle parts are both; the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. The *Thames*, the *Medway*, the *Stour*, the *Tun* and the *Rother*, besides lesser Streams, water it. Some give this Character of it: The *Weald* for *Wood*, *East Kent* for Corn, *Roanney* for Meadow; *Tenham* for an Orchard, *Shepey* and *Reculver* for Wheat, *Thames* for Barley, and *Hedocorn* for Capons. This Country was first conquered by *Julius Caesar* (though not without Resistance) in the years of *Rome* 696. and 698. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour; being forced to a double Expedition against almost this single County. As he began the Conquest of *Britann* here, so did the *Saxons*: *Hengist* erecting the Kingdom of *Kent*, in the year of Christ 456. seven years after the first arrival of the *Saxons*. Against the *Danes*, the *Kentish* men did also great things; and with much Courage and Patience, repelled those Barbarous People. When *William* the Conquerour had subdued all the rest of the Nation, he was glad to come to a Composition with the Inhabitants of this County; and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Customs. Whence the Laws of *Gavelkind* obtain here to this day. This County was also the first that embraced the Christian Religion, from *Augustine* the Monk, in the year 568. Accordingly *Canterbury* is justly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom of England; as having been the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the *Saxons*: for as for the *British* or *Welsh*, they had embraced Christianity long before. *William* the Conquerour in 1067. created *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayenz*, (his half Brother) Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Treasurer of England, Earl of *Kent*. In 1465. *Edward* IV. created *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Rutlyn*, Lord Treasurer of England; which Family still enjoys this Honour; *Anthony* II the present Earl of *Kent*, being the eleventh in this Succession. Besides the Sea of *Canterbury*, this County enjoys a second Bishoprick, which is *Rocheester*; and a great many populous rich Towns, safe Roads, large and secure Harbours for Ships; and whatever else is desirable in Human Life, except a more serene Air.

Kerret or *Chierebe*, *Cercum*, a small Town at the Mouth of the Straights of *Cassa*, upon the *Euxine Sea*, belonging to the *Precepensian* Tartars.

Kerrez. See *Keruzenz*.

Kerriog, a River in *Shropshire*, which falls into the *Dee*, above *Bangor*.

Kerka or *Karka*, *Titius*, a River of *Dalmatia*; which washeth *Sardona*, and *Sebenico*; then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, eight German Miles North of *Spalatro*.

Kerimen, *Germin*, a considerable City at this day in *Thrace*, seated not far from *Adriano*ple; the *Turks* have here a *Sangiac*.

Kerry, a County in the Province of *Munster*,

on the *Vergivim* or *Western Ocean*; between the County of *Clare* to the North, and the County of *Cork* to the South, and East; the Capital of which is *Arlare*.

Ketchidag, *Olympius*, a Mountain of *Misia* in the *Lesser Asia*.

Kesmarck or *Kesermarkt*, *Cesaropolis*, a Town of the *Upper Hungary*, at the foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Keswick, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Hundred of *Allerdale*; near to which, *Black Lead* is digged up in plenty. It standeth in a Valley environed with Hills, and has been formerly a famous Town for *Copper Mines*.

Kessel or *Cassel*, *Castellum Menapiorum*, a Town in *Brabant*; two Leagues beneath *Koermond* to the North; between the *Maas* to the East, and the *Peel* to the West; seated upon the River *Nerfse*; which a little lower falls into the *Maas*.

Kettering, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire*, in the Hundred of *Huxton*, upon a Rivulet which falls into the *Nen*: delightfully seated on an Allent. It has a Sessions Houfe for the Justices of Peace of the County.

Kereuz, *Keres*, *Krais*, *Chrysius*, *Cafius*, a River of *Transylvania*; and the *Upper Hungary*; which ariseth in the Western Borders of *Transylvania*, near *Felzar*; and watering *Giula*, a little above receiveth another Branch, called by the same Name, which passeth by *Great Waradin*; both which Rivers being united, fall into the *Tibisena*, or *Tyffs*, at *Czongrade*, above *Sagedin*. One of these is called by the *Germans*, *Fekykeres*, which goes to *Giula*; the other, *Sebeskeres*: *Feky* signifying *White*, and *Sebes* *Black*.

Kexholm, *Kexholmia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*; which was heretofore under the *Russ*; and conquered by the *Swedes* in 1617. It is the most South-Eastern part of *Finland*. The Capital of this Province is *Kexholm*; seated upon the Banks of the River *Voxen*; near to the Western Shoar of the Lake of *Ladoga*; which together with the *Cattle*, (which is very strong) was taken by *Monieur Pons de la Gardie*, a *French* Gentleman, from the *Russ* in 1580. The year following this Gentleman took *Narva*, and several other strong places for the *Swedes*, from the *Moscovites*; and was at last drowned in the River of *Narva*.

Kepferstut, *Forum Tiberii*, a small Town in *Switzerland*, upon the *Rbne*, over which it has a Bridge. It lies in the County of *Baden*; nine German Miles from *Basil* to the West, and *Constance* to the East; and belongs to the Bishop of *Constance*, but is subject to the Canton of *Zurich*.

Kivowelly, a Market Town in *Caernarvenshire* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Khormuz, *Margiana*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*. See *Margiana*.

Kherman, *Kermoen*, *Kerman*, or *Kjerman*, *Caramania*, or *Caramania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*; with a City of the same Name.

Kibburgh, a Castle in the Canton of *Zurich*, upon the River *Tosi*; two Miles from *Zurich* to the East; the Earls of which, were heretofore of great Name. This Castle was purchased by them of *Zurich*, in 1452.

Kiel or *Kil*, *Chilonium*, a City in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, under the Duke of *Holstein*; upon the Mouth of the River *Swentinshaving* a convenient Port, upon the *Baltick Sea*, much frequented by Merchants Ships: there belongs to it a Castle seated on a Hill; and an University opened here in 1665. The Convention of the States of *Holstein*, are usually held here.

This

This City stands nine German Miles from *Lubeck* to the North, ten from *Flensburg* to the South; and tho' very well fortified, has of late suffered very much from the *Swedes*.

Katengara, See *Gangra*.

Katanning, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, and the Capital of a Territory of its own Name, commanding six other Cities. It is adorned with a magnificent *Pagod* or Temple, and stands upon the River *Min*, over which it has a Bridge.

Kell, *Gellin*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Treves*; which falls into the *Maes*, three Miles beneath *Treves*; having watered *Kilburg*, and some other small Towns. Its Rise is in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*.

Kildare *Kildaria*, *Kildarensis Comitatus*, a County in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: which has the County of *Dublin* on the East, the Kings County on the West, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Casberlach* to the South. The principal Town of it is *Kildare*. This Town was taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, in the Year 1647, from the Parliament Forces: and retaken in a few Months after by *Henry*. The same has the honour to be an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Dublin*.

Kelle, *Covana*, a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon *Dunbritain Fyrb*, over against the Isle of *Arran*.

Kilgarran, a Market Town in *Pembrokeshire* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Kilham, a Market Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Dickering* on the Wolds; yet a good soil for Corn.

Killa Collatta, *Insula Achillea*, a City of *Mysia*.

Kilkenny, *Kilkenia*, *Oseria*, a City of *Ireland*, in a County of the same Name; in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Confines of the Province of *Munster*: is the Seat of the Bishop of *Osory*, a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*; and the Capital of the County in which it stands. It is a great and a strong City; placed upon the Banks of the River *Nure*; ten Miles from *Casbel* to the North East, fifty five from *Dublin* to the South-West, and twenty eight from *Waterford* to the North. The most populous, rich, and well traded inland Town in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; it took its Name from one *Canis*, who leading here a solitary life, was in great esteem for Holiness amongst the *Irish*; whence the place was called by them *Cel-Canis*, *quasi Ceila Canici*, or *Canick* Church. This consists of two parts: the *Irish* Town, in which is *Canis*'s Church, the Cathedral; and the *English*, which was built since; it is now the principal part; the former only a Suburb to it. It was walled by *K. Talbot*, a Noble Man; and the Castle built by the *Butlers*. This City was the Fountain and Head of the late *Irish* Rebellion; the very Centre from whence all the Lines of Treason against the King, the Nation, and the Religion of *Ireland* were drawn; the Seat of their Council or Committee, from whence the Conspirators sent out their Orders. It was also one of the first in the Punishment: for *Cromwell* having taken *Drogheda*, marched to *Kilkenny*, and besieged it; and after a short, but sharp Resistance, took it upon Articles in eight days time, in the month of *June*, 1650. The Committee being fled, before his coming, to *Athlone* in *Conaught*, whither their Calamities followed them. After the Fight of the *Boyne*, *Kilkenny* was readily submitted to the Duke of *Ormond*, (who has a Noble Seat in it) and made the Head-Quarter for the Forces of *K. William* in this part of the Country. § The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the West by the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Tipperary*; on the North by *Queens* County; on the East by *Casberlach*, (cut off from it by the River *Boyne*;) and on the South by

the County of *Witersford*. The River *Nure* divides it from North to South; and afterwards falls into the River *Boyne* at *Rosse*. The City of *Kilkenny* stands almost in the Centre of the County; which the Learned *Dr. Bares* makes to consist of three parts, whereas *Mr. Camden* gives it only two.

Killat, the same with *Kildare*.

Killian, *Celenus*, a River of *Scotland*.

Killaloo, *Killala*, a small City and Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tuam*; in the Province of *Conaught*, in the County of *Mayo*; twenty four Miles from *Gallway* to the North.

Killmalock, *Killmoa*, a small City in the Province of *Munster*, in the County of *Limerick*; eighteen Miles from *Limerick* to the South. This was taken by *Henry* in 1650. And gives the title of a Baron.

Kilmar, an Arm of the Sea in *Munster*, which lies between *Dingle* and *Bantry*.

Kilmoge, *Kilmora*, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Cavan*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*, by the appointment of Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1454. It stands upon *Ninny*, in the Confines of *Conaught*, and *Leinster*; thirty two English Miles from *Drogheda* to the West, and forty one from *Armagh* to the South-West. The *Irish* call this City *Cilmoor*. § *Kilmore*, a small City in the County of *Knapsdale*, upon the Bay of *Fynn*; forty Miles from *Dunbritain* to the North-West.

Kimbolton, a Market Town in *Huntingdonshire*, in the Hundred of *Leighenstow*; adorned with a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Manchester*, to whom it gives the title of a Baron.

Kingcheu, a City of *China*, and a Province also. See *Quecheu*.

Kings-County, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*; bounded on the West by *Conaught*, and the County of *Gallway*; on the North by *Meath*; on the East by *Kildare*, and on the South by *Queens-County*. The principal Town in it is *Kings-Town*, *Regiopolis*, seated upon the River *Esker*, which falls into the *Boyne*; twenty Miles from *Athlone* to the East, and forty from *Dublin* to the West.

Kingsbridge, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Sanborough*.

Kingsbury, *Kingnesburia*, there are of this Name several small Towns or Villages in *England*: Of which we take notice only, upon the occasion of a Council held at a place, so called, in 851. under the reign of *Bertulph* King of the *Mercians*.

Kingsclere, a Market Town in the County of *Southernhampton*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Kingston, a Market Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, upon the *Thames*, over which it has a Bridge: famous heretofore for the Coronation of the *Saxon* Kings, from whom it received the Name of *Kingstown* (but before called *Moresford*;) and also for a Castle belonging to the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester*. The County *Assizes* are held here. In the Year 838. there was a Council assembled at it under the Reign of *Egbert* K. of the *West-Saxons*. This Town is called for distinction *Kingston upon Thames*: There being § Another *Kingston* in the East-Riding of *Yorkshire*, at the fall of the *Hull* into the *Humber*, called *Kingston upon Hull*: built by *K. Edward* I. with a Harbour to it, a Custom-house and Key, two Parish-Churches, together with Walls, Ditches, Forts, Block-houses and Castles, which render it capable of a strong defence. The same has the honour and privilege to be both a *Borough-Town* and a *County Corporation*: giving the title of Earl to the Right Hon. *William Pierrepoint*. See *Hall*.

§ infale,

Kinfale, Kinfala, a Town and Port of the County of *Cork*, in the Province of *Munster*, on the River *Ban*, near the Ocean; fifteen Miles from *Cork* to the South. This Town was seized by *D' Aquila*, a *Spaniard*, in 1601, with two thousand Soldiers in favor of that dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oin*: but being presently betrayed by the Lord *Munjoy* (Lieutenant of *Ireland*) both by Sea and Land in *December*; and *Tir-Oin*, coming up to relieve the *Spaniards* with six thousand Foot and five hundred Horse, amongst which were two thousand fresh *Spaniards* who had landed a little before at *Berehaven*, *Baltimore*, and *Castlehaven*, being defeated *December 24.* by a Detachment drawn out of the *English* Camp; *D' Aquila* thereupon, *January 2.* following, surrendered the Town to the *English*; and was Transported, with the Remainder of his Men, by the *English* into *Spain*. The Forces under the Earl of *Mateborough*, possessed themselves of this Town *Octob. 2. 1690.* the next day they took the Old Fort by Storm; (the Governor for King *James II.* with several other Officers being slain upon the Ramparts.) On the seventeenth following, the New Fort surrendered upon Articles; and the Garrison of about 1200 Men marched out with their Arms and Baggage to be conducted to *Limerick*.

Kintzig, Kintzia, a small River in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, in the *Black Forest*; and running South-West through the Territory of *Orinaw*, it watereth *Wolfsach*, *Hussen*, and *Offenburgh*; then falls into the *Rhine* at *Strasbourg*, four Miles South West of *Baden*.

Kiowia, Kiow, a City of *Poland*, seated upon the *Nieper* in the *Ukraine*; which is the Capital of a County or Palatinate of the same Name; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*; having still a very strong Castle. The Ruins of its Walls shew that it was once a great and a magnificent City; containing eight miles in circuit: which appears also from the Cathedral Church. Towards the North it is yet full of People; but what lies to the South and West has only a Timber Fence. This City was built by *Kio*, a *Russian* Prince, in the Year 861. After this it was the Capital of *Russia*, in which it stands; which then had Princes of its own. And at last it was taken by the *Poles*. In 1615, it was taken and burnt by the *Tartars*; and could never since recover that loss. Within these thirty years last past it has suffered very much from the *Cossacks* and *Moscovites*. In 1651, the *Poles* took it from the *Cossacks*; but they having afterwards recovered it, mortgaged it to the *Moscovites*; who are in that Right still possessed of it. Its Longitude is 61. 20. Lat. 50. 51. This City is called by the *Poles*, *Kiozf*, or *Kioff*; and lies forty Polish Miles from the Borders of *Moscow* to the West, seventy from *Carniteck* to the North-East, and an hundred from *Warsaw* to the East. § The Palatinate of *Kiowia* is called *Polinia Inferior*, and also the *Ukraine*: it is a part of *Red Russia*; and lies on both sides of the River *Nieper*; between *Moscow*, the Desarts of the Lesser *Tartars*, *Polinia Superior*, the Palatinate of *Barlaur*, and the *Tartars* of *Orszakow*. In 1686, this was yielded to the *Russ*, to engage them in an Alliance with the *Poles* against the *Crim Tartars*.

Kitti, Drinus. See *Drino*.

Kirby, Kirby Longdale, a Market Town in the County of *Westmorland*: The Capital of its *Ward*, upon the Banks of the River *Lou*, in a rich and pleasant vale called *Longdale*: large, well built, and populous; having a fair Church and Stone-bridge over the said River. The Name signifies, the Church in the dale or Valley of *Lou*. § *Kirkby Moreside*, a Market

Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Ridal*, upon a small River which after some course falls with others into the *Derwent*. § *Kirkby Stephen*, a Market Town in the County of *Westmorland* in East Ward, near the skirts of the Hills, which sever *Cumberland* from *Yorkshire*. It has a fair Church; and the Lord *Wharton* a Seat near it, called *Wharton-Hall*.

Kirkham, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Aundernefs*, near the mouth of the River *Rible*.

Kirpton, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the division of *Holland* and the Hundred of *Corringham*; adorned with a fair Church built Cathedral wise, in the form of a Cross, with a broad Steeple in the middle. It stands upon a rising sandy ground.

Kirkwall, Carcovaca, the principal Town in the Isles of *Orkney*; which has a Castle, and a large Haven. It is seated upon the Island called *Manland*, on the North Side of the Island, but towards the Eastern End; and is in subjection to the King of *Scotland*; the Seat of the Bishop of the Northern Isles.

Klobarnock, Claudius, a Mountain between *Serria* to the West, and the *Lover Hungary* to the East; which has various Names given by various Nations.

Klagenfurt, or Clagenfurt, Claudia, Claudiavium, a City of *Carnibia*. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, saith, it is a fair four-square Town; inclosed with a handsome Wall; the Rampart is very broad; at each Corner there is a Bastion, and one in the middle of each Curtain: the Streets straight and uniform, as well as the Works. There is a very fair Piazza, (or Square) in the middle, which was thus adorned by the *Lutberans*, whilst they held this place; who also erected the Noble Fountain in the Piazza, the Figure of which is represented by this Author. This is the Capital of *Serria* at this day; and lies upon a small River a Mile and half N. from the *Drave*; thirty one from *Vienna* to the South-West, and seventeen from *Aquileja* to the North-East.

Kleclgow, Eremu Helvetiorum, a small Tract by the River *Rhine*; between *Scapinus* to the East, and the Canton of *Underwald* to the West. In *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; but on the very Borders of *Switzerland*.

Klein Glogaw, Glogavia Minor. See *Glogaw*.

Klogher, an Episcopal City in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, and the County of *Monaghan*.

Knapdale, Knapdale, a County in the North of *Scotland*; between *Argyle*, (separated by an Arm of the Sea) to the East, the Isle of *Jurai* to the West, *Cantyr* to the South, *Domin* and *Lorn* to the North, *Kilmore* is the chief Town in it.

Knarrobozough, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Claro*, which elects two Members of the House of *Commons*. It a Castle upon a Rock; and a *Well* (says Mr. *Speed*) which petrifies Wood.

Knarringen, Ormaria, a Roman Town in *Schwaben*, in the Metropolis of *Burgaw*, upon the River *Carnilach*; a Mile from *Burgaw* to the West, and four from *Ulm* to the same quarter.

Knighton, a Market Town in the County of *Radnor* in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Kuin, Arduba, a City of *Dalmatia*.

Knockfergus, Carrickfergus, Rapes Fergusii, a City in the County of *Aurym*, in the Province of *Ulster*; on the *British* Sea, over against the Isle of *Man*; seated on the North Side of a fine Bay, which affords it the Convenience of a large safe Haven. This Bay is called by *Ptolemy*, *Vindernus*; at present the Bay of *Fergus*, from a King of these parts; who is said to have led the *Scots* out of *Ireland* into *Scotland*.

land, and afterwards to have been drowned here. This City is more populous, rich, and frequented than any other in this part of the Nation, on the account of the Haven, and the Castle; which being Garrisoned, keeps the Country quiet, and in awe. In the time of the Rebellion of the *Irish*, it held out against them; and afforded shelter and relief to many thousands which fled to it. When *Cromwell* came up, it yielded without a Stroke, in 1649. It surrendered to General *Schemberg*, for want of Ammunition, August 27. 1689, upon Articles, after a Siege of eight or ten Days by Sea and Land. King *William* landed here, June 14. 1690, at his coming into Ireland. At this day the Trade is going to *Besast*, a Town eight Miles more to the South upon the same Haven; and that has put a stop to the Growth of *Knuockfergus*.

Knockenhaus, a Town in *Livonia*, in *Lesland*, upon the River *Duna*; which belonged heretofore to Poland, but is at present under the Swedes: it lies sixteen German Miles East from *Riga*, upon the same River.

Knottee, that is, the Hill of *Axes*, a place in the County of *Galway*; four Miles from the City of *Galway*, on the West of Ireland; under which the Noble *Gerald Fitz-Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, (and by times, for the space of thirty three years, Lord Deputy of Ireland) in 1516, overthrew the greatest Rabble of Rebels that ever was seen together before in Ireland; which had been assembled by *William Burck*, *Obrian*, *Macnamara*, and *O Carral*.

Knottesford, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*.

Kola, a small Town of *Lapland*, which stands upon a River of the same Name; and has a Haven upon the White Sea. This is under the Dominion of the *Russ*; much frequented by the Ships of *England* and *Holland*. It lies sixty German Miles South-East from the North Cape, ninety five North-West from *Archangel*, in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 68. 30.

Koldingen, *Coldinga*, a City of South *Jutland*, which has a Castle called *Arensborch*, and a Haven upon the *Baltick* Sea, over against the Isle of *Fionia*. Here the Horle and Oxen which are driven into *Holstein* and *Germany*, in vast Numbers, pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*. *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, died here in 1559.

Kolom, *Colonna*, a considerable City in the Province of *Moscov*, upon the River *Mosca*; where it falls into that of *Aka* or *Occa*; sixteen Miles to the East from *Mosca*. It has a delightful appearance, by reason of its Towers and Stone Walls, which are not usual in *Moscov*. The Duke has here a Governor or *Vaiwod*. And it is also the See of the only Bishop in this Province.

Kolofwar. See *Clausenburgh*.

Kom, *Kemm*, a vast City in *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierac*; in the middle between *Hispahan* and *Casbin*.

Komarc, *Kemore*, *Kemorra*, *Cemara*, a very strong and well fortified Town in the Lower *Hungary*; seated on the South point of the Isle of *Sebut*; where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream; four German Miles from *Raab*; two from *Neubensel* to the South, and five from *Gran* to the North. This Town was first fortified by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, in 1472, against the *Germans* in design, but for them in effect; it having been one of the impregnable Bulwarks of *Christendom* against the *Turks*, ever since they took *Gran* in 1542. It is a great, populous, rich City, as well as a strong one. By a Line drawn from the *Waagb*, (that is, the Southern Branch of the *Danube*;) to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, strengthened with four Bastions, the Emperor has much enlarged it. The Emperor kept here always

a great Garrison, and a Trusty Governor. After the taking of *Raab* in 1591. *Sinan Bassa*, besieged this Town with sixty Ships and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but without any success; to the great laughter of the *Tartars* especially. All his Treachery (for he sent five *Turks* to suborn *Baron Brown*, the then Governor, to sell the Town under the shew of a Parly,) and *Valor* too, were here equally baffled: four of the five *Turks* having their Heads set upon Spears; and the fifth being sent back to the *Bassa*, to let him know there were no more Traitors to be bought. The chief strength of it is in a Fort, called the *Terefe*.

Kongel, *Congella*, a City in *Norway*, in the County of *Babus*, upon the River *Trollee*; five Miles above its outlet, and twelve from *Geetenburgh* to the North; now under the *Swedes*.

Kontingoberg, *Mons Regius*, *Regio-mons*, or *Regiomontium*, a City in *Prussia Ducalis*, whereof it is the Capital, under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Pregel*. Adorned with a Ducal Palace; and an University, which was founded by *Aber* Duke of *Prussia* in 1544. It is a great and handsome, a trading and an *Antequine* City.

Konting-gratz, *Gradium Regina*, *Rogino*, *Gradedium*, a City of *Bohemia*, called also *Krautwbrader*, and *Kouing-gratz*; which in 1663, was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII.* It is seated upon the *Eibe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the East, thirty two from *Vienna* to the North-West, in the preiecture of *Graderz*.

Konitz, *Conitia*, a Town in *Prussia Regia*, upon the River *Bra*, near the Desert of *Waldow*; in the Confines of the *Brandenburgh-Pomerania*; eight Polish Miles from *Culin* to the West. This Town is called by the *Poles* *Chonick*.

Kopperberg, *Cuprimontium*, a Free Town of *Sweden*; which has rich, and most useful Mines of *Copper*; from whence it has its Name. It stands not far from a Lake in the Province of *Geftrick*; fifty Miles from *Gevals*, a Town in the same Province to the West, and a little more from the *Boener* Sea. See *Geftrick*.

Koppyath, *Imaus*. See *Imaus*.

Koppau, *Campona*, *Copanum*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinere*; which is near *Buda*; some suppose it the same with this; others *Keppel*, and others *Theren*, two Miles from *Buda*.

Korbaten, *Colapiani*, the *Croates*. See *Croatia*. They are also called *Kzabaten* by the *Germans*.

Koznthauru, *Taurus*, a Mountain of *Carinthia*, between it and *Salzburg*; mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Jordanes*, *Eutropius*, and *Hierodotus* saith, it is of a vast height; and is called *Tiaurn*, *Korn-tiaurn*, *Krumleebauru*, and *Rhadstraterebauru*.

Kosfo, *Cosfoa*, a small City in *Denmark*, on the Western Shoar of the Island of *Zeland*; at which *Charles Gustavus* first Landed in 1658. It stands upon that Arm of the *Baltick* Sea, which is called *Die Beir*, over against the Island of *Fionia*, and the City of *Newborg*; two English Miles West of *Skefjor*; and has a Castle belonging to it.

Kozsum, *Kozuma*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Krovia*, upon the River *Rosse*; built in 1581, by *K. Stephen*, and memorable for a great Victory obtained over the *Poles* by the *Cossacks*, in 1648. It stands five Polish Miles from *Czyrkessy* to the West.

Kotting, *Comanus*, an ancient People amongst the *Grysons*; the same perhaps with the *Gostbounspune*.

Kouuno, *Couuna*, a City in *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Chrouus*, or *Nemen*;

men; where it receives the *Pil*; in the Confines of *Samogitia*; eighteen Polish Miles from *Vilna* to the West, fourteen from *Traki*, (in which Palatinate it stands,) and forty from *Königsberg* to the East. It is written *Kowno*.

Brabaten, Croatia.

Brach, Petra. See *Petra*.

Brain. See *Carniola*.

Brainburg, Carrodunum, a small Town in the Lower *Bavaria*, upon the River *Inn*; two German Miles above *Oetingen*, and nine from *München* to the East. Written also *Crasburg*. § *Kyainburg*, or *Kornburg, Carrodunum*, a small Town in the Lower *Siria*, upon the River *Raab*; three German Miles from the Confines of *Hungary* to the West, towards *Graz* six Miles, and twenty four from *Krainburg* in *Carniola* to the South-West. This is written *Cornburg*.

Bratines, Carni, Taurisci, Zapodes, the Inhabitants or People of *Carniola*.

Craiss, Chrysiu. See *Keureux*.

Cracow. See *Cracow*.

Craneburg, Burginacium, a Roman Town, now a Cattle only; one German Mile from *Cleves* to the West.

Crans, Scardus, a Mountain dividing *Albania* from *Macedonia*.

Cratzer, Vogesiu, called by the French *Vauze*; a Mountain dividing *Lorain* from *Alsacia*, and the County of *Burgundy*; out of it riseth the *Mosella*, or *Maas*, which runs North; and the *Saone*, or *Sofone* [*Aar*,] which falls into the *Rhodus* beneath *Lions*.

Cray, Jena, an arm of the *Irish* Sea, in the County of *Gallogay*, in *Scotland*.

Cragn, Liburnia, Carinthia.

Crems, a City of *Austria, Cremis, Cremisum*, seated upon the North side of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; ten German Miles above *Vienna* to the West. This Town is walled.

Cricketh, a Market Town in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Efsonid*.

Crin, or Krimenda, Crinua, a City of the *Lesser Tartary*, in the *Taurick Cherfonese*, in the *Euxine* Sea. It stands towards the middle of this *Cherfonese*; between *Precop* to the North, and *Cassa* to the South. Very small, and almost reduced to the remains of a Village; though it gives Name to the whole Nation in which it stands; and is the usual Seat of the *Cham*.

§ The *Krim Tartars*, are a Nation of Europe, bounded with the *Dorssihenes*, [*Nieper*] to the West: the *Pisla*, and *Desna*, (two Rivers which fall into the *Nieper*;) the *Donez*, or *Lesser Tanais*, and in part by the *Greater Tanais*, to the North: by the last River to the East also, and in part to the South: the rest of their Southern Border is made by the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*, into which the *Nieper* falls. The most Southern part of this Country is the *Taurica Cherfonesus*, anciently filled with Noble Greek Cities, the Principal of which was *Theodosia*, now *Cassa*; but this Ford, or Tribe of *Tartary*, which now possess it, coming out of *Asia*, have so ruined them, that there are scarce a / footsteps left of their ancient Grandeur. These *Tartars* lead their Lives after the ancient manner; having no fixed Habitations; but driving their Cattle, Wives and Children about from place to place, as Necessity and the Season of the Year require. They have only covered Wagons to preserve them from the injury of the Weather. And they accordingly value themselves upon this *Nomadic* way of living; as the Protectors of their Cities, and Men of such exalted Virtue, as is not to be confined within any stony Walls. In the interim they are extremely proud, ignorant, nasty and barbarous. Their Diet is Roots,

Cheefe, Garlick, and for the most part Horse-flesh; which they eat without Bread, and often raw: *Beef* and *Pensjon* being reserved for their Great Men. They value *Brass* and *Steel*, above *Gold* and *Silver*. They were once Christians, but have since Apostatized to Mahometanism: yet they retain one Article of the *Creed* firmly, that *Christ shall Judge both the quick and the dead, in the day of Judgment*. Upon this account they are more favourable to the Christians that live amongst them, than any other *Mahometans* are. They use their own *Tartarian* Tongue, intermixed with *Arabick* and *Turkish*; and the *Cabaldean* and *Arabian* Characters. This Prince hath heretofore been able to Arm one hundred and fifty thousand of his own Subjects: and in 1571. pierced as far as the City of *Mysor*; and set fire on the Suburbs, which taking the City, in the space of four hours, burnt the greatest part of it, (though thirty Miles in compass;) Eight hundred thousand People of all Sexes, and Ages, perishing in this Ruin. After all, the *Turk* treats this Prince as his Slave; at some times removes, at others Murthers him. In 1686. there was a League between the *Russians* and the *Poles*, for the Conquering this People: but the former have done no great Wonders yet with an Army of three hundred thousand Men.

Crivitzne, Hamu, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

Crönningesard, a Cattle in the South part of *Iceland*, at which the *Viceroy* for the King of *Denmark* resides. Also called *Besteda*.

Cruppa, Carpi, a River of *Serwia*, which falls into the *Danube*; called now also *Crapiu*.

Kudack, or Kudak, a small Town in the *Ukraine*, or Palatinate of *Kjovia*, on the West of the *Nieper*, beneath the Confluence of *Samaras*; in 1637. fortified by the *Poles*, to keep the *Cossacks* from Pyratizing on the *Euxine* Sea: but in 1643. taken by the *Cossacks*. It lies forty Polish Miles beneath *Czyrcassy* to the South, and the same distance by the River from the *Euxine* Sea to the North.

Kulp, Krup, Culpa, Colapi, a River of *Croatia*; it riseth in the Eastern Borders of *Carniola*, from the *Alpes* which here end; and watering *Mesling* in that Province, and *Carlsat* in *Croatia*, it falls into the *Save*; two German Miles and an half above *Sisjeb* in *Croatia*.

Kunigsberg, or Konigsberg, Regimons, a small Town in *Siria*, upon Mount *Rogel*, in the Confines of *Carniola*; four German Miles from *Calley* to the East, and eight from *Pettaw, Königsberg*, in *Prussia*, is sometimes thus written.

Kur, Cyrus, a River of *Georgia*; which riseth from Mount *Caucasus*, near *Akhalzike*, (a Fortrefs and Town, consisting of about four hundred Houses, upon Mount *Caucasus*; and the Seat of a *Bassa*; it was built by the *Georgians*, but is now in the hands of the *Turks*.) This River falls afterwards into the *Caspian* Sea. It is much mentioned in ancient Writers.

Kurstadan, Jerusalem.

Kustenberg, Kutna, a City of *Bohemia*; written also *Cutsemburg*, and called by the *Bohemians* *Hora*. It is a small City, seated four Miles from *Cazlaw* to the North, the same distance from the *Elbe* to the South, and seven from *Prague* to the East.

Kylian, the same with *Ölan*.

Kyneton, a Market Town in *Warwickshire*, upon a small River running into the *Avon*. And another in *Hertfordshire*, pretty large and well built.

L A.

L *zbach, Loybach, Laubach, Labacum, Nanpor-tus*, a City of *Carniola*, called by the *Italians* *Lubiana*. It is seated upon a River of the same Name, which after a short course, falls into the *Save*. It stands nine *German* Miles from *Trieste* to the North-East, and fifteen from *Villach* a Town of *Carinthia* to the North-West. Made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul II.* under the Patriarch of *Aquileja* in 1468. together with *Cira Nova*, (a place distant from it about sixteen Miles to the South;) and since this Bishop of *Laubach* has been exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch. Dr. *Brown* who saw it, saith, it is the principal City of *Carniola*, and a handsome Place, with a Castle seated on an Hill, which overlooks two large Valleys to the North and South; and hath a fair Prospect of many Hills, and Castles; but being commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected: tho we find that it hath endured a strong Siege. For whilst the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus* and Count *Ulrick* took the advantage to besiege it: but it made so good a resistance, that the Emperor had time to raise the Siege, and destroy the Army.

Labathlan, Commercium, a Village not above one Mile from *Gran*, in the *Lower Hungary*; found out by an Inscription.

Labé, the Elbe. See *Elbe*.

Labrinto, Diète, Dièteus, a Mountain in *Crete*, or *Candia*; which lies in the Eastern part of the Island, and is much celebrated by the ancient Poets, on the account of *Jove's* being brought up here: now also called *Lassiti*, and *il Monte ds Setia*.

Labus Sctyes, a River in the *European Scythia*.

Lacari, Libnius, a River of *Ireland*. *Baudrand* makes it the *Liffy*, which falls into the *Irish* Sea near *Dublin*.

Lacedæmon. See *Misira*.

Lacedogua, Aquilonia, Laquedonia, Erdonia, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*; called also *Cedogna*. It is seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in a Plain in the *Principatus Ulterior*, in the borders of *Puglia*; and though half ruined, and that which is standing but meanly inhabited, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canza*.

Lacerea, Labeledus, a City of *Ionis*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Lacha, Olympus, a Mountain of *Thessalia*.

Lachth, an ancient City of *Palestine* in the tribe of *Juda*; memorable for the proud Embassy of *Sennacherib*, King of *Affria*, to *Hezekiah* King of *Judab* sent from hence; and the destruction of 185000. of *Sennacherib's* Men in one night, by an Angel soon after, 2 Kings 18. 17. and 19. 35.

Lacania, the same with the modern *Sacania*.

Lacostichia, Pseria, a pleasant and much celebrated place in *Thessalia*, in *Macedonia*; at the entrance of the Gulph of *Thessalonica*.

Ladenburg, or Ladebourg, Ladenburgum, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Necker*; part of which is under the Bishop of *Worms*, who resides in the Castle of this Town; and the other part under the Elector Palatine; to whom it was mortgaged by a Bishop of *Worms* in 1371. It stands two Miles from *Heidelberg* to the West: and having suffered much in the late *Swedish* Wars, is now in some degree repaired.

Ladi, Cyrrhus, a River of *Albania* in *Asia*; supposed to be the same with *Cyrus*, now called *Cur*, or *El-car*, *Ser* and *Chaur*, tho by *Ptolemy* distinguished from it. This River falls into the *Caspian* Sea, having passed through *Georgia*.

Ladog, Rubricaus, one of the principal Rivers in *Barbary*; it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea through the Kingdom of *Tunn*. See *Jadog*.

Ladoga, a vast Lake, which is thought to be the biggest in all *Europe*; called by the *Russ* *Ladsko Ozero*. It lies between *Kelholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* to the West, and *Kargopol* a Province of *Moscovy* to the East: thirty six *German* Miles long, and twenty broad; abounding with *Fish* to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fishery of *Salmons*. The *Russ* are Masters of about a fifth part of it, the rest is possessed by the *Swedes*: this Lake receives, besides a vast number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega*; which lies about sixty *English* Miles from it to the East, and is not much less than it; it transmits all these Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spafco*, a Passage of about eleven *German* Miles.

Lætrigones, an ancient People of *Latium*, mentioned in *Ovid* and *Horace*.

Lagenia. See *Leinster*.

Laght, Lagbunn, perhaps *Laasa*, a City of *Arabia Felix*, on the South side; nine *German* Miles from *Aden* to the East, and twenty five from Cape *Babelmanel* to the South-East. It is under a Prince of its own, and lies in Long. 81. 05. Lat. 15. 00.

Laghlyn, Laglina, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Leinster*, in the County of *Catherlagh*, upon the River *Barrow*; six *English* Miles from *Catherlagh* to the South. The Episcopal See, which it had, is united with that of *Ferries*.

Lagny, Lacinacum, a Town in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, upon the *Murte*, six Leagues from *Paris*; which hath the honour of the title of an Earldom. There is a *Benedictine* Abbey in it, said to be founded by *S. Foyse* a Scotchman in the seventh Century; and tho the *Normans* ruined it in the ninth, it found Benefactors again to repair and endow it. In 1142. a Council was celebrated here. In 1590. the Duke of *Parma*, having first obliged *Henry le Grand* K. of *France* to raise the Siege of *Paris*, took this Town by a sudden assault and laid it in ruins.

Lago, Lac, Lagus, a Lake or Collection of Waters, surrounded on all sides by the Land, to distinguish it from a Bay, or Arm of the Sea. There is a vast number of these in all parts of the Earth; serving for Cisterns to preserve Water, and to restrain the Course of Rivers, which would otherwise be too rapid for humane uses.

Il Lago Spaggiolo. See *Lang see*.

Lagon, Lacobriga, a small City in *Algarva* in *Spain*, which has a Castle, and a Harbor upon the Ocean. It lies in Long. 09. 00. Lat. 36. 36. five Miles from Cape *S. Vincent* to the E. It; and is under the King of *Portugal*.

Lagoita, Lastovo, Ladesta, Ladestris, Lastobon, Landestina, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, in the *Adriatick* Sea; under the States of *Venice*; near *Curzola*.

Lagune Di Venetia, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, called *Gallica paludes, Septem maria, Stagna Haaravica*; in which the City of *Venice* stands, built upon a great number of Rocks, and small Islands; which are separated one from another by the Waves of the Sea.

Lagusta, Celadussa, Celadusa, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*; near *Curzola* on the East, five Miles from *Ragusa* to the West; under the *Venetians*.

Lahotm,

Laholm, a Town of *Hisland*, a Province of *Sweden*; seated upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Confines of *Scania*; seven *Swedish* Miles from *Helmstad* to the South, and six from *Elfsingburg* to the North-East. It has a Harbor and a Castle; and was fortified by the *Danes*, whilst it was in their hands; but notwithstanding often taken, and retaken in their Wars; till at last the *Swedes* held it, with the Province in which it stands.

Lahor, *Laborium*, *Bucephala*, a City of the *East-Indies*, which is also called *Pengeab*. It is seated upon the River *Ravi*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Multan* to the East, three hundred and sixty from *Agra* to the North, in Lat. 31. 50. as *M. Thevenot* states it. This River falls into the *Indus* at *Lucker*. The name of *Pengeab* is given to this Province and City by the *Moguls* who are Lords of it; and signifies in their Tongue the *Five Rivers*. This was anciently the common Residence of the *Moguls*, and then in a much more flourishing Condition than now: the Castle, being very strong, and part of the Royal Palace retain their former Beauty; the rest of the noble Structures are much decayed: some Streets, of near a League in length, are falling down, and ruinous: yet is this no old Town, having been raised, since the days of *Humayon*, one of the *Moguls*, who brought it to be a City of three Leagues in length, in a short time. Yet this Town is full of Mechanicks, and all sorts of Manufactures, made in these Countries. § The Province of *Labor* or *Pengeab*, is bounded on the North by *Cassmer*; on the East by the Kingdom of *Negercoat*; on the South by *jenba*, or *Genupara*; and on the West by *Multan*; it is one of the largest and most plentiful Provinces in the *Mogul's* Empire, by reason of the Rivers: yields Rice, Corn, Fruits, and reasonable good Wine in great abundance; and the best Sugars in the *Indies*: out of which ariseth to the Prince a Revenue of thirty seven Millions and upwards, as the *Indians* reported to *M. Thevenot*.

Lalazzo, *Fazzo*, *Issus*, a City in the most Eastern part of *Silicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, next *Syria*; near which *Darius* the last of the *Persian* Monarchs was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great in the Year of *Rome* 431 as *Quintus Curtius* shews. *Vensidus Bassus*, a Roman General, gained a Victory over the *Persians* here in the Year of *Rome* 715. The Emperor *Severus* defeated his Competitor *Pescennius Nger* here, *Anno Chr.* 194. and *Bajazet II* Emperor of the *Turky*, was defeated by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in the same place, in 1487. by which, and other losses, this Tyrant was forced to sue to the *Sultan* for Peace the next year. It is now a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Talus*; and stands near Mount *Amannus*, (now called the Mountains of *Scanderoon*), in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turky*: it has a convenient Harbor upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is now in a tolerable good Condition. Six *German* Miles from *Antioch* to the North, and seventy from *Cogni* [*Iconium*] to the South-East, Long. 69 45. Lat. 37. 00. The gulph of *Lajazzo*, whereon this City stands, receives its name from it.

Latmon, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, the narrow Strait or Sea between the *Propontis* and the *Euxine* Sea; upon which the City of *Constantinople* stands.

Latino, *Lanus*, a Town and River in the *Hither Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It stands in the Confines of the *Principatus*, seventy five Miles South of *Salerno*.

Latre, *Leria*, *Sigma*, a River of *France* in *Ga-Flogne*; which falls into the Ocean at *La Buch*; eight

Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the West; written *Loyra* also.

Lalandt, *Lalandia*, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, so called from its low situation. It is eight *German* Miles long, and five broad; lying on the South of *Zelandia*, and on the West of *Falstria* or *Falster*; from which it is separated by a narrow Passage called *Gulburg*. The chief Towns in it are *Naxkow*, *Saxkoping*, and *Nyted*; the first, fortified. This Island was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

Lalt, *Hahy*, a River of *Lydia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, fatal to *Croesus*.

Lalifa, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*, seated upon the *Mediterranean*, between *Antioch* to the North, and *Trispy* to the South; which has a large Haven, and is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but falling into decay and ruin for want of Inhabitants. The Inhabitants call it *Lyche*, and the *Arabs* *Ladkia*.

Lamballe, a Town in *Bretagne*, in *France*, in the Territory of *S. Brioux*; five Miles from *S. Brioux* to the East, eight from *Dinan* to the West, and four from the *British* Sea to the South. Some have thought it to be the Capital of the Country of the ancient *Ambiliates*, mentioned by *Cæsar*. It is a famous Town for making of Parchments.

Lambec, a pleasant spruce Town in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*; four Leagues from *Aix*, and nine from *Avignon* to the East.

Lambefa, or *Lambesca*, *Lambaja* and *Lampesa* ad *fluvium Ampagam*, a City of the Kingdom of *Constance*, in *Barbary*; near the Mountains of *Calamari*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerida*; twenty four Miles from *Cirra* to the South; it was once a Bishop's See. About the Year 240, a Council of 90 Bishops was assembled here against *Privatus*, the Bishop of this See, upon an accusation of heresie and crimes.

Lambeth, a well inhabited large Parish, opposite to the City of *Westminster*, on the other side of the *Thames*, in the County of *Surrey*, the Hundred of *Brixton*, and the Suburbs of *London*. Of Note for the Palace and Residence of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. *Canutus*, the last King of the *Danes*, dyed here. And in the Year 1280. there was a Council assembled at this place under *John Peacham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; as also a second under *Cardinal Thomas Bourchier*, Archbishop of the same See in 1486.

Lambozne or *Lainborne*, a Market Town in *Berkshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Lambio, *Lambus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which ariseth out of the Mountains near *Como*, and the Lake of the same name; and running South, watereth *Monza*, and *Marignano*; then falls into the *Po* between *Pavia* and *Placencia*, or *Piacenza*, nine Miles above the latter to the West.

Lamego, *Laconimurgis*, *Lamaca*, *Lameca*, a City in *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, near the River *Duero*, and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Braga*. *Ptolemy* mentions it by the Name of *Lama*. It is likewise mentioned in the third Council of *Carthage*.

Lameto, *Lamosus*, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*, which rising from the *Apennine*, falls into the Bay of *S. Eufemia*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, in the same Province. This is the same with *Amato*.

Lamina, *Idesalia*, a Province of *Greece*.
Lamo, *Lamus*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which takes its Name from a City of *Zanguebar*, in the *Lower Ethiopia*; over against the Isle of *Madagascar*; one degree from the Line to the South; North of *Melinde*, thirty three Leagues. *Baudrand* placeth

placeth it North of *Melinde*, and South of *Quiloa*: but the Maps, as I have set it.

Laino, *Lamus*, an inland City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Sileusia*; near *Tarfo*.

Lampadusa, *Lopadusa*, or *Lampadusa*, in *Ptolemy* called *Lipadusa*, is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*; between the Kingdom of *Tunisi* to the South (on which it depends,) and the Island of *Sicily* to the North; seventy Miles from the nearest Coast of *Africa*, and one hundred from *Malta*: it is fifteen Miles in compass, but desolate; there is in it a Chappel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, much esteemed by Seamen: near it the Fleet of *Charles V.* suffered Shipwreck in 1551.

Lampisaco, *Lampisaca*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, in *Myfia*; much celebrated in all the ancient Geographers; being supposed to have taken its name from its Beauty or Splendor. It stands at the entrance of the *Propontis*, over against *Gallipoli*; five German Miles from the New *Dardanelis* to the North, and a little more from *Marmora* an Island to the South. The *Turks* call it *Lepeck* and *Lapio*, the *Europeans* *Lampisaco*. It is now in a tolerable good Condition, and the See of an Archbishop. *Xerxes* King of *Persia* gave the Revenues of this City to *Themistocles* the *Athenian*, in his Banishment, to find him Wine. It consists of about two hundred Houses, inhabited partly by *Turks*, partly by *Christians*. It has a very fine *Mosque*, whose Portico is supported by Red Marble Pillars; the same was formerly a Christian Church, as appears by the Crosses that yet remain on the Capitals of the Pillars. This City has even at this day a great many fine Vineyards, especially on the South-side, fenced in with *Pomegranate* Trees. *Wheeler*, p. 76. In the ancient *Roman* Times, the God *Priapus* was revered here. In the Year of Christ 364 the *Demi-Arians*, in a Council at this City, condemned the *Forms of Faith* that had been published by the Councils of *Rimini* and *Constantinople*, confirming another made by the Council of *Antioch* in 341. There was also a second Synod assembled here about the Year 369.

Lampura, *Selampura*, a City of *India*, beyond *Ganges*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Lancashire, *Lancastria*, is a part of that Country which was of old possessed by the *Brigantes*. This County has *Westmorland* and *Cumberland* on the North; *Yorkshire* on the East; *Cheeshire* on the South; and the *Irish Sea* on the West. In length from North to South fifty seven Miles, in breadth thirty two: containing twenty six Market Towns, sixty one Parishes, and many Chappels of Ease, equal for the multitude of Inhabitants to Parishes. Watered with the Rivers *Mersy*, *Ryble*, *Son*. (all three running from East to West into the *Irish Sea*, and the first serving as a Boundary betwixt this County and *Cheeshire*); besides the great Lakes of *Mercen* and *Windermere*, which last divides it from *Westmorland*. Where the ground is plain and champaign, it yieldeth good store of Wheat and Barley; the foot of the Hills is fitter for Oats. All is tolerably useful and good; except the *Mosses* or *Bogs*: which yet afford excellent Turf for firing. There is also Marl in many places; and in some, Trees are found under Ground, which have lain there many Ages. This County is a Palatinate, and has many Royal Privileges belonging to it. In the time of *Henry Bullingbroke*, afterwards King of *England*, (the fourth of that name, and first of *Lancaster*) the half of the Lands of *Robert Earl of Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Norhampton*, being added to what before belonged to the Honor of this County, (which was then a Dukedom,) it became the richest Patrimony that was in the hand of any one

Subject in *Christendom*: and in that Prince's Person it was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and never since granted to any Subject whatsoever.

Lancaster, *Alone*, *Mediolanum*, *Lancastria*. The Town, which gives name to this County, stands on the South Bank of the River *Lune*, or *Lone*, (from which it is supposed to be denominated) five Miles from the *Irish Seas*, and towards the Northern Bounds of the County. It seems to Mr. *Cambden* to be the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, which was one of their Military Stations. Not overmuch peopled, and consequently not extraordinarily rich. It has a small, but fair and strong Castle, built on a Hill near the River; and one large fair Parish Church, with a Stone Bridge of five Arches over the River *Lone*. This Town in 1322. was burnt by the *Scots*, in an inroad they made into *England*: and although it is thereby removed into a better Situation, yet it may be presumed to be the less at this day for that Calamity. Of the House of *Lancaster* abovementioned, *Henry the Fourth*, *Fifth*, *Sixth*, and *Seventh*, inherited the Crown of *England*. The last of which, marrying *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heiress to *Edward IV.* of the House of *York*, united those two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, whose competition for the Crown, under the names of the *Red* and the *White Roses*, had caused the effusion of more English Blood, than was spent in the Conquest of *France*. *Lancaster* stands in the Hundred of *Loynsdale*, and returns to the Parliament two Burgesses. Long. 20. 48. Lat. 54. 05.

Lanceston or *Lanceston*, the County Town of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *East*, upon the banks of the little River *Kensley*, not far from its fall into the *Tamer*: Well inhabited, marketted, and traded. It returns to the House of Commons two Burgesses.

Lanciano, or *Lansano*, *Anxanum*, the capital City of the hither *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and an Archbishop's See, built five Miles from the *Adriatick*; two from the River *Sarac*, (now *il Sangro*,) about eighty from *Naples* to the North, and a little more from *Ancona* to the South. This City was raised to the Dignity of an Archbishoprick in 1562, and built, as is supposed, upon the Ruins of the ancient *Anxanum*. Long. 38. 55. Lat. 42. 27.

Lanbale, *Landava*, *Landuvia*, a small City and Bishops See in *Glamorganshire* in *Wales*: seated on the North side of the River *Taff*, over which it has a Bridge; about three Miles from the *Irish Sea* to the North. The Cathedral and Bishoprick hereof was founded by *S. Germanus* and *Lopus* (two Holy, French Bishops, who came twice into *Britain* to extinguish the *Pelagian* Heresie) about the Year 522. They preferred *Dubricius* a holy Man, to this new-founded See; to whom *Wearicke*, a *British* Lord, freely gave all the Land that lies between the *Taff* and *Eler*. But this See has since met with others of a contrary temper, who have reduced it to that Poverty, that it is scarce able to maintain its Bishop. The present Dr. *William Bear* is the LXXXVI. Bishop, consecrated in 1679. June 22. Many Synodal Constitutions, we find in the Councils, were made and published by the Bishops of this See in ancient times.

Landaw, *Landavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Assatia*; in the Territory of *Walgow*, upon the River *Quetch*; in the Confines of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; four Leagues from *Spire* to the West. Once an Imperial and Free City; but by the Treaty of *Munster*, yielded to the *French*, who still have it.

Lanzamita, *Adramyrium*, a City of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*; called by the *Europeans* *Andromis*; by the *Turks* *Enzomist*; in which word there is a further account of it.

Landjeet, *Landrecum*, a City in *Hainault*; small, but well fortified. It is seated at the Fountain of the River *Sambre* [*Sabn*], six Leagues from *Valenciennes* to the North-East, and two from the Borders of *Picardy* to the North. This has been made at once famous and miserable, by the frequent Sieges it has suffered of late. But by the *Pyrenean*. Treaty it was put into the hands of the *French*. The Emperor *Charles V.* besieged it in 1542. for six months, with fifty thousand Men, and retired from it at last without success.

The Lands End, *Antiovestrum*, *Bolerium*, *Ocrinum*, the most Western Cape or Promontory of *England*; in the County of *Cornwall*.

Landshut, *Landshutum*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Bavaria*, in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warza*; twenty Miles from *Frisingen* to the East, and thirty from *Ratisbon* to the South. It is well fortified, and has a Castle seated on or near a Hill.

Landshroon, *Seephanopolis*, *Corona*, a small City, but very strongly fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*; seated in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North side of the *Sound*, or entrance into the *Baltick* Sea. It belonged to the *Danes* till 1658. when by Treaty it was yielded to the *Swedes*. It stands eighteen German Miles from *Koppenhagen* to the North-East, and a little more from *Malmoë* to the North. Built by *Erick* the *Pomeranian* King of *Denmark*, in 1413. before which time it was called *Sundre Saby*. Near this place *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*, received a great defeat from *Charles X.* King of *Sweden*, July 24. 1677. The *Danes* took it from the *Swedes* in 1676, and restored it to them again in 1679.

Landsterg, *Landsterga*, a Town in *Germany*, in the New Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warza*; six Miles from *Custrin* to the East, and thirteen from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*. Often taken and retaken in the *Swedish* War.

Landstork, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; built on a Hill, by the River *Leob* [*Licus*] which parts *Schwaben* from *Bavaria*; and falls a little beneath *Aufpurg* into the *Danube*: above which last place this Town stands five German Miles to the South.

Landsturg, *Segetica*, a City of *Slavonia*, the same with *Ziget*.

Landt van Endejacht, a part of the Southern Continent; which was accidentally discovered by the *Hollanders*, in a Voyage to the *Adoluebo* Islands, in 1618. called also *Concordia Regia*.

Land van Dieter Ruyt, another part of the same Continent, found in 1625. by a *Dutchman*: It is a great Country, of a vast extent from North to South; and is a part of *New-Holland*: but only viewed by the *Dutch* as yet.

Langbar, *Langobacum*, a small City in *Auvergne*, seated in a Plain; surrounded almost on all sides by Mountains, near the River *Allier*, over which it has a Bridge: three Leagues from *Flauzy* to the East, and fifteen from *Clermont* to the South.

Langhe, *Langa*, a small Province in *Italy*, on the South of *Piedmont*, and the Dukedom of *Monserrat*; between the *Apennine*, and the Rivers of *Tanaro*, *Urba*, and *Stura*: extending also to the Confines of the State of *Genova*: the City of *Alba* is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well peopled Territory.

Lang-landt, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea; between the Isles of *Fionia*, *Zeland*, and *Haland*; seven German Miles in length, and two in breadth: it has sixteen Villages, and a strong Ca-

stle; and from its form is called the *Long-Land*.

Langley Abbey, a Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Cassio*, not far from *Waford*. Remarkable for being the Birth-place of Pope *Adrian IV.* who was sometime furnished *Breakpear*.

Langso, *Coz*, *Coos*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, called *Senoo* by the *Greeks*, and *Stanced* by the Sailors; so that this name begins to prevail. It lies not above twenty Miles from the Shoars of *Asia*; of a great length, and about seventy Miles in Circuit: the principal Town in it is *Langso*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. This Island was the native place of *Apelles*, the Painter; and *Hippocrates* the great and most ancient Physician. It was under the Knights of *S. John of Jerusalem*, now of *Malta*; but conquered by the *Turks* from them, under whom it now is. Our *Sandy* who saw it, saith, it is a delicate Country to behold; lying for the most part level; only towards the East it is not unprofitably Mountainous; from whence fall many Springs, which water the Plains below, and make them extraordinarily fruitful; where grow those Wines valued in all times, *Cypress* Trees, and *Turpentine*, with divers other Plants, delightful as well as profitable. In ancient times it was much regarded on the account of a Temple of *Aesculapius*, to whom this Island was consecrated: in which those who recovered out of any Disease, Registered their Cures, and the Medicines by which they recovered; and *Hippocrates* abridged, and recommended to Pottery.

Langport, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Pieney*, upon a Hill, near the River *Parret*, in a Moorish Country.

Langres, *Andromatumum*, *Lingones*, *Andromadunum* *Lingomum*, an ancient, great, strong and rich City of *France*; in the Province of *Champagne*, near the Fountains of the *Marne*, (one of the principal Rivers of *France*) six Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, twenty two from *Troyes* to the South-East, fifteen from *Dijon* to the North, and thirty from *Mombelyard* to the West. This is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lions*: the Bishop is always one of the twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. Near this City *Constantine* the Great twice overcame the *German*; in one of which Battles, that Prince slew 60000 of them. The *Pandals*, in the beginning of the fourth Century, committed great spoils here. Within the Diocese, there are six hundred Parishes contained; and the Territory of *Langres*, giving source to five or six Rivers, is thought to stand the highest of any in the Kingdom. Divers *French* Synods have been assembled at it.

Lang-See, *Verbanus Lacus*, a Lake in the Duchy of *Milan*, called by the *Italians* *il Lago Maggiore*; and by the *Germans* *Langsee*. It is extended from North to South 36 *Italian* Miles, in breadth five. It lies thirty six Miles from *Milan* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Como* to the West; and is one of the most considerable Lakes in *Italy*.

Langus, *Atrius*. See *Dour*.

Languedoc, *Volce*, *Septimani*, *Occitania*, a Province in *France*, of very large bounds and extent. It is the Western part of that which the *Romans* called *Gallia Narbonensis*; afterwards it was called *Gallia Gothica*, and then the *Markdom of Tolouse*. Bounded on the East by the *Rhosne*, (which divides it from *Dauphiné*, and *Provence*;) on the South by the County of *Rouffillon*; and the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the West it is separated from *Gascogne*, by the *Garonne*; and on the North it has *Quercy*, *Rovergne*, *Auvergne*, and *le Forez*. There are in this Province two: } two Dioceses: the principal City in it is *Tolouse*, which is the Seat of the Parliament of this Generality. This is also one of the most Populous, Rich;

Rich, Fruitful, and Pleasant Provinces in France. Divided into the Upper and Lower *Languedoc*, to the East and West; and watered by the Rivers *Rhofne*, *Eraut*, *Vistre*, *Tarn*, &c. The *Goths* establish'd a Kingdom here in the fifth Century, (from whom some derive its name, as *Languedoc*, quasi *Lande-Goth*) making *Tolouse* the Capital of the same; which they afterwards extended as far as to the River *Loyre*. In 778. *Charles the Great* granted this Province to the Earls of *Tolouse*: from whom in 1361. *K. John* finally taking it, united it to the Crown of France.

Lawfchet, a City of Poland. See *Lencicia*.

Lantaine, *Lantana*, a River in the Earldom of *Burgundy*, which falls into the *Saone*; between *Falcoigny*, and *Conflans*: upon it stands *Luxeuil*, which is about six Leagues from *Langres* to the East.

Lantriguet. See *Treguier*.

Lanzano. See *Lanciano*.

Lanzarote, or *Lanzarotea*, *Pluitalia*, one of the *Azores*, or *Canary* Islands, which lies in Long. 40. Lat. 27. 40.

The Kingdom of **Lao**, or *Laos*, in the *East Indies*, is bounded by the Kingdoms of *Tunquin* to the East, *Cambaja* to the South, *Siam* and *Pegu* to the West, and *Ava* to the North. Of great strength against Invasion, from the Mountains surrounding it. Fruitful, temperate, and very healthful; under a King heretofore tributary to *China*, but now absolute, who receives the Tributes of divers petty Kings as their Sovereign. It is divided into seven great Provinces, governed by Viceroy's; and watered by the *Mother of Rivers* (as they call it) the River *Lao*, which springing from about the high Mountains of the Province of *Junnan* upon the Frontiers of *China*, divides into two great Rivers some Leagues from *Lao*; whereof one passes West by *Pegu* to the Gulph of *Bengale*, the other expands it self in divers Branches throughout all *Lao*, cutting the same in two from North to South. The Capital City is *Langione* in 18 deg. of Lat. The King of *Tunquin* attempted not long ago to unite this Kingdom with his own, but not with success. It has been a Kingdom since the year 600; before which it was a sort of a *Republick*; and before that, a Member of the Kingdom of *China*.

Laodicea. See *Eskehsjar*, *Laudicibia*, and *Lyebe*.

Laon, *Laudunum*, *Lugdunum Clavatum*, a City in *Picardy* in France, which is commonly pronounced *Lan*. It is great and very well fortified; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Rheims*. *Baudrand* placeth it in the Isle of France, on a high Hill, but in the borders of *Picardy*; of which (he saith) it was once a part; ten Miles from *Rheims* to the North-West, and twenty eight from *Paris* to the North-East. The Bishop is always one of the twelve Peers of France, and a Duke. The Diocese belonging to this City, is called *Laonnois*, or *Lannois*. It is bounded on the North with *Tierache*, a part of *Picardy*; on the East by *Champagne*, and on the South and West with *Soissonne*: it takes this name from the principal City. Some French Synods have been assembled here.

Lapozd, *Lapurd*, *Labor*, more commonly called *Bayonne*. See *Bayonne*.

Lapathios, *Lapithus*, a City at the North end of the Isle of *Cyprus*, which is yet a Bishop's See, and retains the Greek Rites. It is very ancient, and called *Lapethios* by *Pliny*, and *Lapatho* by *Strabo*.

Lapthæ, an ancient People of *Thessalia*, dwelling in the Country about *Larissa*, and the Mountain *Olympus*. *Ovid* styles them *Sylvestres*. *Virgil* ascribes to them the Invention of *Bridles*.

Lapland, *Laponia*, *Lappia*, called by the Inhabitants *Lapmark*; by the *Swedes*, *Labmiesladdt*; by the *Germans*, *Laplandt*; by the *Moscovites*,

Loppit, and by the *French*, *Laponie*. It is the most Northern part of *Scandinavia*, first mentioned by *Saxo Grammaticus*, about the year of Christ 1150. Bounded on the North with the Frozen Sea, or the North Ocean; on the West with the Kingdom of *Norway*; on the South with *Botnia* and *Finnia*, (two Provinces of *Sweden*) and on the East by the White Sea. It was heretofore divided into three Kingdoms; and is now at this day divided between three Princes, the Emperor of *Moscovy*, the King of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*, of which the King of *Sweden* has the greatest share. *Johannes Schefferus* lately put out a very exact Account of these Countries: towards the North and East it is extremely Mountainous and barren; but the South is more level, and well watered with Rivers and Lakes. There have been, not long since, found in it, Mines of Brass, Iron, Silver and Lead, besides divers sorts of precious Stones. As this is one of the *Hyperborean* People, who are buried the greatest part of the year in Snow and Darkness; so they are extremely Rude, Ignorant, Poor, and Barbarous: so fearful, that they will start and be in a fright at the noise of a Leaf: infamous for Witchcraft, and Conjurings; yet Christians in Profession; and so revengeful that they will throw themselves sometimes into a River, to perish willingly with one they hate in their Arms, if they can but so destroy him. The more Northern are the most barbarous.

Lar, *Laria*, a great and magnificent City in that Province, of the Kingdom of *Persia*, which gives name to a Kingdom: seated in the Confines of *Caramania*, upon the River *Tifsdon*; a hundred and seventy Miles from *Ormus* to the North-East: but in the later Maps it is placed only forty *German* Miles from *Ormus*, and on the West side of the River. *Monsieur Thevenot* gives a large Account of this Town in the second part of his Travels, cap. 4. to whom I refer the Reader. It lies Long. 93. 40. Lat. 27. 40. *Mr. Herbers* saith, it consisted of about two thousand Houses, and had had five; but lost three thousand in an Earthquake. It is, as he saith, famous for nothing but its Castle; built at the North-end, on an aspiring Mountain, and stored with the Cannon brought from *Ormus*. § The Kingdom of *Lar* took its name from the last mentioned City; lying near *Ormus*, and the entrance of the *Persian* Gulph. *Schah Abbas*, King of *Persia*, annexed this to the rest of his Dominions in the end of the last Century; viz. in 1096. by a Conquest of the *Guebres*; who were before Masters of it, and were Governed by a Prince of their own, titled King of *Lar*; the last of which was slain by the *Persians*, with all his Progeny, to secure this barren and poor Kingdom to the King of *Persia*. The Water of this Kingdom is extrem bad and unhealthful, as both *Herbers* and *Thevenot* agree: the Soil barren and sandy: and they both say also, that in this Kingdom there are a vast number of *Jews*. But *Mr. Herbers* saith, That there is neither River nor Rivolet near the City of *Lar*, by a hundred Miles; and *Thevenot*, they had nothing but Cistern-Water to drink, which was subject to Corruption; which seems to confirm *Mr. Herbers*'s Report. See *Herbers*, pag. 52. *Thevenot*, Part 2. pag. 131. § *Ptolemy* mentions an *Arabian* River, *Lar*; Now called *Om*. See *Om*.

Larache, *L'Haris*, or *Aroy*, *Lixa*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, in the Province of *Asgar*, at the mouth of a River of its own name, (call'd by *Castaldus*, *Luffo*; by the *Italians*, *Fiume di Larach*; in *Silius Italicus*, *Laxus*) towards the *Atlantick* Ocean, between Cape *Spartel* and *Mameura*: taken from the *Spaniards*, by the *Moors* in November 1689. after a Siege of three months, mutually asserted

asserted and refilled with extraordinary Bravery.

Larab, or *Lara*, a Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Arlanzax*, at the foot of the Mountains: remarkable in the *Spanish* History, for giving name to the Family *de Lara*, which once had seven Sons all *Knighed* in a day.

Laranda, a City of *Cappadocia*, called by the same name it now has by *Ptolemy* and *Siraboo*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*; but very small, and ill peopled; and stands fifty Miles from it, towards the Borders of *Cilicia*, and Mount *Taurus* Eastward.

Laredo, *Laredum*, a small City, or Sea-Port Town, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biscay*; which has a large and a safe Harbour, and is the principal of the four Sea-Ports: seven Miles from *S. Andrea* to the North, and twelve from *Bilbao* to the South-West. Near this place the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux* defeated the *Spanish* Fleet in 1639.

Larghir, *Tarras*, a City in the Island of *Sardinia*.

Lariguntum, a famous old Castle near the *Alpes*, built of the Wood *Larix* or *Larobree*, in the times of *Julius Caesar*, who besieged and took it. Yet *Vitruvius* reports, that when *Caesar* set fire to it, it resisted the Flames.

Larina, *Larinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitanata*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; but little and ill peopled, and in the possession (as to the Revenue) of the Prince of *Cassal*. It lies in the Confines of the County of *Molise*, near the River *Bisernum*, forty Miles from *Benevento* to the North, and four from *Tremoli* on the *Adriatick* Sea, to the South.

Laris, an ancient City of *Idumea*, in *Palestine*; between the latter and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; in which, *William*, Archbishop of *Tyre* reports, *Baldwin* I. King of *Jerusalem* died in 1118.

Laris, *Larissa*, a City of *Syria*, mentioned by *Siraboo*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Apamia*, (now *Haman*.) and stands between it and *Epiphania*; now inhabited by very few People, being in the hands of the *Turks*.

Larissa, the principal City of *Thessalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*; seated upon the River *Peno*; twenty five Miles from the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the West, twenty five from *Pharissu* to the South, and two hundred from *Constantinople* to the South-West. It is now an Archbishop's See, and one of the most flourishing Cities in *Greece*, by reason the late *Grand Seignor* being disgusted with *Constantinople*, almost twenty years together kept his Court here. This City is thus described by the learned *Dr. Edward Brown*. The City of *Larissa* is pleasantly seated on a rising Ground; in the upper part whereof stands the *Grand Seignor's* Palace, upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country; inhabited by *Christians*, *Turks* and *Jews*. There is a handsome Stone Bridge over the River, consisting of nine *Arch*s. Extraordinary populous, by reason the *Sultan* was then there; yet kept in great quiet by the *Officers*. I might from him transcribe some *Historical* Passages concerning this place; but I shall rather remit the Reader to his pleasant Description for further satisfaction. *Achilles* was surnamed *Larissæus* from this City. It is otherwise called *Larisa*. The *Antients* mention more places, less important, of this name; and also a River *Larissus*, in the *Peloponnesus*.

Larius Lacus, the same with the Lake of *Comu*. See *Coma*.

Larso, *Ladicus*, a Spur of the *Pyrenean* Hills in the Kingdom of *Leon*; in the Road which leads from *Leon* to *Compostella*.

Larone, *Laros*, a small River in *S. Peter's* Patri-mony; which flows out of the Lake of *Bracciano*, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; about fifteen Miles from *Rome* to the North-West.

Larta, one of the Names of *Epirus*, a Region of *Greece*.

Lartacho, *Rhyndaucus*, *Lycus*, a River of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*; which riseth out of the Lake of *Artemia*, at the foot of Mount *Olympus*; and falls into the *Propontis*; called by the *Turks*, *Ulabat*.

Lascaris, a Seigniorship near *Nice* in *Provence*, upon the Confines of *France* and *Italy*, giving name to an honorable Family.

Lassan-See, *Lassanensis Lacus*, a Lake in the latter *Pomerania*, so called from a Town upon it. This Lake is made by the Western Branch of the River *Oder*, (*Der Pönn*.) a little above *Wolgast*, and is extended to the length of some Miles in the Isle of *Usedom*; then falls by the *Oder* into the *Baltick* Sea, over against the Isle of *Ruden*, in the Bay of *Rügen*.

Latium. The far greatest part of this ancient Region of *Italy* is now contained in the *Campagna di Roma*. At the first it extended only from the *Tyber* to the *Pronontorium* *Circæium*, and its most ancient Inhabitants were called *Aborigines*. But when the *Hernici*, the *Equi*, the *Volsci*, and the *Antones* united under one common Name of *Latini*, then the bounds of *Latium* reach'd as far as to the River *Liris*. For 543 years, we have a Chronological Succession of the Kings of the *Latines*, till the year of the World 3299 or 3330, that *Romulus* founded *Rome*.

Latonia, a Cavern, cut out of a Rock, by the Tyrant *Dionysius*, near *Syracusa*, in the Island of *Sicily*, about two hundred feet broad and one *Stadium* long, to serve for a Prison. *Cicero* reproaches *Verres* with enclosing divers *Roman* Citizens therein. It is now called *le Tegliate*.

Lavagna, *Lavanus*, *Lebonia*, a small River and Town in the State of *Genova*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; between *Chiavari* to the West, and *Sejus di Levante* to the East. The Counts *di Fiesco* are of this place.

Laval, or *Laval Guign*, *Valles Guidonis*, a Town in the Province of *Maime*, upon the River *la Mayne*, in *France*, in the Diocese of *Mans*; giving Name to an honorable Family, and famous for making of *Rugs*. In 1242, a Council was held here.

Lavannpnd, *Lavennunde* or *Lavenmund*, *Ostium Lavanti*, *Lavanmunda*, a City in *Germany*, with a Castle belonging to it in the Lower *Carinthia*, and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, upon the River *Lavant*; in the Valley *Ider* *Lavanthal*, where it falls into the *Drave*: about two Miles from *S. Andree* to the South, twelve *German* Miles from *Pettau* to the West: *Lavannpnd* signifies *Lavant's* Mouth.

Lavaur, *Vaurum*, or *Vaurium*, a small City in *Languedoc* in *France*; by Pope *John XX.* in 1317, made a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, out of which Diocese it was taken. It stands upon the River *Agout*, in the Upper *Languedoc*, in the Confines of the *Albigensis*; five Leagues from *Tolouse* to the East, and six from *Castres* to the West. In this Diocese are contained sixty nine Parishes: There have been two *French* Synods assembled at *Lavaur*; the first in 1213, against *Peter* K. of *Aragon* for taking part with the *Albigenses*; the other in 1368. See *Lavich*.

Laubenburgh, *Laubenburgh*, *Gönnorim*, a Town in the Lower *Saxony*, upon the River *Elb*; eight *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the East; which is also the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name. Written sometimes *Lauenburgh*. It is under the Dominion

minion of its own Duke, who is a *Roman Catholic* Prince; of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*. This Dukedom lies between the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, *Mecklenburgh*, and *Holftein*; and the Counties of *Ratzburgh*, *Franzhagen*, *Saffenbagen*, with many other places towards the *Elb*, belonging to this Duke and Dukedom.

Lauden, *Lauda*, a Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*, under the Bishop of *Wirzburg*; from which it stands five *German* Miles to the *Welt*; in the borders of the Bishoprick of *Meuz*, upon the River *Tauber*.

Lauden, *Laudonia*. See *Lotharne*.

Laudschla, *Laodicea*, a City in the Lesser *Asia*. It stood in *Galatia*, in the Confines of *Lycania*; but is now a small Village, called by the *Turks*, *Ladik*; consoled by nothing but a *Caravanserai* (or place for the Lodging of Travellers,) and Baths of warm Waters, now wholly neglected.) There is another City in *Asia*, called by the same *Turkish* name; but *Lyche*, by the Inhabitants. See *Lyche*.

Lavello, *Labellum*, *Lavelum*, a City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; very small, but it has marks of great antiquity. It stands in the limits of the *Capitanata*; three Miles from the River *Ofanto*. The Bishop's Jurisdiction is no larger than the Walls of the City.

Lauenham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in the hundred of *Babergh*, upon the River *Bretan*, and an Eminence; adorned with a spacious Church.

Lauenburgh, a small *German* City upon the *Rhine* on a Rock, well fortified; under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*; between *Sobafhausen* to the East, and *Basil* to the West, five Miles from either. It was often taken by the *French* and *Swedes* in the great War; but by the Treaty of *Munster* at last restored to the Emperor. There is here a Bridge over the *Rhine*; and the Town stands on both sides of the River.

Lautzingen, or *Lautzingen*, *Lavinga*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Newburgh*: it has been a Free and Imperial City, but is now exempted. It stands upon the *Danube*, one Mile above *Dillingen*, and fix beneath *Ulm* to the East.

☉ **Lavington**, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, in the Hundred of *Swanborn*.

Lavinia, *Lavinia*, or *Citta Lavinia*, *Lavinium*, a City of *Latum* in *Italy*; built by *Æneas*, forty one years after the ruin of *Troy*; which is now a small Village in *Campagna di Roma*; 15 Miles from *Rome*, 10 from the *Tyrrhian* Sea, and 42 from *Gajetta* to the North-West. It is now under the Dominion of the Pope, but inhabited by a very small number of People.

Lavino, *Lavinium*, a small River in *Bononia*, about eight Miles from that City to the West, toward *Modena*. It falls into the River *Samogia*; which a little lower ends in the *Reno*; which falls into the *Po*. fix Miles below *Buondano*. Upon the Banks of this River the *Triumvirate* between *Ottavianus*, (afterwards *Augustus*) *M. Antonius*, and *Lepidius*, was agreed and signed.

Lauraguats, *Lauriacus Ager*, a District in *Languedoc* in *France*; which gives the Title of a Count, and takes its name from a Castle. It lies between the River *Ariege*, and *Agout*, within the Mountains: The capital Town of it is *Castelnandari*.

Lautal, or *Loviol*, a considerable Town in *Dauphine* in *France*, near the River *Drome*, which soon after falls into the *Rhone*, betwixt *Valence* and *Montelimar*. It was often taken and retaken by the *Catholics* and *Huguenots* in the Civil Wars of *France*, in the last Age. Some suppose it to be the *Aria* of the *Antients*. Now fortified.

Lausanne, *Loufonium*, *Laufanna*, a City in *Switzerland*; and the Capital of the District of *le Vault*; belonging to the Canton of *Bearn*, ever since 1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and Free City, subject to none but the Empire. It is also a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Besanzon*, or *Byzants*, as the *Germans* call it; but the Town being possessed by none but *Heretics* (as *Baudrand* saith,) the Bishops have removed their Residence to *Friburgh* since the year 1532. It stands six *German* Miles from *Geneva* to the North-East, and a small distance from the Lake of *Lemane* to the North. This Lake is sometimes from this City called the Lake of *Lausanne*. This City, since it fell under the Dominion of the Canton of *Bearn*, has been made an University.

Lausanitz. See *Lusatia*.

Lautrè, a small Town in the Territory of *Albigouë*, in *Languedoc* in *France*. two Leagues from *Cajtes*, upon a fruitful Hill for Wine. The Cattle it formerly had is ruined. Yet it retains the honour of a *Viscounty*.

Lauenburgh. See *Laubenburgh*.

Lauenburg, *Lauenburgum*, a Town in *Pomerania*, near the *Baltick* Sea, under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; but a Fee of the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands in the Territory of *Pomeel*, upon the River *Lobo*; eight *German* Miles from *Dantzick* to the West, two from the borders of *Prussia*, and three from the *Baltick* Sea. The Poles call it *Lauenenbogeth*.

Lauwers, *Lauica*, *Laubicus*, a small River in the *Dutch* *Friesland*, which parts it from *Groningen*; and then falls into the *German* Ocean over against the Isle of *Wanck* *Woge*.

Laxia, *Colchu*. See *Mengrelia*.

Lazack, a City and Kingdom of *Arabia Felix*, under the *Turks*.

Lazi, an ancient People of *Sarmatia Europea*, dwelling heretofore upon the Banks of the *Palus Meotis*, or rather towards the *Caspian* Ports, near the *Iberi*. We read of their Conversion to the *Christian* Faith about the year 522, when *Zarus* their King was baptized at *Constantinople*, the Emperor *Justinus* standing his Sponsor.

Lazzara. See *Gravies*.

Laberberg. See *Jura*.

Leatung, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*, subject to the *Tartars*, since the Year 1630. towards whom it lies.

Lea, a River of *Hertfordshire*, on the Banks whereof *Hartford*, *Ware*, *Hatfield*, and *Hollidon* are all four situated. The same separates the County of *Essex* also from *Middlesex*.

Lebus, *Lebusia*, a small City, in the Marquitate of *Brandenburg*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; one Mile from *Frankfore* on the *Oder* to the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Miscilanus*, Duke of *Poland*, in 965. Sold in 1260. to *Ordo*, Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, by *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Silesia*; and has ever since been in this Family. In 1555. this Bishoprick with its Bishop, embraced the *Augustine* Confession.

Lecca, *Lecca*, *Lecca*, *Alessium*, the principal Town in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great, rich, and (next to *Naples*) the most populous in that Kingdom. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Otranto*; from which it stands 20 Miles to the South, and 7 from the Shores of the *Adriatick*. Called by the later Latin Writers *Lisium*.

Lech, *Lech*, *Licus*, *Lechus*, *Lycias*, a River of *Germany*; which ariseth in the County of *Trol*, in the Confines of the *Grisons*; and flowing Northwards between *Bavaria* and *Schwaben*, and passing through *Ausburgh*, falls into the *Danube* over against *Papenheim* a little beneath *Danawern*. The Inhabitants of that part of *Bavaria*, which lay next this

this River about *Ausburgh*, are called by *Serabo* and *Pliny*, *Licassi*; and at this day *Lechstrainers* from this River.

Lech, *Fossa Corbulonis*, a Branch of the *Rhine* in *Holland*; which divides from it at *Wyke* in *Utrecht*; and running Westward in the North part of *Holland*, beneath *Rotterdam*, falls into the *Maes*.

Lecloure, or *Leictoure*, *Laitoure*, and *Leoure*, *Lactorium*, *Lactorium*, *Leitora*, *Civitas Lactoricum*, a City in *Giscony* in *France*: which is the Capital of the County of *Armagnac*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aux*. It is seated on an Hill, and defended by a strong Castle, upon the River *Gars*; six Miles from *Aux*, ten from *Toulouse* to the South-West, and three from *Condom*.

Leckbury, or *Lidbury*, a well built Market Town in *Herefordshire*, in the Hundred of *Radlow*; standing in a rich Clay Ground, near the *Milvoern Hills*, and much inhabited by Clothiers.

Leclima, *Bliesfa*, a small Town in *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Tornes*; six Leagues from *Salamanca* to the North-East.

Leclung, *Dur*, a small River of *Ireland*, in the County of *Kerry*.

Leeburg, or *Leerberg*. See *Jura*.

Leeder, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

Leeds, a considerable Market Town in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Skrack*, upon the River *Aire*: well inhabited by Clothiers. The *Kings* of *Northumberland* had anciently a Palace Royal here.

Leek, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Totonsham*.

Leerpoole, or *Leerpoole*, a considerable Sea-Port Town, upon the River *Irwell*, in the South part of the County of *Lancaster*, towards the Borders of *Cheeshire*; three Miles from the *Irish* Sea. It is now one of the most thriving Ports; and has a Trade equal to the best Town on the Western Shore, except *Bristol*: it sends also two Burgesses to Parliament. The *Pool* is commanded by a Castle, built by King *John*, on the South side; and on the West, upon the River, stands a stately Iron Tower. The *Mares* of *Bank Hall* at their proper Charge and Industry have much improved and beautified this Town.

Leemwarden, *Leoardia*, the Capital City of *Friesland*; which was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul VI*. It is great, well built, and strongly fortified; almost two German Miles from the Sea to the South, and seven from *Groningen* to the West.

Leffy, *Liffey*, *Luffee*, the noblest River of *Ireland*; upon which *Dublin* stands. So far, (saith *Mr. Cambden*) over-powered by the County of *Dublin*; that though his Spring be but fifteen Miles from his Fall into the Sea, yet to accomplish his Course, he is forced to fetch a very great compass: first running South through *S. Patrick's* Fields eight Miles, then West five Miles, then North by the County of *Kildare* ten Miles, North-East five; at last East by the Castle of *Knock*, and the City of *Dublin*, into the *Irish* Sea, ten Miles. This River was without doubt mentioned by *Ptolemy*; but by the negligence of Transcribers omitted in its proper place; and *Libnius* put into the same Latitude on the opposite side of *Ireland*, where there could be no such River. In 1637, towards the beginning of *December*, there hapned such an Inundation of this River by Rains and Storm, that not only Men, Cattle, and Goods in great quantities were carried away by its rapidity, but the Bridges were broken down, and *Dublin* filled with water, that Boats plyed in the Streets: the like

never known before, either upon Record, or in the memory of Man.

Legnano, a strong Town in the Province of *Vennois* in *Lombardy*, in *Italy*, under the *Venetians*. In Latin, *Liviacum*.

Leicestershire, *Leicestría*, one of the inland Counties of *England*; bounded on the North by *Nottingham*, on the East by *Lincoln* and *Rutland*, on the South by *Northampton*, and on the West by *Warwickshire* and *Darby*. It abounds in Corn, Pease and Beans, but wants Wood; it has plenty of Coal, and excellent Pasture. The Air is soft and healthful. Its shape is Circular; being about 196 Miles in Circumference. Containing twelve Market Towns, and one hundred and ninety two Parishes: in length from East to West about thirty Miles, in breadth twenty five. Watered by the Rivers *Stower* and *weak*, together with many others of lesser Courses.

Leicester, the principal Town of it, (which gives name to the whole,) lies in the middle of the County on the East side of the *Stoure*, over which it hath two Bridges, in Long 19.22. Lat. 53.04. *Ethelred* the Mercian, made it a Bishops See in 680. which continued not long. In 914. *Edeffed*, a Noble Saxon Lady, rebuilt and strongly walled this Town. At the time of the Conquest it was Great, Rich, and Populous, beautified with a Collegiate Church, an Abbey, and a Castle, which time has ruined. In the Reign of *Henry II*. it was besieged, taken, and dismantled upon the Rebellion of *Robert* Crouch its Earl. *Richard III*. was buried obscurely here; and Cardinal *Woolsey* That great, though not good, Statesman, (*Robert Dudley*) was by Queen *Elizabeth* Created Earl of *Leicester*, in 1564. To him in 1618 succeeded by a new Creation, *Robert Sidney*; Descended from a Sister of his. *Philip*, the present Earl, is the Grandchild of the last *Robert*; and succeeded *Robert* his Father in 1677. It now contains three Parish Churches, and several good Buildings, with the honour of returning two Burgesses to the House of Commons.

Leighton Beandeseat, a large Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Manfhead*, on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, upon a River running Northward into the *Ouse*, over which it has a Bridge.

Leine, *Linus*, *Linz*, a River of the Dukedom of *Saxony* in *Germany*, watering *Gotingen*, *Einbeck*, &c. in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and passing near *Hanover* and *Newstadt* to join the *Aller*. See *Leyna*.

Leinster, *Lagenia*, one of the four Provinces of *Ireland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Leightigh*; by the *Welsh*, *Lein*; by the *English*, *Leinster*; and in old times *Lagen*: on the East it has the *Irish* Sea; on the West *Connaught*, divided from it by the River *Shannon*; to the North the Territory of *Louth*; and to the South the Province of *Munster*: the form of it is Triangular; its Circumference being about two hundred and seventy Miles: the Air is clear and gentle; the Earth fruitful both as to Grains and Corn: it affordeth plenty of Butter, Cheese and Cattle; and being well watered with Rivers, as the *Nore*, the *Sewer*, the *Barow*, &c. wants neither Fish nor Fowl: but it has not much Wood. *Dublin* is the Capital of this Province, as well as of the Kingdom. This Province contains these Counties; *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kildare-County*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Wexford* and *Dublin*; to which *Wicklow*, and *Ferries*, in Mr. *Speed's* time, were intended to be added. Some believe this Province to have been the ancient Seat of the *Caucenses*, *Blani*, *Menapii*, and *Brigantes* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Leitge, See *Lergue*.

Lettia or **Leria**, an Episcopal City of the Province of *Ephremadura*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, upon a small River, one League from the Sea, below *Tomar*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lisbon*.

Leleges, an ancient People of *Caria* in the *Lesser Asia*: and others amongst the *Loerenfes* in *Achaia*, mentioned, by *Pliny*, *Serabo*, and *Virgil*.

Lem, **Lemuris**, a River of *Italy*, in the States of *Genova*; which riseth out of the *Apennine*, and watereth *Gavi*, in the Borders of *Montiserrat*, and *Milan*; then falls into the River *Bormia*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*; which falls into the *Tuanara*, and ends in the River *Po* at *Bajgnana*; six Italian Miles East of *Giardi*. This River is also called *Lim*, and *il Lemo*.

The Lake of **Lemans**, **Lemanus**, a considerable Lake made by the River *Rhofne*; between *Suitzerland* to the North, and *Savoy* to the South. Called by those who live near it, the Lake of *Geneva*; by the *Germans* , das *Gentfersee*; by the *Italians*, *il lago di Geneva*: extending from East to West about nine *German Miles*; and about two over, where it is broadest: the *Rhofne* enters it at *Noville*, and goes out at *Geneva*, in the most Western end of it. It is furrounded with good Towns; the principal (next *Geneva*), is *Lausanne* on the North; by the name of which this Lake is sometime called.

Lemburgh, **Lunow**, **Leopolis**, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Capital of *Red Russia*; which was made an Archbishops See, (instead of *Haliex*, or *Haliarx*;) in 1361. by *Pope Urban V*. It stands amongst the Hills upon the River *Peltem*, (which with the *Bug*, falls into the *Vistula*, a little above *Pleczko*;) and is very strong: being walled and fortified with two Castles, one within the City, the other without. It was built by *Leo Duke of Russia*, who flourished about 1280. In 1648, besieged by *Chiesneck General* of the *Cossacks*, without any success. In 1672. the *Turks* took it, and soon lost it; for in 1673. *Michael King of Poland* died in it. This City stands fifteen Miles from *Premissia* to the East, a little less from the *Carpathian Hills* to the North, and about fifty from *Warsaw* to the South-East.

Lengow, **Lengovia**, a small City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*; which was once a Free Imperial City, but now exempt, and under the Count of *Lippe*. It stands upon the River *Begh*; five Miles from *Minden* to the North, and *Paderborne* to the South; and nine from *Lippestad* to the North-East.

Lemington, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*, and the Hundred of *Christ Church*, by the Seaside. § There is another **Lemington**, a Parish in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Knightslow*: remarkable for two Springs, within few Foot of each other, the one Fresh, the other Salt, yet at a great distance from the Ocean, and of different Operations.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Archipelago*. See *Stalimene*.

Lempta, a Town and Desert in *Libya* (now *Zaara*) in *Africa*.

Lencletia, or **Lansibet**, **Lancicia**, **Lencicum**, a City of *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the *Poles*, *Lenczye*, from this City, which they call *Lenczyckje*. It lies in the *Greater Poland*, in a Marshy Ground, upon the River *Bisra*; not above ten Miles from the River *Waree*, the same distance from *Gnesna* to the East, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the West. There belongs to it a Castle built on a Rock; and in 1656. this City suffered much by Fire. Divers *Polish Councils* have been Celebrated at it.

Leuzofia, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

Lenthain, a Market Town in the County of *Kene*, in *Aylesford Lath*, at the Spring of the River *Srewer*.

Lenor, **Lenoxia**, **Levinia**, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake of *Lomond* passeth: on the East it hath the County of *Menreith*, on the South *Cunningham*, (cut off by *Dunbriton Fyrth*;) on the West *Argyle*, and on the North *Albania*. This County has the Honor of being a Dukedom; which Title has been born by several of the Royal Line of *Scotland*. The principal Town in it is *Dunbritown*.

Lenz, **Lentium**, **Lendum**, **Lenese Castrum**, **Nemetacum**, a small Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Soubess*; three Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and four from *Doway* to the West. The *French* besieged this small place in 1647. but by the loss of their General *le Gasse*. (slain by a shot, whilst he was plucking at a *Palisadoe*) they were forced to leave it: near this place the *French* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in 1648. and after possessed themselves of it; to whom the *Pyrenean Treaty* confirmed it in 1659. The Town has been fortified; but was some years since slighted and dismantled.

Lentini, **Leontina**, a very ancient City in the Isle of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Nesima* on the Eastern shore. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Syracuse*; whilst *Syracuse* was the Metropolis of the Island under the *Greek Emperors*. It is now pretty considerable and populous, but very confusedly built. A place of greater Antiquity than *Syracuse*, and perhaps than any other City now in the Island. It stands five Miles from the Sea to the West, and ten from *Catania* to the South-West.

Lenza, **Nizza**, a River of *Italy*; which springing from the *Apennine*, runneth North; and parteth the Dukedom of *Parma* from that of *Modena*; then falls into the *Po* at *Barfello*, eight Miles from *Parma* to the North.

Leominstre, or **Lemster**, a Market and Borough Town in *Heresfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Wipsey*, upon the River *Lug*: of chief Note for fine Wheat, Flower, and Wool.

Leon, **Legio Germanica**, **Sublanco**, a City of *Spain* in the *Astures*; built in the Reign of *Nervus* the Emperor. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Leon*, or *Leone*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, (so far exempted, that he acknowledgeth no Metropolitan but the Pope;) and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Leon*, ever since 658. It stands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Esia*; very great, but not much peopled: twelve Miles from the Ocean to the South, and twenty one from *Valedolid* to the North-West. It was Recovered from the *Moor* in 722. and is adorned with one of the most beautiful Cathedrals in *Spain*.

§ There is another City in *New Spain* in *America*, called **Leon** by the *Spaniards*, and *Raguaranto* by the Natives, which being the Capital of *Nicaragua*, (the Province in which it stands,) is sometimes called *Leon de Nicaragua*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*: by a Lake of the same name; about 12 Leagues from the Shoars of the *Pacific Ocean*, and 18 from *New Granada* to the East.

The Kingdom of **Leon** and **Oviedo**, *Legionensie Regnum*, hath on the East the County of *Biscay*; on the North the main *Cantabrian Ocean*, on the South *Castile*, and on the West *Gallicia*. It has its name from *Leon* and *Oviedo*, the two chief Cities in it. This is the most ancient Kingdom in *Spain*; and began about 717. being more anciently called *Asturia*, from the *Astures*, an old People, who possessed it. It is mountainous, and full of Woods, divided in

in two by the River *Duero*; about fifty five Leagues long from North to South, and forty broad. *Augustus Caesar* was the first *Roman* that conquered it. The *Goths*, after five hundred years free possession of it, ousted the *Romans*; and after four hundred more, the *Saracens* did as much for the *Goths*; but they (the *Saracens*) did not long enjoy it; this being the first Kingdom the *Christians* recovered from them, under the Command of *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, about 717. It continued a separate Kingdom, under twenty nine Princes; till in 1228. *Ferdin. III.* annexed it to *Castile* (he being married to *Berenguela*, second Sister of *Hemy* King of *Castile* ;) thro in prejudice of *Blanch*, the eldest Sister, (married to *Lewis VIII.* King of *France* ;) which was afterward in 1267. set right by a Treaty, when *León IX.* in consideration of a Marriage surrendered all his Right and Title, (as Son of the said *Blanch*,) to *Alphonso V.* King of *León* and *Castile*. *Peter de la Marca*, Archbishop of *París*, in his History of *Bearns*, saith, this Kingdom did not begin so early as the *Spaniards* pretend; and endeavours to prove it. But this is no place for Controversies.

León, *Leonoul*, *Leona*, a City in *Brisagne* in *France*, on the North Shoar of that Province; thirty three Leagues from *Remes* to the West, ten from *Treguier*, and eleven from *Brest* to the North. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toures*: one *S. Paul* being its most ancient Bishop, about the year 600. the City is often called *S. Paul de León*, from him; it is the Capital of the Territory of *Leonnou*, well fortified, and has also a Castle, and a safe Harbour upon the *British* Sea. Heretofore the Seat of the Dukes of *Brisagne*; and the Country of the ancient *Ossimo* or *Ossimni* mentioned by *Cesar*: whence its *Latin* Name, besides *Leona* and *Leonum*, is *Civitas Ossimorum*. § There is mention made of another *León* in *Cappadocia* in the *Lesser Asia*, otherwise called *Paxia*, and thought to be the *Polemonium* of the Ancients.

Leonard, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*; and another in *Nivergne*.

Lepanto, *Naupactus*, *Ætolia*, a Sea-Port in *Achaia*. (now *Livadia*,) called by the *Turks*, *Enebichti*; is seated in that part of *Greece*, which the Ancients called *Ætolia*, twelve Miles from *Patras*: the *Italians* gave it the name of *Lepanto*: it is seated not far from the entrance of the Western Bay of *Corinth*, heretofore so called; but now from this place the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The City is built on the South side of a towering Mountain, formed like a Cone; on the top of which is a strong Castle, surrounded with four strong Walls, set at some distance one above another; between which the Inhabitants have their Houses. The Port is very handsome and beautiful; and may be secured by a Chain, the Mouth of it is so straight; it will hold but a few Ships, and those cannot go out and in at any time, for want of Water. It is seated in a pleasant Country, filled with delightful Gardens, yielding some of the best Wine in *Greece*; and has on the East side a fine River, which serves their Mills, then their Gardens, and afterward all the City and Seamen. The *Turks* have six or seven Mosques in it, the *Greeks* two Churches, and the *Jews* three Synagogues. In 1408. it was under the Emperor of *Greece*; but being too remote (as things then stood) for him to secure it, *Emanuel* the Emperor, assigned it to the *Venetians*; who took care to fortify it, as it is now. In 1475. *Mahomet* the Great, the same that took *Constantinople*, having gained *Corinth*, besieged it with an Army of thirty thousand Men; and after four Months spent before it, was forced to retire with shame and loss. The *Turks* having found by

this costly experiment (the strength of this important place, in 1499. made use of another method: besides a victorious Army, and a potent Fleet, to terrifie them, he employed Bribes; corrupted *Hierónimo Topa*, the *Venetian* Governour; and by a Treachery altogether unworthy of *Bajazet II.* (who was here in person.) possessed himself of it. In 1571. *Octob. 7.* in the Gulph of *Lepanto*, (from five a Clock in the morning till night, was fought the most bloody Sea Battel betwixt the *Christian* and the *Ottoman* Fleets, that ever beie! the *Turks* since the beginning of their Empire. There, in the same Gulph, where the Emperor *Augustus* overthrew *Marc Anthony*. The *Christians* lost eight thousand Men. Of the *Turks*, five thousand were taken prisoners, and about thirty thousand slain, with *Hali Bassaw* their Admiral. Of the *Turkish* Gallies, one hundred and thirty were taken, and above ninety others sunk, burnt, and destroyed. The Generalissimo of the *Christians* (he was *Don John* of *Austria*, a Natural Brother to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, accompanied with the Flower of the *Italian* Nobility. At the same time, nigh twenty thousand *Christian* Slaves recovered their Liberty. In 1687. the *Venetians* having in the three preceding years almost beat the *Turks* out of the rest of the *Morea*, and resolved to begin this Campaigne with the Siege of *Parvas*; their General *Morosini*, Landed in the *Morea* near *Patras* on July 22. notwithstanding all the opposition of the *Serassquier*: the 24. he fought, and defeated the *Serassquier*: and having thereupon taken in *Parvas*, and the *Dardanell* Castle on that side, (so called in imitation of those of the *Helleispons*) he crossed to the other to *Lepanto*; and found the *Turks* making all the haste they could to empty the Place for him; whereupon he entered and took Possession of it for that Republick, without striking one blow. Thus was this important Place lost, as safely as it was gained; and the Cowardize of this Age has revenged the Treachery of the former. It had in it one hundred and twenty Bras Canon: And it is an Archbishopepal City, tho the Archbishop has used to reside at *Laræa*. The Gulph of *Lepanto* is formed by the shooting forth of two Promontories into the *Ionian* Sea, from the *Morea* and *Achaia*; called *Capo Ansurio* and *Capo Rione*. The first of which has the Castle of *Patras*, the other the Castle of *Romelia* for its defence.

Lepaus, *Paricdrus*, a huge Mountain of a vast height, out of which *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* spring.

Lera, *Igmans*, *Sizmanus*, a River of *Aquisain* in *France*, more commonly called *La Leyre*; which falls into the small Bay of *Buch*, eight Miles from *Bordeaux* to the South-West, and the same distance from the Mouth of the *Guaronne* to the South.

Lerelle. See the *Nieper*.

Lergue, *Larga*, a River in *Gallia Narbonensis*. *Hoffman*.

Lestree, a small Town upon the Coasts of the Republick of *Genoua* in *Italy*, at the Foot of the Rocks, looking to the Sea. It is taken to be the *Portus Erycum* of *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. A frequented place for Embarkations; four or five Miles from *Sarzana*, and East of *Sestri de Levante*. There is a Gulph by it, separated by a Neck of Land from the Gulph of *Spezza* or *Spezia*.

Lerida, *Ulcida*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which in the *Roman* times was the Capital of that part of *Spain*, they called *Tarracensis*. It is now called *Leyda* by the Inhabitants; and *Lerida* by the *Spaniards*: a strong place, built upon a rising ground, but declining to the River *Segre*. Taken from the *Moors* in 1143. and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. In 1300. here was an University opened, at which Pope *Calixtus III.* took

his Degree of *Doflor of the Laws*: yet it never acquired any great Fame or Repute: of later times it has fuffered much from the *French*, who have made many Attempts upon it. But, in 1646. in one of their Attacks they were beaten off, and loft all their Cannon here. This City lies twenty four *Spanifh Miles* from *Saragoga* to the East; feven from the *Ebro* North, and twenty nine from *Barcelona* to the West. *Julius Cæfar* overcame *Africanus* and *Petrus*, *Pompey's* Friends, here. In the year 514. under the Reign of *Theodorick* King of the *Oftrogoths*, a Council was celebrated at the fame place. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20.

Leg, *Levants*, two Iflands of the *Mediterranean Sea*, upon the Coast of *Provence*, at a fmall diftance from each other. Now called feverally, *S. Honore de Lerin*, and *Margarita*. See thofe Words. In *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, their Names are *Planafia* and *Lero*. In *Pliny* and *Antoninus*, *Lero* and *Lerina*. Hüfer, Gay *Tacitus* and *Suetonius*, the Emperor *Augustus* banifhed *Agrippa*. They are commended for Temperature and Fertility. The *Saracens* of *Fraxinetum* in the feventh Century much infested them. In 1635. the *Spaniards* furprized, but were obliged to quit them the year after. To which add, that the *Moralities* of *S. Honore*, founded in 375, by *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Arles*, has been reckoned to produce twelve Archbifhops, twelve Bifhops, ten Abbats, four Monks, all Confefors; and one hundred and five Martyrs. It belongs to the Order of *S. Benediã*.

Lerma, a fmall Town in *Old Caftile*, upon the River *Arlanzon*; fix Leagues from *Occa* to the South, and twelve from *Pineda* to the East; which is born, by the Title of a Dukedom, by one of the greateft Families in *Spain*. Some write *Larerna*.

Leros, an Ifland in the *Archipelago*, adorned with an Epifcopal City of the fame Name, and driving a confiderable Trade with *Altes*.

Lers, *Lerrim*, is the Name of two Rivers in *Languedoc* in *France*: the great *Lers* rifeth in the higher *Languedoc*, and watereth *Mirepoix*; then falls into the *Arriège*, and with it foen after into the *Garonne*. 2. The little *Lers* arifeth in the fame Province; and falls into the *Garonne* a little beneath *Tolofe*.

Lers, or *Lez*, *Tela*, *Ledu*, a River which arifeth in *Languedoc*, three Leagues above *Montpellier*; and a little beneath the *Catle of Lasso*, about four Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea*, falls into the *Fens of Magulone*.

Lefbos. See *Metelin*.

Lefcar, *Lafcura*, *Bencharnum*, *Benarnenfium* *Urbs*, *Benarnenfium* *Civitas*, *Bernanus*, a City in the Principality of *Bearn*, upon the River *Le Gave de Pau*; one League from *Pau* to the East, feventeen from *Baonne*, and five from *Olerons* to the East. It is a Bifhops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*; and was built in the year 1000. upon the Ruins of the City *Bearn*, which was ruined by the *Normans* in 845. The *Huguenots* in 1569. much enflaved this City. In the Cathedral, the Kings of *Navarre* lie entombed: but their Tombs alfo were defaced in the Civil Wars of *France*.

Lefche, *Letia*, a fmall River in the Diocefe of *Liege*, which falls into the *Meus* a little above *Dinant*.

Lefina, *Pharia*, an Ifland on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*; thinteen German Miles long, and almoft three in breadth; feated about four from *Spalato*, to the South-West; having a Town of the fame Name, in the North-East part of the Ifland, which is a Bifhops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. The *Sclavonians* call this Ifle *Huar*. Mr. *Wheler* in his Travels, pag. 24. faith, it is very high, Rocky and Mountainous; and by computation one hundred

Miles in compafs. It has a good Haven at the South End, the Town whereof is called by the Name of the Ifle: this represents a Theatre, the Figure of which he gives us. It appears very beautiful to thofe that enter the Port; being built in feveral degrees one above another, according to the rifing of the ground; having a Citadel on the top of a fteep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South; but the Harbour is fecured by the Rocks againft it, &c. It is deep enough for Ships of my Rate; and Bread and Wine are cheap. Their chiefeft Trade is the Fifhing of *Sardelli*, which are like *Anchovies*: over againft it lies *Liffa*, a fmall Ifland. *Spalato* (faith he) lies from this Town thirty Miles to the North, and *Liffa* the fame diftance to the South. § Alfo a City of the *Caprinaria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near a Lake of its own Name: a Bifhops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*.

Lefheard or *Lifkerd*, a Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Welt Hundred: which has the Election of two *Burgeffes* for the Houfe of Commons.

Lefnow, *Lefnowia*, a fmall Town in *Wolhinia* in *Poland*; fifteen Miles South of *Lucka*, or *Luccoria*; where *John Caffimir* King of *Poland*, in 1651. defeated the *Coffacks* and *Tartars*, and flew twenty thoufand of them.

Lefnow, or *Leflen*, *Lefina*, a fmall City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*) in the Confines of *Flanders*; five Leagues from *Bruffels* to the Welt.

Lefteicozi, *Leclbaum*, the Haven of *Corinob*, upon the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

Lefoft, or *Layfoff*, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Loftingland*: the moft Northern Sea-Town of this County. It drives a Trade of Fifhing for Cod in the North Sea, and upon its own Coaft, for Herrings.

Lefwithiel, or *Lifbiel*, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Powder*; which has the Honour of electing two *Burgeffes* for the Parliament.

Letchlade, a Market Town in *Gloceftershire*, in the Hundred of *Bristles-barrow*.

Lette, and *Letter*, the ancient Name of the River *Gitadaleze* in *Spain*. Of *Fimne di Mangreffa* (as the *Italians* call it) in *Lydia*, in the *Leffer Affa*. Of two others in *Macedonia* and *Candia*. And in the Fictions of the Poets, *Lethe* makes one of the Rivers of *Hell*, wherein the pleasures of the World are forgotten.

Letines, *Leflines* or *Liprines*, *Liptina* fove *Lafina*, an ancient Palace Royal, near *Bimbe* in *Hainault*, in the Diocefe of *Cambray*. There was a Council afsembled here in 743. in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, who had a part of the *Church-Lands*, by a Sentence thereof, granted to him, to fupport his Wars.

Letrim, a County of the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; between the County of *Slego* to the North, *Rofcomon* to the Welt, *Longford* to the South, and *Cavan* to the East. It takes its Name from the *Catle of Letrim*, on the Welt fide of this County: there is befides it no place of any Note. This County is full of Hills, which afford plenty of *Graf*; and from thence abounds with *Cattle* above belief.

Lettau, the fame with *Garnfey*.

Letten, or *Letland*, *Litlandia*, a confiderable part of *Livonia*; the Western part of which (which is the greateft;) is under the King of *Sweden*, and the Eastern under the Duke of *Mofcovy*. The principal City is *Riga*: on the North it hath *Eaftbonia*, on the Welt the Bay of *Riga*, on the South *Semigallia*, (parted

(parted from it by the River *Davina*.) and on the East the Dominions of the Duke of *Molcov*.

Lettere, Letteranum, a small City, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: seated in the Mithr Príncipe, upon a Hill; about three Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; and the same from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro*; fifteen Miles South of *Naples*.

Lecate, Lecata, a small Town in *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Rouffillon*; seated upon a Lake of the same name: it had heretofore a Castle, built by *Francis I.* upon an inaccessible Rock, very strong, which is now destroyed: near this place the *Spaniards* received a great overthrow by the *French* in 1637.

Leuchtenberg, Leuchtenberga, a Castle in *Norwagow*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; which is the Capital of a *Langravate*: seated upon an Hill, near the River and Town of *Pfresimbe*; one German Mile from the River *Nab*. The Territory is but small that belongs to it; yet was subject only to its own Landgrave, till 1646. when the *Males* of that Family failing, it fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who still has it.

Leucota, Leucotia, or Licota, a small Island in the Sea of *Tuscany*, near a Cape of its own name, called *Capo della Licota*. The *Ancients* have not omitted the mentioning of it.

Leutra, an ancient City of *Boeotia* in *Greece*, supposed to be the present *Maina* by some Geographers: famous in *History* for the Victory of *Epanimondas* over the *Lacedaemonians*, in the one hundred and second *Olympiad*, and the year of *Rome* 383. *Cleombrotus*, the *Lacedaemonian General*, was there slain.

Leudrac, Vuldraca, a small River of *France*, in *Autunois*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*.

Leberaus, a Principality in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the City *Lecca*.

Leubin, a Lake and a Castle in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Fife*; this Castle belonged to the *Douglases*, Earls of *Morison*: In it the famous Princess *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and Dowager of *France*, was impriſoned by her own Subjects in 1567. There is also a River of the same name, which falls into the *Fryth* of *Edenburgh*, by *Wemmis* Castle.

Leutkirchen, or Lemkirch, Eliothurus, a small Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Eisbaab*; (which a little lower falls into the *Nar*, which last falls into the *Danube* at *Ulm*) three German Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, ten from *Ulm*, and six from the Lake of *Constance* to the East; in the Territory of *Algow*.

Leutmeritz, Liscamerium, or Litomerisca, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Litomerisk*; by the *Germans*, *Leutmeritz*, and *Letomeritz*. It stands upon the *Elbe*, eight Miles from *Prague* to the North, and ten from *Deßlin*. This was made a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII.* in 1655. This City is the Capital of one of the *Seventeen Provinces* of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Leutomiffel or Litomiffel, Litomiscum, an Episcopal City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, in the Prefecture of *Chrudim*.

Leuwentz, a Town in the Government of *Neuhaußal*, but in the County of *Gran*, in *Hungary*, upon the River *Gran*, six Miles from the City *Gran* to the North. General *Souches* put the *Turks* to a Rout here in 1664.

Leueck, Leuecum, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Cambay*, in the *East-Indies*.

Leues, a Town in *Suffex*: esteemed one of the

biggest in that County. In 1263. here was a bloody Battel near this place, between *Henry III.* and the *Barons*; in which the *Barons* prevailed at last against the King, and forced him to a disadvantageous Peace. This Town is in the South part of the County, upon a River that hath no Name; almost six Miles from the Sea-Shoar to the South, twenty five from *Winchelesy* to the West: containing six Parish Churches. The *Assizes* are commonly kept here. At the Rivers Mouth is *New-Haven*, some years since made lecture for the harbouring of Ships. It returns two Members of Parliament, and is the Capital of a Rape.

Lewenberg. See *Lawenburg* and *Lemburg*.

Lewis, Logus, Ikaia, a great Island on the West of *Scotland*; which extends almost from 58 to 59 deg. of Lat. and has sixty five English Miles directly West from *Roufflor Affin*, the most Western Cape of *Assinfore* in *Scotland*. This is the largest of all the *Hebrides*; said to be sixty Miles in length, and thirty broad. The Inhabitants of this, and all the other Western Isles, do much resemble the *Wild Fris*; being rude, uncivilized, and will hardly endure any Government or Law: belonging heretofore to the Kingdom of *Norway*, they were by *Magnus* King of that Country, sold to *Alexander III.* King of *Scotland*; and never thought worth the disciplining.

Lewzour, Levous, Leprosum, a small City in *le Berry* in *France*, two Leagues from *Bourges* to the West.

Lezbnitz, Savaria, Polybianum, once a City of the *Upper Pannonia*, now a small Village of *Scaria*, upon the River *Saak*; which a little lower falls into *Mura*; four German Miles from *Graz* to the East.

Leypden, Lugdunum Batavorum, is a great City in the State of *Holland*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. It is seated upon the old Stream of the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of *Bethelandt*, near the Lake of *Harlem*; three Leagues from *Delft*, and seven from *Amsterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht*. Perhaps the most populous and wealthy City in all *Holland*, next *Amsterdam*. In the *Roman* times, the *Praetor* of the Empire for the *Belgick Gaul*, resided here with one of the Legions. It is situated in a plain and low Country, and has many Channels of Water passing through it: so that the City is divided into thirty one Islands, joined by one hundred forty five Bridges each to other: one hundred and four of which, are built with Stone. There lie about it most beautiful Meadows and Gardens; and the Air is reputed the best of all *Holland*. As this was one of the first Cities which revolted from the *Spaniards* in 1572. So it was one of the first also that felt their fury. For they having besieged *Harlem* in 1573. without success, in the year following sat down before *Leypden*; and had reduced it to great extremity; when the Prince of *Orange* letting loose upon them the Waters which the Dams restrained before; by the same Stratagem brought relief to *Leypden*, and ruin on the *Spanish Army*: the year following, February 8. 1575. He opened the University there, to reward their Valor, and recompence their losses: to which there has been added an excellent Library, a Physick Garden, and a Hall adorned with many Rarities of *Anatomy*. *Antoninus* gives this City the Title of *Caput Germanorum*.

Leze, Legia, a River in the *Low-Countries*, called by the *French* *Lis*. It ariseth in *Artois*, by the Castle of *Lisburg*; and watering *Airen*, and *S. Venau*, enters *Flanders* at *Stegers*; then passeth by *Armentiers*, *Menone*, and *Cortwyck* to *Ganne*, where it falls into the *Schelde*.

Lezue, Lynius, Lemius, a River in the *Lower Saxony*, which ariseth in the Territory of *Einfeld* or *Ejchfeld*.

Elsfeld, near *Heiligenstad*; and flowing through the Dukedom of *Brunswick* by *Göttingen*, *Lymbeck* and *Alfeld*, at *Saxfeld* it entertains the *Inders*: and fo by *Hannover*, and *Newstad*, falls into the *Aler*. This River in the old Maps is called *Hyam*.

Leppfick, *Luffardum*, *Lipfa*, *Lyffia*, a City of *Germany* in *Misnia*, in the *Lower Saxony*; which has a celebrated Mart upon the River *Pleifs*; under the Elector of *Saxony*; twelve *German Miles* from *Dresden* to the *Welt*, and sixteen from *Magdeburg* to the South. It has a Castle called *Pleisenburg*, and an University opened here by *Frederick Marquess* of *Misnia*, in 1409. Upon the Banishment of the followers of *Feroms* of *Prague* from that City, four thousand Students retiring to this. In 1520. *Luther* disputed here with *Eckius* against the Popes Supremacy; soon after which, they embraced the Reformation. In 1547. this City (which then belonged to *Maurice Duke of Saxony*) was besieged by *John* the Elector of that House, in the Month of *January*: *Maurice* (tho a Protestant) having joined with the Emperor against the rest of the *Augustane Princes*, who had taken Arms for the defence of their Religion and Liberty, against *Charles V.* And although the City was not then taken, yet it was much defaced by the Battery, and its Suburbs burnt. In 1630. *Gustavus Adolphus* gave the Forces of *Ferdinand II.* a great defeat near this place. In 1642. the *Swedes* defeated the Forces of *Ferdinand III.* under the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, and *Piccolomineo*; and thereupon the City was forced to yield it self to the Victorious *Swedes*. It is not great, but rich, by reason of its Mart twice every year; and the great concourse of Students to this University.

Lepta, *Leysa*, *Luis*, a River of *Austria*; which washing the Town *March* adjoyns *Lepta*, in the *Lower Austria*, at *Altemburg* falls into the *Danube*; three *Hungarian Miles* from *Presburg* to the South, and six from *Javarin*.

Les, *Ladam*, *Lira*, a River of *Languedoc*; it ariseth three Miles above *Monspellier*, and a little beneath falls by the Lake of *Moguelone*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*. See *Les*.

Lhon. See *Lippe*.

Lhundan, the *Welsh* Name of *London*.

Lhpdaxo, the Name of *Britagne*, a Province in *France*, in some of the Writers of the middle Ages.

Liacura, *Parnassus*, a Mountain in *Greece*, in *Achaia*.

Liamone, *Pitanus*, or *Ticarius*, a River in the Isle of *Corsica*.

Liampo, the most Easterly Cape of all the Continent of *China* in the *East-Indies*, taking its Name from a Town, so called, in the Province of *Chechia*.

Liaune, *Liana*, *Elna*, a small River in *Picardy* in *France*; which ariseth in the Confines of *Artois*; and flowing through the County of *Boislogne*, by the Capital City of it, falls into the *British Sea*.

Liatto, *Liquidon*, a Sea-Port on the East of *Sardinia*, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Libano, *Libanus*, the greatest and best known Mountain in *Syria*; which alone produceth the Cedar Tree in that Country. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia*, and *Damascus*; and ends at the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Tripoli*; having run from East to West one hundred and twenty five Miles. It is the oftentest mentioned of any Mountain in the Sacred Scriptures: exceeding high, and very far spread; fruitful and pleasant; and was the Northern Boundary of the *Holy Land*, and Mother of the River *Jordan*. Now inhabited by divers Towns and some

Cities; amongst which, is the Seat of the Residence of the Patriarch of the *Monotes*. The Rivers *Rochan*, *Nabar-Roffens*, and *Nabar-Cardiaba* spring from it. The Northern part is said to be continually covered with Snow. It hath *Palestine* to the South, *Mesopotamia* to the East, and *Armenia* to the North. (with one foot in *Phoenicia*, another in *Syria* and the *Mediterranean* to the West. Opposite to it, stands a Mountain called *Antilibanus*, separated only by a Valley. See *Antilibanus*.)

Libaw, *Liba*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Citland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*; which has an Haven on the *Baltick Sea*; in the Confines of *Samogitia*; eighteen *German Miles* from *Memel* in *Prussia*; and twenty five from *Mittau*, the Capital of *Semigallia*, to the West. This Town was often taken and retaken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*: at last by the Treaty of *Olive-Kloster*, in 1660. it was restored to the Duke of *Curland*.

Liburnia, a Branch of the ancient *Illyricum*, now thrown partly into *Croatia*, and partly into *Dalmatia*. Its principal City was *Scardona*, now *Scardo* in *Dalmatia*. The *Lipps* were some of its ancient people: to whom, is owing the invention of *light Frigats*, thence called *Naves Liburnicae*.

Libya, is so considerable a part of *Africa* in the old *Geographies*, that the *Greeks* called all *Africa*, *Libya*. It stood divided into the *Exterior* and *Interior*. The former lay along the *Mediterranean*, betwixt *Egypt* and *Marmorica*; or from *Egypt* South, according to others, along the left Bank of the *Nile*, as far as to *Aethiopia*; in which space the Defart of *Ethiopia*, and the Kingdom and Defart of *Gaoga* (now) are contained. The other ran from the Mountain *Atlas*, to the River *Niger*, containing the (now) vast Defart of *Zaara*. And this latter is *Libya*, properly so called. Which, together with *Libya Marmorica* (now *Barca*), and *Libya Cyrenaisica*, makes up a second division, that we find in Writers, of *Libya*.

Lichfield, *Lichfeldia*, a City (which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*) seated in the County of *Stafford*: twenty four *English Miles* from *Leicester* to the West, ten from *Stafford* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Covenury* to the North-West. It is a low seated, beautiful, and large City; divided into two parts by a clear Brook, which is crossed by Causeys, with Sluces in them for the Passage of the Water. That part which lies on the South Side of this Water, is the greater by far; and divided into several Streets: and the North Part, though less, has the Cathedral Church, the Clofe (inclosed with a strong Wall) in which are the Prebends Houses, and the Bishops Palace. This has been a Bishops See very long; for in the year of our Lord 606. *Ofwinus* King of *Northumberland*, having conquered the then *Pagan Mercians*, instituted a Bishoprick, and settled *Dwina* as Bishop here, to instruct them in the Christian Faith: his Successors were in such esteem with the following Kings of *Mercia*; that they did not only obtain large Possessions for the maintaining the Dignity of this See; but were also reputed the Primates of *Mercia*, and Archbishops. *Ladulph* (one of them) had a Pall sent him as such, upon the Golden Solicitations of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, about 779. Which Dignity lasted not long; for he died with this King and Archbishop *Ladulph*. A Synod held in 1075. ordaining, that the Bishops Sees for the future should be settled in the greatest Cities; *Peter* Bishop of *Lichfield*, removed this to *Chester*. *Robert Ludolf*, another of them, removed it to *Covenury*. *Roger Climon*, a third Bishop, but the thirty seventh in Succession, in 1148, began the beautiful Cathedral here, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and *S. Chad*; and rebuilt

built the Castle, which is now intirely ruined. The *Clofe*, in the old Rebellion, was garriſoned for the King: But the Lord *Brook*, a zealous *Parliamentarian*, coming before it, *March 2. 1642.* (though the General was illin, and ſo paid dear for his Diſloyalty) yet the place was taken by that Party. The twenty ſecond of that Month, the King's Forces returned, and beſieged it the ſecond time; and *April 8.* after a Deſeat of three thouſand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again ſurrendered to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the King's Hands I know not; but I find it taken by *Stonny* by the King *May 30. 1645.* and retaken by *Treaty, June 18.* in the ſame year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battel of *Naſeby*. Its Longitude is 21. 20. Lat. 52. 43. Sir *Edmond Henry Lee*, created Baron of *Spellesburg*, and Viſcount *Starendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield, June 5. 1674.* *Lichfield* has alſo the honour to be a County Corporate, and beſides the Cathedral, ſhews three Pariſh Churches.

Lico, Lycus, a River of *Phyrgia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, which watereth *Laodicea*, and falls ſoon after into the *Meander. See Laodicea.*

Licoſia, Licoſis Urbis, the ſame with *Nicoſia*, the principal City of the Iſland of *Cyprus*.

Licoſomo. See Scouſi.

Licoa, a ſmall Town which has a ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Rock, and is the Capital of a Territory in the Palatinate of *Vilna*, in *Lithuania*, under the Kingdom of *Poland*. It ſtands upon the River *Deſa*, ten *Polish Miles* from *Vilna* South, and ſeven from *Novogrod*; ſeverely handled by the *Moscovites* in 1655.

Liddesdale, a ſmall County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; which takes its Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Tweedale*, on the Weſt with *Annamdale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the Eaſt with *Northumberland*.

Lidköping, Lidköpinga, a ſmall City in *Wetſtrogothia*, a Province in *Sweden*, upon the Lake of *Werner*, and the River *Lid*; three Miles from *Maryſtad* to the Weſt, forty five from *Daleburg*, and thirty from *Falkop* to the North.

Liechtenſtein, a Principality in the Province of *Auſtria* in *Germany*. There is another *Liechtenſtein* in the *Trentine*, in *Italy*, near *Bolzano*.

Liege, Leodium, a City of *Germany*, which *Lipſius* calls *Leodicium*; the Writers of the middle Ages, *Legia*; the Inhabitants *Luppek*; the Germans *Lutztyck*; and the French *Liege*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*; a great and populous City, built upon the *Maes*, and annexed to the *Low Countries*; yet a German City in the Circle of *Veſtphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Biſhop: fifteen Miles from *Cologne* to the Weſt, five from *Aquiſgrane*, ten from *Louvain*, and three from *Maaſtricht* to the South. It had a very ſtrong Caſtle, which was ruined by the French. Though in the Protection of its own Biſhop, yet it is a Free Imperial City; and herefore a pleaſant Village ſituate in the Woods and Hills, amongſt ſweet Springs, which fell down from thoſe Hills; frequently viſited by *Lancelbere* Biſhop of *Tongres*, who was afterwards ſlain here by *Dodon* a Servant of *Pepin* King of *France*. The See was firſt ſettled at *Tongres*, from whence removed to *Maaſtricht*, and at laſt by *S. Hubertus* (one of theſe Biſhops) ſettled at *Liege*. It takes this Name from a ſmall River which there falls into the *Maes*: a vaſt part of the Ground within its Walls is not built; but employed in Vineyards, and Orchards; and withal to very fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. In this City *Charles the Great*, kept his *Chriſtmas* in the year 769. *Henry IV.* died

here of Grief in 1107. In the year 1131. *Pope Innocent II.* crowned the Emperor *Lotharius* in the Church of *S. Lambert* here. *Henry VI.* reduced this City, (then in Rebellion) in 1191. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be built by *Amborix* a German Prince, mentioned by *Julus Caſar*. It ſuffered much from the Normans; much alſo from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212. took it, and ſuffered it to be plundered ſix days together: in the ſixteenth Century, *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, taking advantage of their Diſagreement in the Election of a Biſhop, grievouſly afflicted it, (in 1468.) and deſtroyed a part of it: in this laſt Age it has been ill treated by its Biſhops: and the French taking it by ſurprize in 1675 the next year after ruined the Caſtle; ſo that it is no great wonder, if after all theſe Calamities, the number of its Inhabitants are diminiſhed. The Baron *D' Elderen*, great Dean of the Cathedral, was choſen Biſhop and Prince of *Liege*, by plurality of Votes againſt the Cardinal of *Fuſtenburgh*, *Auguſt 17. 1688.*

The Biſhoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyck*, is a part of the Circle of *Veſtphalia*; though annexed to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*: its ancient Inhabitants were the *Eburones*, of old called *Tugri* alſo. It is bounded on the Eaſt and South, by the Dukedoms of *Limburch*, and *Luxemburgh*; on the Weſt by *Brabant*, and the Earldom of *Namur*; and on the North by the *Upper Guelderland*: *Luxemburgh, Namur*, and *Hainault*, have every of them aggrandiſhed themſelves with the Spoils of this Dioceſe. The principal City is *Liege*; the reſt are *Dinant, S. Truyen, Huy, Maſeich*, and *Tongres*: beſides theſe, it contained fifty two Barones, eighteen walled Towns, and four hundred Villages; being no leſs populous, than fruitful. It is thirty one Miles long, and fifteen broad: the Valleys produce plenty of Graſs; the Plains, of Corn; the Hills, of Wines; the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimſtone; and Pit-Coal in abundance. Its Forests affords all ſorts of Veniſon in great plenty: beſides the *Maes* which runs the whole length of this Country, it has fourteen other Rivers; ſome very conſiderable; which both enrich the Lands, promote Trade, and afford them a great plenty of Fiſh: and after all, the Air is very temperate and healthful.

Lier, Lede, a River in the *Low-Countries*.

Lieze, Lier, a very ſtrong Town in *Brabant*, in the Diſtrict of *Anwerp*; ſeated upon the great *Neche*, which falls two Miles further to the South into the *Ruyſel*. This Town is under the *Spaniards*, and is a Frontier againſt the *Hollanders*; two Miles from *Mechelen* to the North, ſix from *Bruffels* to the North-Weſt, and three from *Anwerp* to the Eaſt. Naturally very ſtrong by its Situation, and made much more ſo by Art. *See Lier.*

Lieſle or *Norre Dame de Lieſſe*, a ſmall Town in *Laonnois* County in *Picardy*, famous for the Devotions there paid to a Chappel of the Virgin *Mary*.

Lieubin, a Diſtrict belonging to the City of *Lieſieux* in *Normandy*; which lies between *Auge* to the Weſt, the Mouth of the *Seine* to the North, the Territory of *Roan* to the Eaſt, and the Territory of *Ouche* to the South. This was the Seat of the *Lexovii*, a *Gauliſh* Tribe; and is now called *Lexovienſis Ager*, from them.

Lignitz, Lignicia, Lignitium, Hegermaria, a City of *Sileſia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach*, (*Catus*) which falls into the *Oder*; not two Miles from *Fawer* to the North, five from *Glogau*, and ſeven from *Wraſlaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a ſmall Territory belonging to it; and has a noble Caſtle at this Day. The Dutchy ſince 1675. is in the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*.

Ligoz,

Ltgoz, *Ligorium*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malaca*, near the Bay of *Siam*; in the middle between the City of *Judra*, (*Udia* or *Odida*), the Capital of that Kingdom, to the North) and *Malaca* to the South; three hundred and eighty Miles from either: it has a good Harbour.

Ligorne, *Livorno*, *Ligurnus*, *Liburnus portus*, *Leghorn*, an ancient and celebrated Sea-Port, mentioned by *Polybius*, *Antoninus* and *Cicero*. It is called by the *Italians*, *Livorno*; by the *English*, *Legorne*; by the *French*, *Ligourne*; seated in the Territory of *Pisa*, on the West of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, in a Plain; fifteen Miles from *Pisa* to the South, ten from the Mouth of the *Arno*, forty from *Piombino* to the North, and sixty from *Florence* to the South-West. There belongs to it a large and a safe Haven, very much frequented by Merchants; the Great Duke to secure the Wealth and Trade of it, has built three strong Forts upon it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genova*. *Cosmus de Medices* Duke of *Florence*, had it from them in exchange for *Serezana*; being then a poor despicable Village, not much inhabited, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air, corrupted by the Marshes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando*, (two of his Successors) having improved its condition, by making it a Free-Port, at a time when the *Genoufe* had excellently enhanced their Impôts upon the Merchants, built the three Forts, and walled the Town; and built in it also a Noble Palace for the Governour, and for the Reception of Foreign Ambassadors, with a large Arsenal or Magazin. It has two Havens; the greater is extremely large, safe, and convenient for Ships of any Burthen: the lesser, called *Darsi*, is of some use for smaller Ships. See *Di Val Voyage d'Ital*.

Liguria, a part of the ancient *Gallia Cisalpina* in *Italy*, now contained in the States of *Genova*.

Littlandt. See *Livonia*.

Liers, *Lierum*, a Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Navez*, seven Leagues from *Arras* to the North.

Lille, *L'Isle*, *Insula*, *Insula*, a City in *Flanders*, called by the Inhabitants *L'Isle*; by the *English*, *Lille*; by the *Italians*, *Lida*; is the Capital of *Flandria Gallica*; a great, strong, populous place, well Traded, upon the River *Deuiler*. *Lewis XIV.* (the present King of *France*) took this from the *Spaniards* in 1667. It lies five Leagues from *Ipre* to the South, six from *Doway*, four from the Borders of *Artois*, and five from *Tournay*. Built by *Baldwin IV.* Count of *Flanders*, in 1007. *Baldwin the Pious*, his Son, being born here, favoured it very much; and on that account walled it in 1066, and built in it also a magnificent Church, and a delicate Monastery. There is (saith *L. Guiccardin*) a good Cattle in it, and the Ruins of an old one, called *Burk*; where the Governours for the ancient *French Kings* resided, which were then instituted the Foresters of *Flanders*. This City was taken and burnt by *Philip II.* King of *France*, about 1185. Being rebuilt, it was again taken and harassed by *Philip IV.* about 1304. Since then it is much increased, (saith the same Author) by the Industry of the Inhabitants, who employ themselves mostly in weaving Silk: so that it is raised to be the third City in the *Low-Countries* after *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*; and frequently called in *French*, *La petite Paris*, for its Beauty. The *French* had it confirmed to them in 1668, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. It is the Head of a large Chattellany, containing divers Villages; and strongly fortified. 5 Miles, a pleasant Town in the County of *Venaissin* in *Provence*, five; or six Leagues from *Avignon*, and

about the same from *Carpentras*, in a fruitful Country; surrounded by the River *Sorgue*, like an Island, and thence called *L'Isle*.

Lille, *lla*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which ariseth in the Province of *Limosin*; and flowing through *Perigord*, watereth *Perigoux* (*Vesuna*) the Capital of that County, and *Mucidan*: at *Coutraiz* it entertains the *Uorna*, from *Aubeterre*; then a little beneath *Lisbourne* falls into the *Dordoune*, seven Miles above its conjunction with the *Garonne*.

Lillebonne, or *Islebonne*, *Islebonna*, *Julibona*, a Town in the *Paix de Caux* in *Normandy*, in the Diocese of *Rouen*; giving Name to a Branch of the House of *Lorraine*. In the year 1080. the Bishops of *Normandy* were assembled in a Council here, in the presence of *William the Conquerour*, King of *England*, at which the Archbishop of *Rouen* presided.

Lillo, *Lilloa*, a strong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, one above *Sawolzee* or *Sausfize* to the South; and four from *Bergen* or *Zoom*. At this Fort all Ships that pass up the River to *Antwerp*, are by the Treaty of *Munster* to stop.

Lima or *Ciudad de Los Reyes*, *Lima*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru*; a beautiful, great, well traded City; and the See of an Archbishop. Built in 1535, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard* in the Valley of *Lima* called by *Natives Rimac* The Viceroy of *Peru* resides here; which with other Advantages hath made it very great, rich, populous, and beautiful; though it be all built with Timber, and an open unwall'd Town. They compute about five thousand *Spaniards* and forty thousand *Negroes* in it; a great number of Ecclesiastical Buildings, as Churches, Convents, Colleges, and Hospitals; and a stately Palace Royal, wherein the *Vice-Roy* keeps his Court. It stands upon a River of the same Name: one Mile from the *Pacific Ocean*, two from its own Harbor called *Callao de Lima*, one hundred and twenty from *Cusco*, the old Metropolis of this Kingdom, as *Jn. Laet* saith. It is under the King of *Spain*, and had an University opened in 1614. Long 296.40. Lat. 23.30. A dreadful Earthquake Octob. 30. 1687. overthrow most of the Buildings, both publick and private, and buried above a thousand Inhabitants in the Ruins. The Ecclesiasticks of *Peru* have celebrated two or three Councils here.

Lima, *Lamia*, a River in *Portugal*, which watereth the Town of *Viana de Foiz de Lima*, six Leagues from *Braga* to the West; and then falls into the Ocean.

Limagne, *Limane*, *Limanía*, or *Alimanía*, a small Territory in *Auvergne*; which for the greatest part is contained in that Province. It is very well watered, and wonderfully fruitful; being a Plain, upon the River *Allier*, extending from North to South twelve Miles, near and below *Clermont*.

Limat, *Limmat*, *Limagus*, *Lindemagus*, a River in *Switzerland*; which ariseth in the County of *Sargans*, or *Sarganserlandt*; and runneth North through the Lake of *Reva*, and that of *Zürsch*; after which it watereth *Zurich*, and *Baden*; and a little lower falls into the *Aar*, the chief River of *Switzerland*.

Limbürg, a Dutchy and Town in the *Low-Countries*. The Dutchy, though one of the *Seventeen Provinces*, is not great. It lies between the Dutchy of *Fuliers* to the East and North, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* to the West and South. It had heretofore Dukes of its own; but upon the Death of *William the Third* (by *Dr. Heylin* called *Henry*) in 1285. *Adolph* the next Heir sold it to *John Duke of Brabant*; who pretended at the same time a Right to it,

It, as descended from *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry Duke of Limburg*, in 1172 married to *Godfrey III. Duke of Brabant*. In 1293 *Reinold*, Earl of *Guelders*, set up another Title in the Right of *Ermingrade* his Wife, Daughter of *Harman*, late Duke of *Limburg*; but his Forces being defeated, and he taken Prisoner in the *Battel of Worancum*, he was forced to resign his Right to *John Duke of Brabant*, to regain his liberty; and from that time the Dukes of *Brabant* have peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very fruitful as to *Wheat and Fowel*; it has excellent Mines of *Iron*, and one of *Copperas*. It contains one hundred and twenty five Villages, whereof five are walled.

Limburg, *Limburgum*, the principal City of the last mentioned Dukedom, is pleasantly seated upon a Hill by the *River Weser*, amongst shady Woods; in the Confiners of the *Bishoprick of Liege*; six Leagues from that City to the East, seven from *Maestrich*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, mounted upon a steep Hill, and of a difficult Access. The *Hollanders* took this City in 1632. but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1675, the *French* surprized it; and being forced to leave it in 1677, they destroyed the Castle, which now lies in Rubbish.

Lime, otherwise called *Lime Regis*, is a small Town in the Western Borders of the County of *Dorset*, next *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Bridport*, upon a steep Hill, and a River of the same Name; which hereby deserves the Name of a Sea-Port, though it is frequented by Fishermen. It hath a Road, sufficiently secured from the violence of the Winds by Rocks and high Trees. It is a Corporation, governed by a Major, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: defended by *Blake* against the Kings Forces in the late *Parliamentarian Rebellion* to a Wonder, though it has no other Fortifications, than what Nature bestowed upon it. To this Place, *Charles II.* after the *Battel of Worcester* retired, and was promised passage for *France*; but deluded by the *Master*, and forced to seek it elsewhere. The late Duke of *Monmouth* on *June* 11. 1685, with about one hundred and twenty Men on Board a single Vessel from *Holland* surprized this Town, and began a Rebellion against *King James II.* which was of short duration, unfortunate in all its events; and ended in the ruin of that Duke: being beheaded *July* 15. following, on *Tower-Hill*, in *London*.

Limen, *Palus Meotis*, a Branch or Bay of the *Euxine Sea*, on the East of the *Crim Tartary*; called also *Mar de Zabace*, and *de Tana*, from the *River Tanais*, which falls into it.

Limerick, *Limericum*, a strong City in the Province of *Munster*, (but in the Confiners of *Connacht*) upon the *River Shannon*: forty five Miles from *Kilkenny* to the West, thirty five from *Galway* to the South, and from the main Ocean about sixty; but so accommodated by the River, that Ships of Burden come up to the very Walls. This City is the Capital of a County of the same Name; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cashel*. The *Irish* call it *Loumough*. It was first conquered from them, by *Raymond de Grassie*, an *English* Man: after which one *Danevald*, an *Irish* Royalet of *Thomond*, burnt it. *King John* built the Castle: the *English* in after times built an additional Town, and walled it; securing it by Draw-Bridges, and whatever might contribute to the Strength of it. What became of this Place in the beginning of the *Irish* Rebellion, I do not find: but when *Irenon* came before it in 1651, to take it for the Parliamentarians, *Hugh O-Neal*, a Valiant *Irish* Man, and a good Commander, being intrusted with the Government of it by

the Lord Lieutenant; it made the best defence, and slew more of the Parliamentarians, than any place in *Ireland*: till after a Siege of three Months, it yielded upon Articles, when all their Victuals were spent. Having the Consolation of seeing her Conqueror soon swept away by the *Plague*, which he found here, when he forced the Town. After the Rout at the *Boyne*, *King James's* Forces rallied again here; and made a very vigorous defence under the Conduct of *Monlieur Boseleau* the Governour: insomuch, that though *King William* in Person commanded the Siege, which began about the tenth of *August* 1690, yet his Army was forced to decamp the one and thirtieth following without success. The next year it surrendered upon Articles.

The County of *Limerick* is bounded on the North by the *Rivers Shannon* and *Myker*, which part it from *Clare* and *Ormond*; on the East it has the County of *Tipperary*, on the South that of *Cork*, and on the West that of *Kerry*. A fertile Country (saith *Mr Camden*) and full of people, but able to few few places of any account. The Western side is Mountainous; the rest Plain.

Linnus, *Lemene*, *Romaninum*, a River of *Fria's*, which ariseth out of the *Caruck Alpes*; and washing *Concordia*, an old ruined City, twenty seven Miles from *Aquileja* to the East, falls into the *Venerian* Gulph.

Linnoges, *Lemovicum urbs*, in *Ptolemy* called *Rastianum*, in *Ammannus Marcellinus* *Lemovic*, and otherwise *Lemovica*, *Lemovicina*, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Limosin* in *France*; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*: great and populous; seated amongst Hills, by the *River Vienne*; twenty Leagues from *Angouleme* to the East, twenty five from *Poitiers* to the North-East, and forty from *Bourdeaux*. This City was of old times pillaged by the *Goths* and *Franks*. Afterwards by Storm taken by the *Black Prince* in 1371. who put four thousand of the Inhabitants to the Sword. Adorned now with divers Religious Houses, and has been a Viscounty for many Ages. The Bishops of *Aquitaine* have celebrated some Councils at it.

Limosin, *Lemovicensis Provincia*, is a Province of *France*, in the Generalité of *Aquitain*; which is part of what was possessed by the *Lemovices*. It is a great and populous Province, but cold and barren, affording little Corn, or Wine, that is good: divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower: on the North it is bounded by *la Marche*; on the East by *Anvergne*; on the South by *Cahors*; and on the West by *Perigori*, and *Angoumois*. Foreigners do sometimes include *la Marche* in this Province. The principal Cities are *Limoges*, *Tulle*, *Brive*, and *Uzerche*.

Linnoux, *Linnosium*, a City of *Lauguedoc*, upon the *River Aude*, [*Atax*,] three Leagues from *Carcaffone* to the South and six from *Mirepoix* to the East. It is built amongst the Hills, well peopled, and belongs to the Diocese of *Narbonne*.

Linceo, and *Lincen*, *Lincestis*, a River of *Macedonia*.

Linchang, a City of the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*; upon the *River Can*, at the foot of the Mountains: esteemed the eighth City of that Province.

Linck, or *Lincken*, a Fort in *Flanders*, in the District of *Bourbourg*, upon the *River Cubne*, one League from *Bourbourg* to the North-East, and two from *Andomar* to the North. Taken by the *French* in 1676. and still in their Hands.

Lincold, *Lincolinis*, *Lindum*, a famous City seated on the North side of the *River Witham*, over which

which it hath several Bridges; almost in the Centre of the County to which it gives name: large, well built, and populous; extending from the top of a high Hill (where *Lindum*, the old *Roman Town*, stood; its Ditches and Rampier being still visible) a great way downwards unto the River. In this Town, the Valiant *Brutain, Vorimes*, died in 456: being Poysoned by *Rowena*, the Daughter of *Hengist*, and Wife of *Forciger*. The *Saxons* after this ruined *Lindum* and built *Lincoln* nearer the River, about the times, when *Paulinus* first Preached the Christian Faith to them. The *Danes* destroyed it twice. In the time of *Edward the Confessor*, here was one thousand and seventy Mansions. In the *Norman* times no City in *England* was more Rich or Populous, as *Will. of Malmesbury* acquaints us. *Will. the Conqueror* thought fit to build here a very strong Castle upon the top of the Hill aforesaid to awe the Inhabitants. *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, near *Oxon*, at the same time removed the Sea luther, and built the Cathedral above the same Hill. In the Reign of *Edward III.* it was made a Mart or Staple. King *Stephen* was overcome and taken Prisoner near this City, in 1140. *Sept. 5.* in a great Battel with *Maud* the Empreſs, and afterwards at *Braſtol* laid in Irons. *Henry III.* had better success here; when it being defended by the Barons against him under Prince *Lewis*, in 1217. *May 19.* he took it, forced *Lewis* to Flee to *London*, and soon after into *France*. Mr. *Cambden* observes, that of fifty Churches standing within an hundred Years of his time, there were only eighteen left. It hath by times gone through all the calamities of Fire, Sword, and Earthquake. Yet a large, populous, and well frequented place still, and enjoying the greatest Diocese of any in the Kingdom; as the Cathedral, there called commonly the *Minster*, is one of the stateliest Piles perhaps in Christendom. It hath the privilege also of being a County Corporate, whose Liberties extend about twenty Miles in compals, with the title of the County of the City of *Lincoln*. Its Long. 22. 52. Lat. 53. 12.

Lincolnshire, is bounded on the North by the *Humber*, and the *British Sea*; on the East by the same Sea, and part of *Norfolk*; on the South by *Cambridge*, *Norhampton*, and *Rutlandshire*; on the West by *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Yorkshire*. It is a very large County; extending in length from North to South almost sixty Miles, and carrying in some places thirty in breadth; fruitful in Corn and Grass, thick set with Towns, and well watered with Rivers; As the *Humber*, the *Trent* (which severs part of it from *Nottinghamshire*), the *Witbam*, running a cross it, the *Woland* and the *Nen*. The whole is divided into *Lindsey* to the Northward, which takes up about one half; *Holland* towards the Sea, Southward; and *Kesteven*, West from thence; which three divisions contain six hundred and thirty Parishes, and thirty five Market Towns. Here is plenty of Fowl and Fish. The old Inhabitants were the *Corians*. The present Earl of this County is *Edward Lord Clinton*; who succeeded in 1667, being the fifth of his Family that has born this Title, and the sixteenth Earl. *Edward Fines*, Lord *Clinton*, Lord Admiral, having obtained this Honor from *Qu. Elizabeth*, in 1565: before whose time the same title had passed through several Families by frequent interruptions.

Lincopen, *Lincopia*, *Lingacopia*, a City of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal* in *Ostro-Gothia*; between *Soderkoping* to the East, and *Waderna* to the West; twenty eight German Miles from *Stockholm* to the South-West, and almost eight East from the Lake of *Peter*. Long. 32. 48. Lat. 58. 3. The City is very small and inconsiderable. We read of a Synod celebrated at it in 1148.

under *P. Eugenius III.* It is also written *Lindkoping*.

Lindaw, *Lindavia*, *Lindanihum*, *Philyra*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in an Island in the Lake of *Constance*; joined to the Continent by a Bridge two hundred and ninety Paces long. It is an Imperial and Free City, situate in the borders of *Switzerland*: eight Miles from *Constance* to the North-East; and grew up out of the ruins of *Aeschbach*, a place near to it. Very strong both by its Site, and by Art; and therefore it the more easily repelled the Forces of Count *Wragel* the *Swedish* General, who in 1647. belieged it. The beginning of this City was a Monastery, built here by *Adelbert Korbeck*, a Kinsman of *Charles* the Great, in 810. This occasioned the building of a Village; and the Site being pleasant, fruitful, and convenient, it grew up by degrees to a City: at first subject to the Abbets; after that to the Dukes of *Schwaben*; obtaining its Privileges since from *Rudolphus I. Frederick III.* and *Sigismund*.

Lindo, *Lindus*, a Sea-Port Town in the Isle of *Rhodes*; the Christian Inhabitants of which can bring about twenty good and large Ships into the *Grand Seigneur's* Service.

Lins, a rivulet in *Staffordshire*, upon which *Newcastle* stands; thence commonly called *Newcastle upon Lins*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

Lindſey, one of the three parts of the County of *Lincoln*; containing all the Northern parts from the River *Witbam* to the *Humber*, and from the Ocean to *Trent*. This was in 1626. by *Charles I.* made an Earldom; and granted to *Roberts Barre*, Lord *Wiltoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; who died in the Bed of Honour at *Edge-Hill* *October 22.* 1642. being the King's General in that Battel. The present Earl, *Roberts Barre*, the third of this Family, succeeded in 1666.

Lingen, *Lings*, a strong Town in *Westphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name; under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Em*; forty five Miles from *Munster* to the North, and fifty five from *Emden* to the South. The County, that belongs to it, lies in the Bishoprick of *Munster*; and is very small. It belonged to the *Spaniards* in the time of *Charles V.* but is now in the hands of the Prince of *Orange*.

Lipitigo, *Lenitbquo*, *Litbquo*, *Lindum*, a Town and a County in the South of *Scotland*. The Town standeth on the South side of the Fyrth of *Edenburgh*: twenty two Miles from that City to the West. This Place, as Mr. *Cambden* saith, is called *Lindum* by *Ptolemy*; and it takes its Name from a great Lake in this small County: from which ancient, the present Name is derived.

Linoſa, an Island of the *Mediterranean Sea*, upon the Coast of *Africa*, near *Malta*. It depends upon the Island of *Malta*.

Linton, a Market Town in *Cambridgeshire*, in the Hundred of *Chisford*.

Lintz, *Aurelianum*, *Lintia*, called by *Aurelian*, *Lyncia*, *Lyncium*; and by some understood to be the *Aredare* of *Ptolemy*; is the Capital City of the *Upper Austria*; small, but populous; seated upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; and in it a magnificent Castle, whither the Emperors of the House of *Austria* have frequently retired for their Pleasure, and Divertisement. It stands six German Miles from *Passaw* to the East, and twenty four from *Vienna* to the West. Dr. *Brown* gives this account of it. It is not very great, but as neat and handsome a City as most in *Germany*. There is in it a very great Market-place, with never a bad House in it: the whole Town is built of a very white free Stone, and the Castle upon

upon the Hill is of a Modern building, very large; there is also a Bridge over the Danube. The Imperial Forces Rendezvoused here, when Solymán came to Vienna, in 1532. This was also besieged by the Peasants of Austria, in the time of Ferdinand II. They having got a Body together of forty thousand Men, and many pieces of Ordnance; but were stoutly repulsed after many Assaults, and at last overcome by Papenheim. The late renowned Duke of Lorraine dyed at a Convent near this Linz. See *Lorraine*.

Lints, *Lintium*, a small Town upon the Rhine, in the Diocese of Cologne in *Westervald*; five Miles beneath *Coblenz* to the North, six from Cologne; in the borders of the Dukedom of *Zuliers*.

Lintzgow, *Lintiniensis Populus*, a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*.

Lipari, *Liparæ*, a knot of small Islands, being seven in number, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*: they lie in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about thirty Miles to the North-West of the Island, and the same distance from *Calabria* to the West. Though they belong to *Sicily*, yet *Charles V.* for his convenience attributed them to the Kingdom of *Naples*: but in 1609. they were restored to *Sicily*, and at this day are holden by the King of *Spain* as a part of it. The ancient Poets Epithet them *Eolie* and *Vulcanica*, from a fiction of their being the Country of the Gods of those names. The principal is the Island called *Lipari*, which has an Episcopal City to enable it, under the Metropolitan jurisdiction of *Messina* in *Sicily*. In 1544. *Barberousse*, the Turkish Admiral, ruined this City; but it was rebuilt again, and a considerable Fortrefs added to it.

Lipps, a City of *Transylvania*, seated upon the River *Marosch*, which falls in the *Tibiscus* at *Segediv*. It stands five *Hungarian* Miles from *Temeswar* to the North, and thirteen from *Aba Julia*, or *Weissenburg*, to the South-West. This City was taken in 1595. from the *Turks*, by the Emperor: Retaken by Assault by General *Caraffa* with a Body of ten thousand Imperialists on Aug. 19. 1698. And the Castle, into which the Garrison retreated to save themselves, being about two thousand Soldiers, was obliged to Surrender upon discretion two days after. There were eighteen pieces of Cannon in it.

Lippe, *Lippia*, a City of *Westphalia*, more commonly called *Lippstadt*. It stands upon the River *Lippe*, three *German* Miles from *Paderborn* to the East; in *Marthes*, and a bad Air; yet it is a Hanse Town, very great, and the Capital of a County of the same name. It was once too a Free Imperial City: in length of time it became exempt, and fell under the Jurisdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and by one of them was mortgaged to the Duke of *Cleve* for eight thousand Marks of Silver; and never since redeemed; but together with *Cleve* fell to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. *Charlemagne* assembled the Bishops of *Germany* here in 780. The County of *Lippe* is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*; between the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County or Earldom of *Ravensberg*. It is under its own Count, (the principal Town excepted) whose Residence is at *Lemgo*. He has also a part of the Earldom of *Schaumburg*, not long since granted him by *Maurice* Landgrave of *Hessia*.

The *Lippe*, *Lupias*, *Luppia*, is a River of *Germany*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It ariseth in a Village called *Lippspringek*, near *Paderborn*; and running *Weltward*, watereth *Lippe*, or *Lippstad*; separating the Diocese of *Munster* from the County of *Mark*; it passeth by *Ham*, *Dorsten*, and *Wesel* into the *Rhine*; twelve Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North-West.

Lippto, *Hyppius*, a River of *Bithynia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, near *Heraclea Pontis*.

Lipuba, *Arctas*, a River of *Calabria*, which falleth by the City of *Umbriatico*, into the *Ionian* Sea.

Lire, *Lira*. See *Liere* above. Only let me add the Elogy given it by *L. Guicciardin*; *Lira, elegans & amaranum Brabantæ opidium; adeo ut multorum hujus Tractus Nobilitum, in otio degentium, à curiâ & turba secundissimus sit recessus.* *Lire* is so beautiful and pleasant a Town of *Brabant*, that many of the Nobility thereof, make it their beloved rests from Care: and Crouds of Men.

Lirio, *Iris*, the same with *Cajalmach*.

Lis, *Legia*: The same with *Ley*.

Lisbon, *Olyssippo*, *Olyssippo*, (the *Spaniards* call it *Lisboa*;) the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbishop See made by *P. Boniface IX.* It has a large, safe, convenient Harbor; and a Castle built on a Hill by the *Tajo*; on the North side of which River, the City stands two Leagues from the Ocean, and six from *Cabo di Rocca Sintra*. In Long. 11. 00. Lat. 38. 50. According to *Dr. Heylyn*, in Long. 9. 10. Lat. 38. 30. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus* King of *Portugal*, in 1147. It is the greatest in all *Spain*, and every day encreasing. At a Town, called *Besblem*, within half a League of it, are to be seen the Tombs of the Kings of *Portugal*. Of this City the *Spaniards* have a Proverb, *Qui no ha visto Lisboa, no ha visto cosa boa.* *He that has not seen Lisbonne, has seen nothing that's good.*

Lisieux, *Lexobii*, *Lexovium*, *Neomagus*, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, upon the River *Ticca*, (or rather *Lexon*;) which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan*: a great and fine City, seated in a fruitful Country; five Leagues from the Shoars of the *Bristle* Seas to the East, eighteen from *Roan* to the West, and ten from *Caen* to the East. The Country about is from it called the *Lieuwin*. *Cesar* in his *Commentaries* twice mentions the Forces of the ancient People thereof, against the *Romans*. In 1106. The *Ecclesiastiques* held a Council here in the presence of *Henry I.* King of *England*; and since, others.

Lismore, *Lismora*, a small City in the Province of *Munster*, in the County of *Waterford*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*; but this Bishoprick has been united to that of *Waterford*, since 1363. It stands upon the River *More*; fifteen Miles from the *Verigian* Ocean, and twenty two from *Cashell*.

Lisnata, a strong Fortrefs in *Bosnia*, surprized by the Imperialists July 18. 1590. after having in the two precedent Years been thrice attack'd by them in vain. Two hundred Christian Slaves were here freed.

Lison, *Casius*, a Mountain of *Syria*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*; lying between *Cilicia* and *Phenicia*, near *Antioch* and *Laodicea*. There is another Mountain by it, called the *Anticelius*; and a Country between them called heretofore *Casilis*; in which are the Cities of *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Laodicea*, *Epiphania*, *Marabus*, *Anaradus*, and some others; most of which are by the *Turks*, (now Masters of this Country) ruined. A Gentleman, who had Travelled over this Country, informing me; that it was little inhabited by any but the *Wild Arabs*; though prodigiously fruitful; and that he frequently met the ruins of great Cities, buried in their own Rubbish, whose Memorial was perished with them.

Lisonga. See *Yong*.

Lissa, an Island belonging to *Dalmatia*, thirty Miles South of *Lefina*.

Lilius, a River of *Thrace*, said by *Herodotus* to be drunk dry by *Xerxes's* Army. § This is likewise the ancient Name of the Town *Fionissi* in *Candia*; which *Serabo* calls *Lilius*. See *Fionissi*. And of another in *Albania*, near the Bay of *Drin*, now called *Alessio*.

Litra, *Lystra*, a City of *Lycaonia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, mentioned in the Acts of the *Apostles*. It lies forty Miles from *Cogni*, [*Iconium*], to the West; and was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*; but is now totally ruined and desolate.

Lita, *Leze*, a City of *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph of *Theffalonica*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Theffalonica*; two Miles from it to the South.

Lithquo. See *Linsibgo*.

Lithuants, a Province and Grand Dukedom belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Litwa*; by the *Germans*, *Litauen*; by the *Poles*, *Litowky*; which was heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europaea*. This Country embraced the Christian Faith, in 1386. *Jagellon*, Grand Duke of *Lithuania*, being made King of *Poland*; and in 1369, this Dukedom was for ever united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. It is bounded on the East by *Moscovy*, or great *Russia*; on the North by the same in part, and by *Livonia* and *Samogitia*; on the West by *Poland* (properly so called) and *Maxovia*; on the South by *Red Russia*. The Dukedom of *Czernewow* did heretofore belong to this Province, which is now under the *Russ*. The principal Cities are *Breslaw*, *Braz*, *Grodno*, *Minsko*, *Mobilow*, *Noowogrodock*, *Polock*, *Traki*, *Wilne*, or *Wilna*, (the Capital) and *Wisebik*. This is the greatest Province belonging to that Kingdom: being in length from the River of *Poles* to *Dajlow* two hundred and sixty *German* Miles; and in breadth (between the *Niemen* or *Memel*, and the *Nieper*) eighty. It is all overpread with Woods, Forests, and Marshes, which since the times of *Sigismund* I. have yet been very much improved. The Air is exceeding cold, and the Inhabitants as barbarous. Their language is a dialect of the *Slavonick*; and their Frontiers have often been defiled by the incursions of the *Tatars* and *Moscovites*.

Livadía, *Lebadia*, *Cresfa*, a City of *Bosnia*, which from this City is now called *Livadia*. It is seated upon a River, which falls into a Lake of the same name, but was anciently called *Cephusus*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who had seen this Place, saith; *It is an ancient City, and still called by its ancient name; the Greeks pronouncing B as we do the V Consonant. The ancient buildings are yet remaining: we found (saith he) several Inscriptions to the same purpose; it is situate about a pointed Hill, on the top of which is an old Castle, on the N. side of the high Cliffs of a Mountain of a moderate height, which I took to be part of the Helicon, till I found it afterwards proved from it by a Valley; therefore I now take it to be Mount Tilphusium.* This City stands fifteen Leagues from *Delphin*, now *Salona*, to the East. From this City all that part of *Greece*, which was anciently called *Achaja*, is now called *Livadia*; lying from *Nagropone* in the East, to the *Ionian* Sea West; having *Theffalia* on the North, the Gulph of *Lepanto*, the *Hexamilia*, and the Bay of *Corneth* on the South; in which stand *Lepanto*, *Salona*, *Livadia*, and *Achens*.

Livensa, *Lignensia*, a River in the State of *Venice*, which ariseth in the borders of *Bellunese*; and flowing South, separates the Marquifate of *Trevise* from *Frisuli*; then falls into the *Venetian* Gulph, twenty Miles from *Venice* to the South East.

Livonta, called by the Inhabitants *Liefland*; by the *Poles*, *Liflany*; by the *French*, *Livonie*; is a

great and cultivated Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, ever since it was taken from the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order: but the greatest part of it has since been taken from them by the *Swedes*. It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Finland*; on the West with the Bay of *Riga*, (both parts of the *Baltick* Seas;) on the South with *Samogitia*, and *Lithuania*; and on the East with *Ingria* and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Russ*. It is divided into four Counties; *Eften* (*Eythonia*), *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*. *Eften* is under the *Swede*, and also *Letten*; except a little part towards the East, which the *Russ* have. *Curland* and *Semigallen*, are subject to a Duke, who is a *Feudatary* of the Crown of *Poland*; there belong to it also *Oesel*, and *Dagho*, (two Islands in the *Baltick* Sea,) which were possessed by the *Dane*; till in 1645. by a Treaty at *Bromsbo*, they were yielded to the *Swede*. The chief Towns in it are *Narva*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Riga* (the Capital), *Dorpe* and *Wolmar*. Its length from *Narva* to *Memel* is ninety *German* Miles; its breadth from the Sea to *Dodina*, sixty. It produceth Wheat in abundance; which the *Danians* and *Narvas*, bring down to *Riga* and *Narva*, for Exportation. Its Forests abound with wild Boars, Bears, &c. which come over the *Narva*, out of *Russia*. This People being then *Barbarous*, began to embrace the Christian Faith about 1161. *Msinwadus* became their first Bishop in 1190. The way of *Institution* being thought too slow by his Successors, *Albertus*, (one of them) instituted an Order of Knights to Bang them into Christianity, which were called the *Livonian* Order; but in time united with the *Teutonick* in 1237. About 1325. these two Orders were again parted by *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburg*; and *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, put an end to them in 1587. In 1617. the *Swedes* became Masters of this Country. In 1634. the *Moscovites* ceded all their right to it to *Ladistaus* K. of *Poland*; who by the treaty of *Stumadorf*, confirmed the *Swedes* in the possession of as much as they held on the North of the *Dawina*, for twenty six years: All which was entirely yielded to them in 1660. by the peace of *Oliva*.

Livorno. See *Ligorne*.

Ligaine, *Liricinus*, a River in *Normandy*.

The *Lizard* Point, the furthest South-West Point or Cape of the *Goon-hilly* *Dunnies* in *Cornwal*; which is a tract, pretty large, shooting forth from the main Land into the South Sea. In Latin called, *Dannorum Promontorium*.

Lizza, *Laodicea*.

Llanbeder, a Market Town in *Cardiganshire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Moythen*.

Llandaff, *Landava*, a small City and a Bishops See in the County of *Clamorgan*, in *South Wales*; seated upon the West side of the River *Taff*; three Miles to the North from the Sea. This Bishopsrick was Founded by *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two Holy *French* Bishops, about 522. And *Dubricius* (a Holy Man) was made the first Bishop; to whom *Meuricke*, a *Brittish* Lord, freely gave all the Land that lieth between the *Taff*, and the *Elex*. But one *Kiechin*, a Bishop about the time of the Reformation, so waisted the Revenue, that it will scarce maintain its Bishop. Dr. *William Bow*, the seventy sixth Bishop, is the present Bishop of this See, and was Consecrated June 22. 1679. Its Long. is 16. 52. Lat. 51. 49.

Llandilo Glawc, a Market Town in *Carmarthenshire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Cayo*.

Llanetty, a Market Town in *Carmarthenshire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Ridwelly*.

Llangadoc, a Market Town in the County of *Carmarthen*, and the Hundred of *Puereth*.

Llstepda, *Ilerda*. See *Lerida*.

Llyobegat, *Clodianus*. See *Flavian*.

Loanda.

Loanda, a small Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of Congo; in which is the City of St. Paulo, with a large and safe Port, and a strong Castle, under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*; an hundred and eighty Miles from the Mouth of the River *Zaire* to the South. This City was once taken by the *Dutch*, but valiantly retaken by the *Portuguese*. The Bishop of Angola has his Residence here. Long. 24. 40. South Lat. 9. 10.

Loango, *Loangum*, a City, and a great and powerful Kingdom in the West of the *Lower Ethiopia*, in Africa; between the Kingdom of Congo to the South, and *Bidfaru* to the North. Written also *Lovango* and *Loanga*. The City stands within a League and an half of the Sea.

Lobach, *Laubachius*, a small River which falls into the *Sambre*.

Lobaw, a small Town in Poland, in *Prussia Regia*; thirteen Miles from *Culme* to the East; in which is a Castle, wherein the Bishop of *Culme* for the most part resides; who is therefore often called the Bishop of *Lobaw*.

Locarno, by the Germans called *Luggar*, a Town and *Biswick* in Italy, upon the Lake of *Verbanus*, (now *Magore*;) thirty Miles from *Como* to the South-East, forty from *Novara*, and five from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This is now under the *Swiss*, since the Year 1512. but was heretofore a part of the Duchy of *Milan*.

Lochem, *Lochemum*, a strong Town in *Guederland*, under the *Hollanders*, in the Confines of *Over-ffel* and *westphalia*; two Leagues from *Zurphen* to the East. This was taken by the *French* in 1672. dismantled, and deserted in 1674.

Loches, *Lochia*, a City of France, in the Province of *Touraine*, upon the River *Indre*, with a Fortress and a strong Castle, wherein have been kept some Prisoners of State. *Charles VII. K. of France* made it his ordinary Residence: *Lewn XI.* added divers apartments to it: seven Leagues from *Amboise* to the South, and twenty two from *Bourges*.

Loera, a River of *Cosica*.

Loeris, in *Magna Græcia*; see *Gieraci*, its modern name. § This was also a Country in *Græcia Antiqua*, adjoining to *Phocia* in *Achaia*.

Loda, *Oida*. See *Lot*.

Lodève, *Glanum*, *Luceva*, *Forum Neroni*, a City of the *Lower Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; being raised to this Honor by *Pope John XXII.* It stands upon the River *Lergue*, at the foot of *Mount Sevensmes*, in the borders of *Rovergue*; twelve Leagues from *Narbonne* to the North; it has heretofore given the title of a Viscount. The Bishops style themselves the Counts of *Moubrun*, from a Castle in the Neighbourhood of this City.

Lodi, *Laus Pompeia*, a City and *Roman Colony* settled by *Pompeius Strabo*, the Father of *Pompey* the Great. It became a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*: and is now a considerable Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, well inhabited; and shews many foot-steps of a great Antiquity. Called *Lodi Vecchio*, and for shorter Pronunciation, *Lodive*, that is, Old *Lodi*: it stands upon the *Rivulet Silaro*; five Miles from the *New Lodi* to the West: much ruined by the Inhabitants of *Milan*, in 1158.

Lodi, or *New Lodi*, is a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Adda*; twenty Miles from *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Cremona*, *Brixia*, and *Placentia*; built by *Frederick* the Emperor, in 1204. and being placed in a fruitful Soil, is now great, populous, and well fortified; being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*; and the Capital of the Territory of *Lodofane*.

Lodvino, the Sun; with *Drino*.

Lodzon, a Seigniorie in the *Trentine* in Italy.

Lodun. See *Loudun*.

Loet, *Loa*, a River of France near *Estampes*.

Logan, a Town and Bailiwick in Italy, belonging to the *Swiss*.

Lagronno, *Juliobrigo*, an old City of Spain, in the Confines of *Castile* and *Navarre*.

Loignon, or *Loignon*, *Ligno*, a River in the *Franché Comte*; which falls by *Besanzon* into the *Saône*, at *Pontalie*; four Miles above *Auxonne* to the North.

Loing, *Lupia*, a River of France, which riseth in *Puffise*, in the borders of *Burgundy*; and running North, watereth *Chastillon sur Loing*, *Montargis*, and *Nemours*; then falls into the *Seine* at *Morvet*, four Leagues above *Melun* to the East.

Lopotowograd, *Loisowegradum*, a Town in *Red Russia*, in the Palatinate of *Rivonia*, on the West side of the *Nieper*, where it receives the *Sofz*. This Place was ennobled by a signal Victory obtained by *Janusius Radzivil*, a *Polander*, against the *Cossacks*, *June 31. 1649.*

Loir, *Arula*, *Ladius*, is a River of France; which riseth in the Province of *le Perche*, near the Village of *Corvus*; and running into the Territory of *Chartres* in *la Beauce*, watereth *Chaudun*, *Vendôme*, *le Judo*, *la Fleche*; then falls into the *Sartra*, a little above *Angers*: this last, and the *Mayeune*, fall into the great *Loyre*, twelve Miles above *Nantes*, and five beneath *Angers*.

Loire, or *Loyre*, *Liger*, *Ligeris*, is one of the greatest, and most celebrated Rivers of France. It hath this name from a Meadow, which it watereth near its Fountain, in the Parish of *Eulaisia* in *Velay*, at the foot of *Mount Gerbier de Joux*: hence flowing Northward by *le Puy*, it entereth *Forez*, and passeth *Fours*; having taken in the *Rjoutors*, *Loigno*, *Anse*, and *Furan*: then passing to *Roanne* and *Bourbon-Lancy*, it passeth to *Nevers*; before which time it has entertained amongst many others, the *Lay*, the *Brabant*, the *Aroux*, and the *Beubre*, over against *Bourbon*. A little beneath *Nevers* it admits the *Allier* out of *Bourbon*; and passing by *la Charite*, *Chisillon*, *Gien*, and *Cbaunef*, it watereth *Orleans*: then bending from North-West to South-West, it entereth *Vendôme* at *Blangency*; and watereth *Blon* and *Tours*. Beneath which from the South it receives the *Cher*, and the *Rideau* or *Indre*, (two great Rivers, but united in one before they fall into the *Loire*) and a little further the *Pienne*, which brings a great many other Rivers with him: so entering the Dukedom of *Anjou*, and leaving *Saumur* upon his Southern Bank, at *Inglande* from the North he takes in the *Sartre*; and hasteth to *Nantes*; from which to the Sea he beareth Ships of burden. At last he falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*, with a vast Stream, by a wide and large Channel, twelve Miles beneath *Nantes*; after a Course of two hundred French Leagues; one hundred and sixty six of which are Navigable by Boats, and the twelve last by Ships: the Current, rapid. It is said to entertain 112 Rivers in this course.

Le Lotret, *Ligerula*, a River which riseth near *Orleans*, and falls into the *Loir*. It issueth from so plentiful a Spring, that it will presently bear a Boat.

Lobet, *Loča*, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Germans *Ellebogen*. It is very strongly fortified, and has a Castle on a Hill, upon the River *Eger*; in the Confines of *Misnia*; four Miles from *Eger* or *Heb*, another City of *Bohemia* to the East; eighteen from *Prague*, and as many from *Dresden*.

Lomagne, *Leomania*, a Tract or Country in *Aquitain*, (or *Gascony*) the principal Town of which is *Vic de Lomagne*: it lies between the County of *Armagnac*, *Verdun*, and the *Garonne*; by

by which it is parted from the County of *Agenois*.

Loman, a River in *Devonshire*, which falls into the *Ex* by *Tiverton* in that County.

Lombardy, *Lombardia*, *Longobardia*, is a considerable Country in the North of *Italy*; under which is contained the greatest part of *Gallia Cisalpina*. It is divided into two, the Higher and the Lower *Lombardy*. In the Higher, are *Piedmont* (with what is annexed to it), the Dukedoms of *Milan*, and *Monserrat*: in the Lower are the Dukedoms of *Manua*, *Modena*, and *Parma*; with the Western parts of the State of *Venice*, viz. The Territories of *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Cremona*, *Verona*, and *Vicenza*: also the Dukedoms of *Ferrara*, with the Territory of *Bononia*, (or *Bologna*), which are in the States of the Church, and now under the Pope. The *Italians* also divide it into *Lombardia di qua dal Po*, and *Lombardia di la dal Po*, i. e. *Lombardy* on each side the *Po*. This was that Kingdom of the *Lombards* (*Langobardi* or *Longobardi*) in *Italy*, which *Charles* the Great ruined, after he had at *Pavia* taken *Desiderius* (their last King) Prisoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*. This Kingdom was erected in 578. *Isaacson* placeth its beginning in 393. with whom *Helovicus* agrees; *Agelmond* being their first King; before whom they had *Dukes*: it continued to four eleven Princes; that is, in *Pannonia*, (or *Hungary*,) not in *Italy*. They came into *Italy* in 568. And their Kingdom continued there under twenty one Princes till 774, when *Carulus Magnus* dethroned. (as was said) In all, two hundred and six Years.

Lombes, *Lombaria*, or *Lumbaria*, a small City in *Aquitain* in *France*; in the County of *Cominges*, upon the River *Sava*; (which falls into the *Garonne*, four Miles beneath *Tolose*.) *Lombes* stands five Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, eight from *Aux* to the South East, and ten from *Tolose* to the South West. Made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII.* (who at the same time erected its ancient Abbey into a Cathedral) under the Archbishop of *Tolose*, in 1317. But little, and not well inhabited. The *Albigenses* were excommunicated in a Council here.

Lombura, the *Indus*.

Lomond, and *Lough Lomond*, *Lomandus*, is a great Lake in the South of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lenax*; between *Menceth* to the East, and *Argile* to the West. In length from North to South twenty Miles, ten in breadth from East to West in some places, in others three and four. It is only four Miles from *Dunbriccon* to the North, and a little more from its *Fyrth*; the River *Levin* empties it into the *Fyrth*. There is in it sixteen small Islands.

Lon, *Lone*, or *Lume*, a River of *Lancashire*, upon which *Lancaster* and *Hornby* are situated, and *Kirkby Lonsdale* in the County of *Westmorland*. It ends in the *Irish* Sea.

London, *Londinium*, *Augusta Trinobantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *England*; or rather three Cities united into one: Its length from East to West, from *Lime-house* to the further end of *Millbank* in *Westminster*, coming to 7500 Geometrical paces, i. e. seven measured Miles and an half, at a thousand paces a Mile: Its breadth, from the further end of *Whitechappel-breet* to *St. George's Fields* in *Southwark*, near three Miles. It is first mentioned by *Tacitus*, afterwards by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who calls it *Augusta*; *Stephanus de Urbibus*, *Londinium*; *Bede* and *Sigebert* call it *Lindonia*; the *English*, *London*; the *Saxons*, *Lundain*; the *French*, *Londres*; the *Germans*, *Londen*; and the *Italians*, *Londra*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; seated in the County of *Middlesex*, upon the *Thames* (a noble navigable River), over

which it has a Bridge of nineteen Arches, built with Houses on both sides, and of late enlarged as to the Passage. This is also the Royal City, the Seat of the Kings of *England*, and has been so for many years. Therefore called the *King of England's Chamber*. It is situate in a rich and plentiful Soil; abounding with plenty of all things; and on the gentle ascent of an Hill, on the North Side of the *Thames*. By whom, or when it was first built, is now unknown. *Tacitus* saith, that in *Nero's* time, about the Year of Christ 66, it was *Copia Negotiorum, & Commercii maxime celebre*. A place of great resort for Commerce, and famous for plenty of provisions. But *London* was then near a great Calamity: for *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, being provoked by the Injuries of the *Romans*, to assemble the *Britains*, fell first upon *Camalodunum*, (now *Maldon* in *Essex*;) and taking it by surprize that year, put all the *Romans* to the Sword. *Petilius Cerealis*, coming up with the ninth Legion, was defeated; and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horse hardly escaping. In the Interim *Suetonius*, the *Roman Proprietor*, or Governor, (who was then conquering the Isle of *Anglesey*) comes up to *London*; and was at first almost resolved to make it the Seat of War; but siding reasons to alter this Resolve, he marched away to *S. Albans*: so *Boadicia* (who was not far off) came up, and put all She found in the Town to the Sword; and soon after treats *S. Albans* in the same manner: in which three places She destroyed seventy thousand *Romans* and their Allies. This City soon recovered this Blow, and was afterward as famous as ever. In the Year of Christ 292, it was in danger of being Sack'd by the *Franks*; if an unexpected Arrival of some *Roman* Forces had not accidentally preserved it, even when the *Franks* were actually in Possession of it. Soon after this, *Constantine* the Great is said to have Walled it. In 313, we find *Refutius*, Bishop of *London*, at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, subscribing after *Eborius*, Bishop of *York*. *Bede* is very positive, that it was then an Archbishop See. Mr. *Cambden* is of opinion, it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Hengist* their first King, by *Vortigern*, about the Year of Christ, 463. Tho this changed the State of things, and ruined Christianity; yet *London* continued in all this Storm a considerable Mart, or Sea-Port: in 610. *S. Paul's* Church was built, (or rather rebuilt) and assigned to the Uses of Christianity, by *Atbelbert*, King of *Kent*. *Miletus* was made the first Bishop of *London*, after the Conversion of the *Saxons*, in 604; the Metropolitanick See being removed by *Augustin* the Monk then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About the Year 701, *Offa*, King of the *East-Angles*, enlarged and endowed the Church of *Westminster*: which is since become another City, joined to *London*. In the Year 854, this City fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who Sacked it, and *Canterbury*; coming then with a Fleet of two hundred and fifty Ships. In 1012, these Barbarians slew the Bishop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute; the Year after, *Sveno* (King of the *Danes*) took the City, and expelled King *Ethelred* out of *England*; but this lasted not long. In the Year 1016, *Canutus* the *Dane* took *London*; and in 1018, was there Crowned King of *England*. In 1042, there was an end put to this *Danish* Race; and *Edward the Confessor* was Crowned King of *England*. In 1064, this Prince died; and *Herald* usurping upon *Edward Atheling*, the Right Heir, *William* Duke of *Normandy* entered *England*, slew him, and in 1066, was Crowned in *London*. The Fate of *London* has been much the same with that of *England* ever since; for this Prince in 1078, having built the *Tower* of *London*, it became the settled Residence of our Kings from that day forward. *William* II. in 1099, Wal-

led the *Tower*. King *John* in 1210. Granted this City its first Charter; and Instituted its *Mayor*, and Government. In 1211, He built *London Bridge*. In 1217, *Lewin* of France was besieged in *London* by *Henry III.* and forced to leave the Land. In 1378, *John Philpot*, a *Londoner*, at his own Cost, and upon his own Authority, put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of *Pyrats*. In 1381, the Country Clowns rising against the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himself insolently towards the King in *Smithfield*; Sir *William Wallworth*, the Lord Mayor, stabbed him, and put an end to that Rebellion; for which Service the *Red Dagger* was added, as is said, to the Arms of *London*. In 1352, that Prince seized their Liberties, for refusing to lend him Money. In 1567, the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*. In succeeding times it throve to that degree, as to have one hundred and thirty three Parishes, accounted within its Walls and Suburhs. In 1665, a Plague swept away one hundred thousand of her Inhabitants. In 1666, a devouring Fire Levelled thirteen thousand of her Houses. The Footsteps of which dismal Calamity, by the Industry of the Citizens, encouraged by their Gracious King *Charles II.* are not otherwise to be seen, but in a more glorious Restauration. A great multitude of Provincial and National Councils have been celebrated at *London* in all times. Long. 23. 25. Lat. 51. 34. \$ *Boston* in *New England* is sometimes also called *New London*.

London-Derry, is a Colony of the *English*, Planted in the County of *Colrain*, in the North of the Province of *Ulster*: in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great plenty of Fish of all sorts. This in 1612, was made a *London Colony*; some of the Companies in *London* bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwray* (an old experienced Commander of the *English*) being sent with them to command, govern, and take care of them. Being thus happily begun, and a great number following the first, in a short time it became the most considerable City in *Ulster*. And being as well carefully Fortified and Garrisoned as Peopled, in the time of the *Irish Massacre*, it stood so firm for the *English*, that no Force or Fraud of the *Irish* could expel them. The *Irish* had reduced them to great extremity in 1649, but one *Owen Row Oneale* in time frustrated their Attempts, and relieved the Town, when it was just upon the point of being starved into a Compliance. See *Derry*.

Longford, a Town and County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*. The County has *Connaught* on the West, *Ulster* on the North, *Leitrim* and *Rescomen* on the West, and *Mayo* on the South. The Town is small, and stands upon the North Side of the River *Long*; where it falls into the Lake of *Eske*.

Longland, an Island in the *Baltick*, taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes*, in 1657.

Long Sney and her Daughters, a Trophy in the County of *Cumberland*, erected at *Salkeld*, on the River *Eden*. It consists of seventy seven Stones, each ten foot above ground; but the highest is fifteen foot, and this by the Inhabitants has the Name given it of *Long Meg*.

Longouy, or *Longwy*, a Town in the Duchy of *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Ber*, in the Confines of *Luxemburg*; five Leagues from *Montmidy* to the East, and the same distance from *Luxemburg* to the South; lately fortified by the *French*.

Longtown, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in *Eskdale Ward*.

Longueil, a Town in *Normandy* near *Dieppe*, giving its name to an honorable Family.

Longuetille, a Town in the *Paix de Caux* in

Normandy, which had the honour to be erected from the Title of an Earldom into a Dukedom in 1505, by *Lewis XII.* K. of France.

Loon, *Loen*, *Lon*, *Los*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Earldom of *Loos*; called by these various Names by the *German*, *Dutch* and *French*.

Lopaki, *Lopia*, a part of *Tartary*, on the East of *Moscovy*; beyond the River *Ob*; which is subject to the *Russ*, but lies in *Asia*; between *Siberia* and *Barda*; two other Provinces of that vast Empire.

Loquabze, or *Lockbre*, a County in *Scotland*, called by *Latin Writers* *Abra*, and *Loquabria*: it lies on the West of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*; written by the *Scots*, *Loch Quaber*; and bounded on the North with the Ocean and the County of *Ross*; on the East with *Murray* and *Aberde*; on the South with *Perth*, *Menteith*, and *Loche*, cut off from it by the broad *Tay*; and on the West with the Ocean. There are some Castles, but never a Town or City of any Note in it.

Lorain, *Lotharingia*, *Austrasia*, is a Dukedom belonging to *Germany*; of late seized by the *French King*, and therefore by *Baudraud* made a part of *France*. Bounded on the East with *Alsatia*, cut off by the Mountain *Vauge*, *Vogesus*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont* or *Westrich*, as the *German* call it;) on the South with the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Francche Compté*; on the West with the River *Maes*, which parts it from *Champaigue*; and on the North with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, and the Land of *Trier*. This Country is in length about four days Journey, in breadth three; much overgrown with Woods, very Hilly and Mountainous, being a part of the once vast Forest of *Ardenne*. It was given by *Lotharius*, the Emperor, to his second Son *Lotharius*; and from him took the Name of *Lorain*, or (as others write it) *Lorraine*. This happened about the Year 851. Others say, it took this Name from the Father, and not from the Son, about the Year 843; but all agree, that from *Lotharius* this County was called by the *German* *Lothreich*; by the *Dutch* *Lothreich*; (i.e. the Kingdom of *Lot*;) and from hence of later times by the *German* *Lothbringen*; by the Inhabitants *Lorrain*; by the *French* *Lorain*. The first of these Dukes of *Lorain* was *Charles*, right Heir of the *Caroline Line* of *France*; but excluded, defeated, and taken Prisoner by *Hugh Capet*. His Advancement was from *Otho II.* (Emperor of *Germany*.) about the Year 981; being the Son of *Lewis IV.* of *France*, and of *Gerbage* an Aunt of the said *Otho*. From this *Charles*, the present young Duke of *Lorain* is Lineally Descended, being the thirty fourth Duke of his Family. The *French* first Possessed themselves of this Dukedom under *Lewis XIII.* in 1663; It was restored to this Family again by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, in 1659. In the Year 1674, it was again reassumed by the *French*. *Charles Leopold*, the late Duke of famous memory, being in the mean time employed by the Emperor as his General, won more Honor; than he could have done if he had succeeded his Uncle in his rightful Inheritance. This great Prince died on the eighteenth of *April*, 1690, suddenly, in his forty eighth year, at a Convent near *Liniz*, in his Journey to *Vienna*; his renowned Actions and high Merits making him extremely lamented. He Married *Elianora Maria* of *Austria*, Dowager of *Michael*, King of *Poland*, and Sister to the present Emperor; by whom the Title to this Dukedom continues in the Family to his eldest Son.

Loza, *Elisocrata*, *Ilorcii*, a small, but ancient City of the Kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*: it was in the times of the *Goths* a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. But this See was since removed to *Carragena Nueva*. It stands upon the River *Guadilentiis*

lentin, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*; ill peopled; twelve Miles from *Murcia*; in Long 19. 15. Lat. 38. 2.

Lorne, *Lorna*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, upon the Western Ocean, bounded on the North by *Loquabre*; on the East by *Menteith*; on the South by *Argyle*, and *Canty*; and on the West by the *Peruvian* Ocean: the old Inhabitants of this County were the *Epsidii*, as *Cambden* acquaints us.

Loretto, or *Lauretto*, *Lauretum*, a small, and a New City in the *Marcha Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church; made a Bishops See by Pope *Sixtus V.* in 1586. and in 1591. the Bishoprick of *Reccanati* was for ever united to this new See. It stands upon a long Hill; three Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, fifteen from *Ancona* to the South; very well fortified to preserve it from the Incurfions of the *Turks*, and has a Noble Palace. But that which is its great, yea, its only Glory, is the Chappel of the *Virgin Mary*, called *La Santa Casa*, the *Holy Houfe*; Pilgrims out of all parts of *Europe* repairing hither, to perform their Devotions to the *Virgin*. This place was anciently a desolate Grove, where in the Pagan Times some think there was a Temple of *Juno Cuprana*. The Chappel, that is so much esteemed, is supposed to be the very Chamber in which the *Queen of Heaven* was herself Educated; and received the Angel's Salutation. They believe it was brought hither out of *Palestine* by Angels. All this is proved by the Testimony of Grave Men, and the Memorials of an innumerable number of Miracles, which are believed to have been wrought here. The Reader is not to suppose it was brought from *Palestine* hither at once: no, it was deposited, after the taking of *Psoloman* by the *Saracens*, first in *Dalmatia*, in the year 1291. Thence the Thievers of that Nation occasioned her Remove three or four years after, to a Wood in this *Marquisate*, and from thence to a Hill; and here two Brothers not agreeing, She at last removed to *Loretto*: Where (saith *Turfellinus*) She hath resolved to take up her fixed, and as we hope (if no grievous offence of the Inhabitants or Neighbourhood prevent it) her eternal Rest: her last Remove (he assures us) was in 1295. And if she has been able to digest all the *Italian* Sins for almost four hundred years, we may well presume She will remove no more; at least not in our Days.

Lorgues, *Lona*, *Leona*, *Leonica*, a Town in *Provence*, in the Diocese of *Frejus*, two Leagues from *Draguignan*, five from *Frejus*, and fourteen from *Aix*: situated in a fertile Soil; and adorned with a Collegiate Church of the Foundation of Pope *Martin V.* in 1421. together with divers Religious Houses.

Lorris, *Lauriacum*, a Town in the Diocese of *Angers* and the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*: remarkable for a *French* Synod there assembled in 843.

Lotesse, a Mountain in *Languedoc*, in which are the Fountains of the River *Tarn*, that separates *Aquitain* from *Languedoc*. This is a Branch of the *Sevener*; extended towards the Lower *Languedoc*, six Leagues from *Ghaxe* (or *Javoux*) to the North-West, and eight from *Uzes* to the South-East: mentioned by *Sidonius Apollinaris*, in his twenty fourth Verse.

Lolle, a River of *Scotland*, in the County of *Murray*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Loxa*: it watereth the North part of that County, and falls into the *German* Ocean beneath *Elgin*, the Capital of that County.

Lot, *Le*, *Olda*, *Loda*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which ariseth from the *Severnius*, a Mountain in *Gvaoudan*, (a County of *Languedoc*;) and flowing within one Mile of *Mende*, a City in the

County, and soon after augmented by the *Truer*, and some smaller Rivers; and running Wellward through *Rouergne*, and *Quercy*, (which latter it divides;) it at last watereth *Agen*, *Cassenneil*, and *Clewrac*; then falls into the *Garonne* near *Aiguillon*, four Leagues beneath *Agen*. Whereas heretofore this River was passible by Boats only as far as *Ville Neuve de Agen*; it is of late with vast Expence made Navigable as high as *Chazors*; (to the inestimable Benefit of this Province) by the present King of *France*, in 1677.

Lothians, *Laudonia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*; bounded on the North by the *Fyrth* of *Edinburgh*; on the East by the *German* Ocean: on the South by *Marcher*, *Tinedal*, and *Chydesdale*; and on the West by the County of *Sterling*. This County is thirty four *Scottish* Miles in length from East to West: but not above ten broad for the most part. It is the principal County in that Kingdom; *Edinburgh* standing almost in the middle of it; besides which, it hath *Lynch*, *Dunbar*, and *Dalkeith*.

Lotophagi, the ancient People of the Island, now called *L'isle des Gerbes*, upon the Coast of *Africa*, under the *Spaniards*. They are mentioned by divers of the Ancients with applause.

Lotrecht, or *Lotzrecht*, *Lorain*.

Loudun, *Juliodunum*, a City of *France*, in the County of *Poitou*; six Leagues from *Salmar* to the South, ten from *Poitiers*, and eighteen from *Ambosse* to the North-West: from this City the circumjacent Country is called *le Loudounois*, which King *Henry III.* erected into a Duchy; and in the Writers of the middle Age this City is called also *Laudunum*.

Lobenstein, *Lovenstenum*, a Castle, or Triangular Fort in the County of *Holland*, in the Island of *Bommel*; at the union of the *Vahal*, and the *Maes*, over against *Worcum*; four Miles from *Utrecht* to the South, and a little more from *Dort* to the East. This Fort belongs to the States of *Holland*, and lies in the Borders of *Guelderland*.

Lough, the *Irish* word for a Lake.

Loughborough, a handiome, pleasant Market Town in *Leicestershire*, in the Hundred of *West Goscote*, upon the Banks of the River *Swarre*, over which it has a Bridge; and near the Forest of *Charwood*, amongst fertile Meadows.

Lough Boyle, *Logia*, a River of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*; which by *London-Derry* falls into the *Dennaldonian* Ocean, between the County of *Derry*, and the Isle of *Owen*; nine Miles from *Coldagh* to the East.

Loughwater, *Loughaber*: see *Loquabre*.

Louisiana, a large Country South West of *New France* in *America*, lately discovered by the *French* as far as to the Mouth of the River *Colbert*, in the *South Sea*, and so called in honour of their present King *Lewis XIV.* They report it to enjoy a very fruitful Climate for Wine, Corn, fruits, Fish, and Fowl.

Loves, *East* and *West*, two Market and Borough Towns in the County of *Cornwall*, in the West Hundred, both upon the *South Sea*, and both having the Election of two Burgesses for the Parliament.

Lowitz, *Lovitium*, a small, but well built and populous Town of the Greater *Poland*, upon the River *Bisura*; in which the Archbishop of *Gnesna* has a noble and strong Castle, seated in a *Marsh*, built by *Juroslawski*, (one of those Archbishops) in which the rest of his Successors have for the most part resided: it lies in the Paritame of *Nasua*, between *Uladislaw* to the North, and *Rava* to the South; five *Polish* Miles from the latter, and six from *Ploosko* to the South-West.

Le Lott, *Lupus*, a River in *Provence* in *France*. There is another of the same Name in *Lionness*, which falls into the *Adour*.

Lourdes, *Lorda*, a City of *France* in *Bigorre*: **Loufesi,** *Loufofa*, a place or Town in the *Diocefs* of *Troyes* in *France*.

Louth, *Lutum*, *Loutha*, a small Town in the *Province* of *Leinster*, in the County of *Louth*, upon a River of the same Name; between *Dundalk* to the North, and *Ardrac* to the South, seven Miles from either.

The County of *Louth* lies in *Leinster*, or rather *Ulster*: bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea; on the North by *Downe*; on the West by *Armagh*, and *Monaghan*; and on the South by *Fingall* in *Leinster*. It is called by this Name a Market Town also in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Louthbeak*.

Louvaine, *Louvanium*, a great City in *Brabant*, in the *Low Countries*; called by the Inhabitants *Loeven*; by the *Spaniards* *Lobayna*; by the *Italians* *Levano*; and by the *French* *Louvaine*. It stands upon the River *Dele*, (which a little lower falls into the *Demer*, which last falls into the *Sebelde* at *Rupelmondel*) four Miles from *Mecklen* to the South-East, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the same distance from *Antwerp* to the South-East. In 1427. there was an University opened here by *John Duke of Brabant*: others make it to have been Founded by another *John Duke of Brabant* in 926. The Popes *Martin V.* and *Engensus IV.* granted it great Privileges. It has thriven very well; here being more than twenty Colleges founded by several Persons for the encouragement and promotion of Learning, very magnificent, and well governed: to which belong the publick Schools, which are very magnificent. This City is four Miles in compass within the Walls; seated in a very fruitful Soil; and has so gentle and pleasant an Air, that Wine is made both within the Walls, and without. It is so very ancient, that its Original is supposed to have been before the *Roman* Conquest by *Julius Caesar*: and has been several times enlarged. The Walls, it now has, were built in 1361. There are within these Walls, *Stith L. Gucciardin*, great Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, rare Orchards and Gardens, and all manner of Conveniences; which show that it is not overstocked with Inhabitants. This Town is still under the *Spaniards*; and has about it a District, called the *Quartier de Louvaine*; which is one of the four Jurisdictions of *Brabant*. The *Dukes of Brabant* used to take the Title of Earls of *Louvain*. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 50. 54.

Lobat, *Lowa*, *Cbesinus*, a River of *Russia*; which falls into the Lake of *Imen*, on the Borders of *Livonia*. This Lake disburthens it self into that of *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of the City *Novogorod*.

Louwenborch. See *Lawenburg*.

Le Loubze, the King of *France* his Royal Palace in *Paris*.

Lowther, a River of the County of *Westmorland*, joining with the *Emont* at *Whinfield Forrest*; upon the Banks whereof is *Lawber-Hall*, the Seat of the Family of the *Lowthers*, who for thirty Descents lineally from Father to Son have flourished here. The Park belonging to this Seat, the Parish, and the Bridge over the River, have the same Name. **Loylandt,** one of the *Sherland* Islands on the North of *Scotland*.

Lubanskerzee, *Lubanius*, a Lake in *Livonia*, on the Confines of *Poland*, near the Town of *Luban*; near twenty Miles from *Dunenburg* to the North.

Lubeck, *Lubeca*, *Lubecum*, a Great City in *Germany*; in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*; which has been a Bishops

See. under the Archbishop of *Bremen*, ever since the year 1162. when the Chair was Translated hither from *Oldenburg*. It is a celebrated Mart, and one of the principal *Hans* Towns; upon the River *Trave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*; of which it is the Capital; about three Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, upon which it has a great, and a safe Harbor. It was at first a very small Town, enlarged to a considerable City, by *Adolph*, Count of *Holstein*, under *Comrad III.* Emperor of *Germany*. In the year 1209. the *Danes* being beaten out of it, it was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick II.* Seated in the Limits of the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg* and *Lawenburg*; ten German Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and as many from *Wiesmar* to the West. In 1238. it happened to be almost totally consumed by Fire. In 1500. they defended their Liberties by Arms against the King of *Denmark*; which War broke out again in 1509. when the *Suedes* took their part. They had the same Privileges confirmed to them by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, at the Diet of *Ausburgh*, in 1547, which before were granted them by *Frederick II.* This City embraced the *Augustane* Confession, in the year 1561. In 1562. they begun a War with the King of *Sweden*, which lasted till 1570. The Bishoprick is settled in *Appenage* to the younger Sons of the House of *Holstein-Gothorp*, the Chapter having only an umbrary Election left to them: they are called *Dukes of Oytin*, from a small Town (four German Miles and an half from *Lubeck* to the North) where they for the most part reside; which was given these Bishops by *Adolph* Count of *Holstein*, before the See was removed from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*. In this Town there was a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, in the year 1629. It is governed in the manner of a Republick, and observes a strict Alliance with *Holland*. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 48.

Lubiana, *Labacum*. See *Labac*.

Lublin, *Lubina*, a City of the *Lesser Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, upon the River *Bistritz*; twenty four Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, twelve from *Chebm* to the West, thirty six from *Cracow* to the South-East, and seventy from *Vilna*. It is a neat, spruce, populous City; and has a Castle seated on a Hill. The Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the three which constitute the *Lesser Poland*; and lies between *Magouva*, *Red Russia*, and the Palatinate of *Landomir*. Long. 45. 00. Lat. 51. 00.

Lublax, *Lubla*, called by the *Poles* *Luboulia*, is a Castle belonging to the *Upper Hungary*; but mortgaged to the Crown of *Poland* in 1412, which has been ever since in their Hands; and being cut off from the County of *Cepasz*, is annexed to the Palatinate of *Cracow*.

Lucanta, an ancient Province of *Italy*, now thrown into the *Basilicata* in part, and part into *Calabria*; but before, a Member of *Magna Græcia*. Its Inhabitants made frequent Wars with the *Romans*, and in the year of *Rome* 428. killed *Alexander*, King of the *Epirots*, near the River *Acheron*.

The *Luccave* Islands, near the Continent of *America*, in the North Sea, lie betwixt 294. and 304. Deg. of Long. and 21. and 28. of Lat. making a part of the *Antilles*. The chiefest of them are *Lucationeque*, *Amara*, *Abaco*, *Bimini*, *Cumabani*, *Majaguana*, *Juma*, &c. enjoying a temperate Air and a fruitful Soil.

Lucca, *Luca*, *Luceria*, a City and Republick of *Italy*, ascribed by *Pliny* and *Strabo* to *Hetruria*, but now in the Dukedom of *Florence*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, tho' not subject to his Jurisdiction. It is very strongly fortified with eleven Bastions; and very populous. Built by *Thusei*, in the Year of the World 3236. thirty nine.

years after *Rome*, in the times of *Senacherib*, and of *Ezekiab* King of *Judah*. *Narsetes*, the General of the Emperor *Justinian*, besieged it in the Sixth Century. *Charles V.* left this City under the Government of a *French* Cardinal, who set them at liberty. One of their own, *Paulus Giunifius*, Ravished this from them; they soon recovered it again. In the year 1350. the City was taken by *Galasius*, Duke of *Milan*: but in 1430. they again recovered their Liberty, which they have ever since carefully preserved; and to that purpose in 1626. made the present Fortifications. The *Dominions* belonging to this State (by the *Italians* called *Il Lucchese*) are small, not above thirty Miles long, and twenty five broad; lying between the *Appennine* to the North, the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West, the States of *Genova* to the North, and *Pisa* to the South; its greatest length is from North to South. The Earth brings forth here, Wine, Oil, and Chestnuts in abundance; not so productive of Corn. The Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmost, by which they have made it very pleasant. The Bishop is immediately subject to the Pope. This City stands ten Miles from *Pisa* to the North, thirteen from the Sea to the East, and forty five from *Florence* to the West. Commonly Epitheted, *Lucca l'industriosa*. The Tomb of *Richard* King of *England* (who died here in a journey to *Rome*) is to be seen in the Church of *S. Fridaimus*. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 50.

Luceria. See *Noceva*.

Lucerne, Lucerna, a City and *Canton* in *Switzerland*. The City stands in *Argon*, upon the Lake of *Lucerne*; where the River *Rusj* flows out of it through this place; and is covered by three Bridges, nine *German* Miles from *Bern* to the East, and six from *Aarof* to the South-West. An Imperial Free City, till the year, 1332, when it was exempted. The *Marquis de la Parolle*, Lieutenant-General of the Duke of *Savoys* King of *England*, recovered it out of the Hands of the *French*, in *Aug.* 1696.

The Lake of *Lucerne*, called by the *Germans* *Lucernersee*, is extended twenty four Miles from East to West; and is often called the *Waldstattensee*, from the four Cities which encompass it, viz. *Altorf*, *Swiss*, *Stanz*, and *Lucerne*.

The *Canton* of *Lucerne*, the third of the twelve *Swiss Cantons*, is *Roman Catholic*; united to the rest in 1332. and bounded North, West, South, and East by the *Cantons* of *Zurich*, *Swiss*, and *Stanz*.

Lucomerie, Lucornie, a Province belonging to the *Rossi*; beyond the River *Ob* in *Asia*, towards the North Ocean; in which there are no Cities: the People living in Woods, Caves, and desert places. Towards the South of this Province there are Mountains called by the same Name.

Lurba. See *Luffoc*.

Luronia. See *Luffon*.

Ludlow a large, populous, well built, Market and Borough Town in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *Owers*, upon the Banks of the *Teme*: walled and defended by a Castle built by *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery*. It elects two Parliament-Men: and the Court for the *Marches of Wales*; first ordained by King *Henry VIII.* used to be kept here.

Lug, Legu, a small River which ariseth in *Norfolk*; and flowing through the County of *Horsford*, a little beneath the principal City, falls into the *Wye* at *Mordesford*; bringing with it the *Arrom*, the *Wadels*, the *Oney*, the *Loden*, and the *Frome*.

Lugny, Vallis Leguntia, a *Canton* belonging to the *Grisons*.

Lugo, Lucus Augusti, Urbis Augusti, Ara Saxtiana, a City and Bishops See. in *Galicia* in *Spain*, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; upon the River

Minho: eighteen Leagues from *Compostella* to the East, ten from the Shoar of the Ocean South, and thirty from *Leon* to the West. An ancient *Roman* City, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. This City falling into the Hands of the *Moor*s, was recovered by *Alphonfus* King of *Leor*, who died in 756. That which has most contributed to its preservation, is its Hot Baths. Long. 12. 00. Lat. 43. 00. Several small Synods have been anciently assembled at it. § There is another Town called *Lugo*, about fifteen Miles from *Ferrara* in *Italy*; which was almost quite destroyed by the overflowing of the *Po*, in *May*, 1688.

Lult, Ludusia, a City and Port in *Goethland* in *Sweden*.

Lutwosth Castle, a delightful and noted Castle in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Wimfrish*, with a large Park about it, and enjoying a Prospect into the *British* Sea. The Kings of *England*, in their Western Progress, have often honoured it with their presence.

Lumaska, the same with *Bulgara*.

Lumellina, a Territory of *Lumello*, (a Town in *Lombardy*, in *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in the Territory of *Pavia*;) twenty Miles from that City to the West towards *Calde*.

Luna, an ancient *Roman* City in *Italy*, out of whose Ruins is sprung the present *Sarzana*. See *Sarzana*.

Lunden, Lundu, Londinum Scanorum, a City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; which was the Capital of the Province of *Scania*; and an Archbishop's See, with six Suffragan Bishops under it. These are all in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to which this City belonged, till 1658; when it fell into the Hands of the *Swedes*; who in 1668, opened here an University. It was once much Celebrated; but now in a declining Condition: eight *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the East, and six from *Landstrom* to the South-West: commonly called *Lund* by the Inhabitants. Made a Bishops See in 1065, an Archbishop's in 1102; ill treated by the *Swedes* in the latter Wars; the *Danes* receiving a considerable Overthrow near it, December 14. 1676. It is now only a Bishops See: the Archbishop being in 1665, Translated to *Copenhagen*. Long. 41. 00. Lat. 57. 23.

Lunenburgh, Lüneburg, Lüneburgum, Selenoburgum, a City of the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, formerly one of the principal Hanse Towns in the Empire; and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*. It stands upon the River *Ihmenau*; not above two *German* Miles from the *Elb* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, seven from *Hamburg* to the South-West, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-East. Built by *Henry* the *Lyon*, in 1190: but the Castle is older than the City an hundred and twenty four years. It took this Name from the *Woon*: the Image of which was worshipped here, till the Reign of *Charles* the Great, who took that Idolatry away. It grew up out of the Ruins of *Bardrick*; a Town within two Miles of the *Elb* to the South. When it was exempted from the Empire I do not find; but it is now under the Duke of *Lunenburgh*, and is one of the strongest, and best fortified Towns of *Germany*. There was anciently a very famous Monastery in it, of the Order of *S. Benedic*: in which *Christian* *Lewin*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, in the year 1660. turned into a College. Near it stands a Mountain, called by the *Germans*, *Belebberg*, which affords excellent Chalk; and by it are many Salt Springs, that contribute much to its Wealth: it has one of the noblest Bridges in *Europe*, over a Navigable River. The Houses are magnificent; the Inhabitants rich, and numerous. The Dukes of *Lunenburgh* are of the House of *Brunswick*. Long. 32. 20. Lat. 53. 34.

The Dukedom of **Lunsburgh** is a part of the *Lower Saxony*; bounded on the North by the Earldom of *Pimmenburgh*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*; on the West with the Earldom of *Hoy*, and the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Ferden*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Brunsvick*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*; on the East with the Dukedom of *Mechlenburg*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*. It is watered by the *Elb*, the *Aller*, the *Immenaw*, (anciently called *Lindar*, now commonly *Die Swe*) and the *Jetze*. The principal Cities and Towns are, (next that which gives its Name) *Zell*, *Dannenberg*, *Harburgh*, *Wunfen*, *Gifhorn*, *Borchlorp*, and *Walfrade*. This Dukedom was first given to one *Orbo*, of the House of *Bavaria*, by *Frederick II* in 1235. which Family is still extant, and divided into several Branches.

Lure, *Lurense Monasterium*, a Monastery dedicated to *S. Martin*, in the *Franchie Comte*; upon the River *Luzigon*, at the Foot of Mount *Vauge*; thirteen Leagues from *Bisanzon* to the North. The Abbat of which has a Sovereignty belonging to his House.

Lurti, a vast Village in the Isle of *Corfica*, near the Town of *S. Florence*.

Lusatia, a Province in *Germany*; called by the *Germans* , *Laufnitz* and by the *French* , *Lusace*. It has been annexed both to *Misnia*, and *Bohemia*; but in the year 1523. it was granted by *Frederick II.* to the Elector of *Saxony*, and confirmed in the year 1637. Bounded on the East by *Silesia*; on the North by *Machia*; on the West by the *Upper Saxony*, and *Misnia*; and on the South by *Bohemia*. It is watered by the *Sprew* and *Nesiz*; and has in it six great Towns or Cities; *Bauken* upon the *Sprew*, *Gorlitz* upon the *Neis*, *Sissaw*, *Rumiz*, *Luben*, and *Guben*. Also divided into two parts; The Upper, which lies towards *Bohemia*, and *Misnia*; and the Lower, towards *Saxony*; which latter was granted to *John George* the First, by the Elector of *Saxony*, in the year 1651. The Capital of it is *Soraw*.

Lusignan, *Lusignanum*, *Lucinannum*, a Town in *Poitou*, with a Castle, upon the River *Vona*; five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North-West towards *Rochele*. In this place there arose a Family, some of which have been Kings of *Cyprus* and *Jerusalem*; it is also famous for the noble Castle of *Misusue*.

Luso, or *Pliso*, *Aprusa*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; it falls into the *Adriack* Sea, near *Rimini*, between *Ravenna* and *Pejaro*.

Lusson, *Lucina*, *Lucionum*, *Luxiona*, a small City in *Poitou* in *France*; which is yet a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*, instituted by Pope *John XXII.* in 1317. who at the same time changed its *Benedictine* Abbey into a Cathedral. It stands near a Marsh, and has no Walls; two Miles from the Sea, six from *Mellezais* to the West, twenty four from *Poitiers* to the West, and five from *Rochele* to the North. Cardinal *Recolieu* was once Bishop of this See.

Lusson, *Lucoua*, *Lussonia*, the principal of the *Philippine* Islands; frequently called *Mauile*, from the principal City in it; which is a Bishops See, and together with the Island subject to the *Spaniards*. This Island is said to be a thousand Miles in compass. It lies between Long. 145. and 150. and 14. and 20. South. Lat.

Lusie, *Luzuck*, *Luzko*, and *Luckolusie*, *Lucoeria*, a great City of *Poland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Wolynia*. It stands upon the River *Ster*, by a Lake, and has a strong Castle in it; not above seven *Polish* Miles from the Confines of *Russia* to the East (twenty two, says *Baudrand*.) thirty four from *Lemburg*

to the North-East, and eighty five from *Kiovia* to the West. There are more Protestants and Jews than *Roman Catholics* in this City, as *Le Vassour* reports.

Luton, a Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Flint*, upon the Borders of *Hertfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*.

Lutterwothy, a Market Town in *Leicestershire*, in the Hundred of *Goodlaxton*, upon the River *Swiff*, which soon after falls into the *Avon*; in a good Soil, and beautified with a large Church; whereof the famous *John Wieliff* was a Parson, whose Opinions entertained the Sects of divers Councils at *London*, *Oxford*, &c. besides the *General Council of Constance*.

Lutyrilltein, a County in *Lorain*.

Lutzjen, *Lutza*, a small Town in *Misnia*, a Province of the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*; where the *Swedes* won a signal Victory over the *Austrian* Forces; but lost *Gustavus Adolphus*, the bravest Prince they ever had, Nov. 16. 1632. This Town stands upon the River *Elster*, two German Miles from *Maryburg* to the North-East, and the same from *Leypick* to the West.

Lutsko, or *Lutske*, the same with *Lusue*.

Luzow, the same with *Lemburg*.

Luxemburg, *Luxemburgum*, a very strong City, and a Dukedom in the *Low Countries*. The City is the Capital of that Dukedom. It is seated upon the River *Elza*, in part on a Hill, the rest on a Plain. *Ptolemy* calls it *Augusta Romanorum*; *Guiccardin* saith, it has a good Situation, a great Compass, strong Fortifications, and convenient Buildings; tho by reason of the many Hazards of War it had gone through, many of its Houses were not only neglected, but deserted by their Owners. It has a Convent of the Order of *S. Francis*; Founded in the time of that Saint: in which lies buried *John King of Bohemia*, Father of *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, slain by the *English* at the Battel of *Cressy*, in 1346. This City has continually born the first Brunts of the Wars between the *French* and the *Netherlands*. In 1529 *Charles V.* took it from *Francis I.* King of *France*. In 1542. it was taken and sacked by the Duke of *Orleans*; retaken, and treated in the same manner in the year following. It is at this day in the Hands of the *French*, who since their late Possession of it have added to its Fortifications. Four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, six from *Trier* or *Treves* to the South-West, and nineteen from *Maastricht* to the North-East.

The Dukedom of **Luxemburg**, is one of the seventeen Provinces of the *Low Countries*; lying moit to the South-East; which was a part of the District, belonging of old to the *Treurs*: on the East it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Trier*, separated by the *Mosel*: on the North it has the Dukedoms of *Lamburg* and *Namur*, with the Bishoprick of *Liege*; on the West *Picardy* in part, and *Hainault*; on the South *Lorrain*: on the West the *Maes*; and the Forest of *Ardenne* do both close it. That part that lies towards the West is barren; but abounds in Game, and Venison. That which lies more to the East is fruitful in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of excellent Stone, and whatever is necessary to the Life of Man. It is in compass about sixty *French* Leagues. At first a part of the Earldom of *Ardenne*; dismembered from it in the time of *Orbo* the Emperor; made a Dukedom in 1309. (as *L. Guiccardin* avers,) by *Henry VII.* who had been Count of *Luxemburg*, before he was chosen Emperor. *Sigmund*, the last Duke and Emperor, gave it to *Elizabeth*, (Daughter of *John Duke of Gorliz*, his Brother.) to prefer her in Marriage to *Anthony Duke*

of *Burgundy*; and with the rest of the Estates of that House, it came to the House of *Austria*. The *French*, who have ever lain heavy on this Frontier Country, have ravished from them the Southern parts, and the Cities of *Moumedy*, and *Thionville*. The *Spaniards* possess the Northern, with *Bastogne*.

Luzcho. See *Lufico*.

Lycbe, *Laodicea*, an ancient Maritime City of *Syria*, towards the foot of the Mountain *Libanus*; built by *Seleucus*, together with *Antioch* & *Apamea*; who called those three Cities, the three *Silters*. *Dionysius Africanus* intimates its pleasant situation upon the Sea Coast. It is a different place from *Laodicea* in *Asia Minor*.

Lycia, an ancient Province of *Asia Minor*, betwixt *Caria* and *Pamphilia*; famous for the Mountain *Chimera*, and the Cities *Patara*, *Mira*, *Andriaca*, &c. A part of it is now contained in *Aidinelli*, and the rest in *Briquia* or *Mantefella*.

Lycopolis, the ancient Name of *Nunia* in *Egypt*; given it, says *Diodorus Siculus*, from the peoples adoration of *Wolves* there, in the time of the *Egyptian* Idolatries. It has sometime been a Bishops See. See *Munia*. The famous *Melertius* was Bishop of *Lycopolis* about the year 300.

Lycia, an ancient and celebrated Province of *Asia Minor*, wherein stood the Cities *Sardus*, *Philadelpia*, *Thyatira*, &c. It had the honour to be a Kingdom for six hundred seventy five years, till King *Crasus* in the fifty ninth *Olympiad*, and the year of the World 3510. and the year of *Rome* 210. was overcome by *Cyrus*; who subjected it to the *Persian* Empire, as afterwards it fell successively under the *Greek* and *Roman*, and now is under the *Turk*, by the name of *Carasia*. The Rivers *Hermus* (now *Sarabat*), *Pattolus*, and *Caystrus* (now *Chias*), added to its ancient fame. A Colony, which this Country transmitted into *Italy*, settled in the Provinces of *Tuscany* (the present), as *Virgil* also remarks.

Lyn, A Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath: It is a Member of the *Cinque Ports*.

Lyn, *Mesobius*, a River of *Bulgaria*. *Baudrand* calls it *Ibar*.

Lymbach, *Olimachium*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, in the Confines of *Syria*; not above one *German* Mile from the River *Muer*, and four from *Camisa* to the South-West. § There is another called by the same name, four Miles from this to the South.

Lyn, *Linum Regis*, a Sea-Port-Town and Corporation in the County of *Norfolk*; seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Ouse*, where it falls into the *Washes*; called by *Prolemy* *Æstuarium Mætaris*. It is a large Town, inclosed with a deep Trench, and for the most part walled; divided by two small Rivers, which have about fifteen Bridges over them. Built out of the ruins of another old Town, called *Lyn too*; but standing in Marsh Land, on the opposite side of the River; chiefly preferred on the account of the Haven, which is safe and easie of access. It was at first called *Bishops Lyn*; because the ground it stands upon, belonged to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII*. It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by siding with him against the *Barons*: he gave them his own Sword, to be carried before their Mayor; and a gilt Cup, which they still keep. From this place he went in 1216. with a mighty Army, over the *Washes*, into *Lincolnshire*; with a design to fight the *Barons*, (then united against him under *Lewis*, *Dauphine* of *France*;) but lost his Treasures and Carriages in the passage, and his Life soon after. Then it was, that he granted them their Charter; and he expiring soon after, and his Son having a necessity to

comply with his *Barons*, for the expulsion of the *French*, their Liberties were seized, and the Town reduced to what it was before. In 1221. a Rebellion breaking out in *Lincolnshire*, this Prince (*Henry III*.) had occasion for their Loyalty, and Valour again; and they gave him such experience of both, that he repented them their Charter, which they have ever since enjoyed. Nor does this place deserve the less commendation for their Loyal Attempt; on the behalf of *Charles I*. in 1643. though instead of success, it involved the Loyal Inhabitants in great Calamities. *Charles II*. created Sir *Horatio Townshend*, Baronet, Baron of *Lyn*, April 20. 1661. rewarding at once his and their Loyalty by this Honour. It elects two Members of Parliament.

Lyon, *Lugdunum Segusanorum*, is an ancient City in *France*, called by the Inhabitants, *Lyon*; by the *German*, *Leon*; by the *English*, *Lyon*; and by the *Pole*, *Lugdun*. It is a very great, famous, strong, rich, populous City; an Archbishops See, and the Capital of a Province, called from it *Lionnois*; seated at the foot of an Hill, upon the confluence of the the *Saone* and *Rhone*, (two of the principal Rivers of *France*;) in the Confines of *la Bresse*, and *le Dauphine*; one hundred Leagues from *Paris* to the South, five from *Vienne*, thirty six from *Avignon*, sixty from *Turin*, (as *Baudrand* represents the distances) and sixty five from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North. The first Colony the *Romans* settled in this part of *France*; and built by *Munacius Plancus* under *Augustus*, thirty five years before Christ. After this it flourished very much; especially under the Auspicious Reign of *Claudius Cesar*, who was born here, nine years before the Birth of our Saviour, thirty three after the slaughter of *Julius Cesar*. In the twelfth year of the Reign of *Nero*, the year of Christ sixty five, it was miserably ruined by Fire; and *Nero* contributed very freely to the rebuilding of it, as *Tacitus* tells us in his Annals. In after times no City in the Empire flourished more, both as to Learning and Commerce. *Severus*, the Emperor, treated it about 199. with great severity, for adhering to the Party of *Albinus* against him; burning a great part of the City. *Gratianus*, the Emperor, was perfidiously murdered in this City, in 384. *Majorianus*, General to *Leo* the Emperor, at the request of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, repaired and beautified this City very much, about 460. But this was no long-lived splendor; the *Goths* and *Almans* soon after prevailing against the *Romans* in *France*. In the Reign of *Clotaire* King of *France*, about 532. an end being put to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, (erected here by the *Goths*;) this City fell into the Hands of the *French*. In the Reign of *Gunsram*, King of *Merz*, between 565. and 596. this City was again burnt; nor did it suffer less from the *Moors* about 730. who were called by the remainder of the *Goths*, against the *Frank*s. About 935. it was given to *Conrade I*. King of *Burgundy*. After this, it was for sometime subject to the Counts of the Forest, till 1173. The See was founded by *S Potinus*, and *Irenæus*, the first of which suffered Martyrdom here, about 177. Anno 1079. Pope *Gregory VII*. is said to have made it an Archbishops See; doubtless it was so long before. Pope *Clement V*. was crowned here in the presence of *Philip (the Fair)* King of *France*, *Edmund I*. of *England*, and *James* King of *Arragon*, in 1305. There have been many Councils held here. The most celebrated, was that in 1245. under *Innocent IV*. against *Frederick II*. where that Prince was deposed as an Heretick, for Intelligence with the *Sultan*, and Familiarity with his Women; which produced a destructive War in *Germany* and *Italy*. There was another in 1274. under Pope *Gregory X*. against the

Greek

Greek Church, in which were five hundred Bishops, sixty or seventy Archbishops, and one thousand other Ecclesiasticks, together with the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Constantinople*. *See* Long. 26.00. Lat. 45.15.

Lyonnois, *Lugdunenſis Provincia*, is a small Province in *France*; lying on the East *la Bresse*, and the *Dauphins*; on the South and West *le Forez*; and on the North *le Beaujolais*; it has on the East the *Rhone*, and extends from it to the West about twelve Leagues, in length about fifteen.

Lions en Foreſt, *Leones*, a small Town in *Normandy*; incompaſſed with Woods and Forests, upon the River *Orlean*; four Leagues from *Rouen* to the East.

Lyon en Beauſſe, a Village in that Province, seven Leagues from *Orleans* to the North.

Lyon ſur Loyre, a Village in *Orleans*, in the Condues of *Berry*, one League above *Sully* to the East.

Lysinoze. See *Lysnoze*.

M A.

Mara, *Spelunca Sidoniorum*, a Grott or Cave in *Paleſtine*, in the Territory of *Great Zidon*, or the Land of the *Sidonians*, mentioned *Jeſſe*. 13.4. In the year 1161. the *Chriſtians* ſecured themselves for ſome time here againſt the *Saracens*.

Macandan, a Promontory in *Africa*, called by the Ancients *Aſinarium*; now commonly, Cape *Verde*.

Macao, *Amacao*, *Amacum*, a City in *China*, in the Province of *Quantum*; upon the South part of that Kingdom; in Long. 141. 30. Lat. 23. 00. Built upon a ſmall Iſland, with two Ports: heretofore under the *Portugueſe*; during which times it was a celebrated Mart, much frequented, and very rich: but being now in the hands of the *Tartars*, who have conquered *China*, it decays apace; and is much declined from what it was.

Macaria, a Lake or Marſh, near *Marathon*, a Town in *Attica*; in which a conſiderable part of the Forces of *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*, periſhed; being beaten by the *Greeks* both by Sea and Land at the ſame time; and in their flight forced into this unpaſſable place by the purſuers. Whence the Proverb, in *Macarian* abſ, for a Curſe. This alſo was the ancient Name of a City in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, now become a Village, and called *Jalines*. The whole Iſland of *Cyprus* had the Title of *Mauſgeta* given it, by the *Greeks* from its fertility. And the Iſland of *Mაცყა*, in the Gulph of *Arabia*, has been honoured with the ſame.

Macassar, *Macassar*, *Macassar*, a great Iſland in the *Indian Sea*, ſometimes called *Celebes*. Extended from North to South two hundred *French* Leagues; and one hundred broad: there are in it ſix Kingdoms, *Macassar*, *Cion*, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan* and *Supara*: the two principal Cities, are *Macassar* and *Bantachua*. The South parts are much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*: which latter of late in 1669 have ſeverely treated the King of *Macassar*; whoſe Dominions lie in the South of the Iſland, and comprehend the far greateſt part of it. This Iſland lies between the *Molucces* to the Eaſt, and *Borneo* to the Weſt; and is ſometimes aſcribed to the former. The Line cutteth the Northern part of it. The Inhabitants heretofore went naked; did eat Mans Fleſh, and had all the Criminals of the *Molucces* ſent over to them for that purpoſe: but they are

much civilized. Two young Princes of this Country, Brothers, that were bred at *Siam* in the *Mahometan* Religion, and ſent to *Paris* by the King of *Siam* to be inſtructed in Chriſtianity, on October 17. 1637. received Chriſtian Baptiſm at *Paris*. It produces plenty Rice, Fruit, Cocoa, Cattle, Fiſh; beſides Gold, Ivory, Cotton, &c. The City *Macassar* ſtands in the South part, and enjoys the benefit of a good Port.

Macceſfield or **Maxfield**, a large fair Market Town in *Cheshire*, upon the River *Bolton*. The Capital of its Hundred. Adorned with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Charles Gerard*.

Macchiſta, a Dutchy in the *Capitanat* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Macedonia, is a Kingdom of great antiquity and fame in *Greece*. Anciently bounded by the *Adriatick* Sea to the Weſt; the *Aegean* Sea to the Eaſt, (now called the *Archipelago*;) the *Upper Moesia*, a part of *Thyricum*, (now called *Serissa*, cut off by Mount *Sandus*) to the North; and on the South it had *Epirus*, *Theſſalia*, and *Achaia*. It was then divided into four parts, as *Livy* ſaith; under which were twenty ſix Provinces: and at this day, though *Albania*, (which was of old a part of it) is diſmembred, yet the remainder is divided into four parts by the *Turks*. 1. *Jambott*, of old *Macedonia prima*, and *ſecunda*; which lies Eaſt between *Thrace* and the Bay of *Theſſalonica*. 2. *Macedonia*, properly ſo called, lies between Mount *Karapanisze* to the North, *Theſſalia* to the South, and the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Eaſt. 3. *Comenolitart*, the third part, (*Macedonia tertia*, and part of *Theſſalia*;) has *Macedonia* properly ſo called, on the North; *Albania* on the Weſt, *Theſſalia* on the South, and the ſame Bay on the Eaſt. 4. *Tanna*, lies yet more South; and is the remainder of that which was anciently called *Theſſalia*: on the North it has *Comenolitarta*, on the Weſt *Epirus*, on the South *Livadia*, and on the Eaſt the *Archipelago* and Bay of *Negropont*. The Reader may obſerve, that *Theſſalia* is now a part of *Macedonia*, though anciently not; and *Albania* which anciently was a part of it, now is a ſeparate Kingdom: both are under the *Turks*. This Country, anciently divided into one hundred and fifty Tribes or Nations, (as *Pliny* ſaith,) was by *Philip* and *Alexander* his ſon, reduced firſt into one great and formidable body: which ſpread its Conqueſts not only over all the reſt of *Greece*; but paſſing the *Helleſpont*, *Alexander the Great* overthrew the *Perſian* Empire; and became Lord of all thoſe Countries between the *Caspian* and *Euxine Seas* to the North; Mount *Imaus* to the Eaſt; the *Perſian* Sea, *Red Sea*, the *Cataracts* of *Nile* to the South; the *Deſerts* of *Lybia*, and the *Adriatick Sea* to the Weſt: which Empire at his death became divided into four great Kingdoms, whereof *Macedonia* was the leaſt. *Philip* of *Macedon*, (the two and twentieth King of the firſt Race,) began in the year of the World 3155. which ended in *Alexander the Great*, in 3642. or thereabouts. *Caffander* extirpated the firſt Family; and began a ſecond in 3648. which ended in *Perſeus* XI. in that Succeſſion, ſubdued by the *Romans* in 3789. But it became not intirely ſubject, till the *Turky* firſt entered this Province under *Bajazet* their fourth King; who took *Nicopolis*, (a Town upon the Bay of *Theſſalonica*,) in 1392. The Conqueſt thereof was finiſhed by *Anurath* II. (their ſixth King) in 1429. by the Conqueſt of *Theſſalonica*, and all the other places in this Kingdom, conſidered without *Albania*. Now governed by a *Turkiſh Sangiack*, under the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, who has 8000. Crowns the year Revenue; and finds in Peace only one hundred Horſe for the defence of the

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the Country, in times of War four hundred. All the ancient Cities are ruined, except *Theſſalonica*, and *Lariſſa*.

Macerrata, a City in the Dominions of the Pope, in the *Marche Anconitana*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*: it ſtands upon a Hill near the River *Chento*, and is thought one of the beſt places in this Marquiſate, being therefore choſen for the Residence of the Governour. Built about 410. as *Blondus* avers, The University was opened here by Pope *Nicolas IV.* in 1290. reſtored by Pope *Paul III.* in 1322. united to this See for ever in 1586. It lies fifteen Miles from *Lorretto*, and the Shoars of the *Adriaſick Sea* to the Weſt. There was a Synod here aſſembled in 1615.

Maçere, *Maçera*, or *Maçeronta*, a Caſtle upon the River *Jordain*, and the Banks of the *Dead Sea*, in *Paleſtina*, five or ſix Leagues from *Jeruſalem*: where, according to *Joſephus*, *S. John Baptiſt* was beheaded by the order of *Herod*.

Maçhian, one of the *Molucca* Iſles.

Maçhynleth, a Market Town in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, and the Hundred of *Kyſilog*.

Maçhlyca, an ancient People, that dwelt near the *Magna Syrtis* of *Africa*, mentioned by *Ariſtole*.

Maçlena, *Cydanus*, a ſmall River of *Thrace*, which falls into the *Black Sea*, a little above *Conſtantinople*.

Maçoco, a vaſt Kingdom in the middle of *Africa*, towards the *Upper Ethiopia*, and the River *Zaire*; the Prince of which has ten Kingdoms under him: on the North he has the Kingdom of *Muaco*, (which is ever in War with him;) to the South-Eaſt that of *Giringbamb*. This Kingdom lies two hundred and ſeventy *Spaniſh* Miles from the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South. *Jerome Lobus* mentions it in his *Hiſtory of Ethiopia*. *Menſol* is the Capital City of it.

Maçeran, or *Maçeran*, *Caramania*, a Province of *Perſia* towards the *Indian Ocean*, and the Conſines of *Indiaſtan*; which is a part of the ancient *Caramania*. It has on the North *Sigeſtan*, on the South the *Indian Ocean*, on the Weſt *Caramania*, (properly ſo called,) and on the Eaſt *Sinda*. It is under a Prince of its own, who is a Tributary to the King of *Perſia*. Its principal City is *Maçeran*, and its beſt Port is called *Guadel*.

Maçere, a Gulph of the *Mediterranean Sea*, betwixt *Lycia* in *Aſia Minor*, and the Iſland *Rhodes*: ſaid by ſome to be the *Glaucus Sinus* of *Cæſar*.

Maçerobit, the ancient people of the Iſland of *Meroe* in *Ethiopia*, ſo called from an obſervation of their living to a great age: Not but that this Name, in the Writings of the old *Geographers* and *Hiſtorians*, is communicated to the *Hyperbores*, *Macedonians* and others, where the ſame Longevity occurred.

Maçrocephall, an ancient people towards the *Eoſphorus Thracicus*, in the account of *P. Mela*; ſo named, from an obſervation, that they had extraordinary long heads. But *Stephanus* places them near *Colchis* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, and *Pliny* in the neighbourhood of the City *Cheraſonda* in *Cappadocia*.

Maçrus, *Maçrus*, a River of *Perſia*, which falls into the Bay of *Perſia*.

Maçru, *India Uterior*, one of the Provinces of *Aſia*; called the farther *Indies*, or *India* beyond *Ganges*.

Maçrua, *Orine*, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Araabia*, near *Africa*; over againſt the City of *Mazuan*, in 17 deg. Lat. In the Map, called *Mazuan*, and ſometimes *Maçaria*; under the *Turk*, ſince 1557.

Maçagafcar, *Cerne*, *Memubias*, *Madagafcaris*,

Delphina, a vaſt Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Africa*; called by the Inhabitants, *Madecaſe*; by the *French*, *l' Ile de Dauphiné*; by the *Portugueſe*, *S. Lorenzo*; by the *Engliſh*, *Madagafcar* and *S. Laurence*; by the *Arabians*, *Sarandib*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Memubias*; *Pliny*, *Cerne Ethiopia*. It is near one hundred Miles from the Coaſt of *Africa* to the Eaſt; and one of the greateſt Iſlands in the World; extending from 1 to 25 deg. of Southern Latitude; but its breadth much leſs; as not exceeding one hundred and thirty *Engliſh* Miles. Diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1506. on *S. Laurence's* day. There was no Cities in it: the *French* have of late ſettled ſome Colonies on the Southern Shoars. *Stephen Flacourt*, a *Frenchman*, has given a large account of this Iſland.

The Inhabitants are large of Stature, exceeding black, Warlike, much addicted to Fiſhing, great Eaters: Nature has accordingly provided them with plenty of Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Fruits, and what ever is neceſſary for the life of Man; which they uſe without Labour or Care, regarding neither Silver nor Gold, nor any thing but Beads and Bracelets for Ornament, Muſick and Dancing for their Recreation. And the utmoſt Number they can tell, is *Cent Herbert*. 'Tis alſo related, there is a mixture of *Whites* amongſt them, who being circunciled, and uſing the Names of *Mofes*, *Aaron*, *Eſther* and the like, may be thought to deſcend from the tranſigrations of ſome of the ten loſt Tribes of the *Jews*. About two hundred years ago, the *Caliph* of *Mecca* diſpatched a Miſſion of *Arabians* hither, to teach *Arabiſh* and the *Alcoran*; which altogether miſſed not of its effect. The Northern Provinces are yet unknown to the *Europeans*. As for Capes, Ports and Roads, Rivers, and fruitful Mountains, Mines of Iron and Steel, Precious Stones and Woods, *Madagafcar* lacks them. But no Mines of Braſs, Tin, Lead, Silver or Gold: And the Natives are divided into divers Herds and Tribes, under a Chief, like the *Tartars*.

Maçaura, an ancient City betwixt *Lameſa* and *Hippo* in *Barbary*: remarkable for being the Birth-place of *Apuleius*, thence intuled *Madawenſis*. It had the honour heretofore of a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Carthage*, and likewiſe of an *Academy* of note, at which *S. Auſtin* ſtudied.

Maçabay. See *Media*.

Maçera, an Iſland on the Weſtern Shoar of *Africa*; called *Madeira* by the *Portugueſe*, of old *Atlantica*. Diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1419. and called by this Name from its plenty of Wood. Its length is twenty five Leagues, its Circuit ſixty. The principal Town, *Funchal*. It lies in 32 deg. Lat. and Long. 360. Prodigiouſly fruitful; eſpecially in Sugar, Mather, (a Dying ſtuſt,) and Wines; the ſlipes whereof were brought from *Candy*. The Birds at firſt ſuſtained themſelves to be taken up; but have ſince learned to fear Mankind. It has plenty of Water, and all other things needful for the life of Man. Though an *Engliſhman* is ſaid to have landed here in 1344. yet the *Portugueſe* were the firſt that peopled this Iſland, and ſtill poſſeſs it. They found it as one great Wood; and to clear it, they put fire to it, which raged ſo horribly at firſt, that they were forced to go to Sea, to avoid its fury. The Aſhes contributed exceedingly to the Fertility of it. It is now returned to its natural ſtrength, ſufficient to maintain a vaſt number of Inhabitants. *Funchal* is an Archbiſhops See, and the Residence of the Governour: beſides which, they reckon thirty ſix Pariſhes: Some call *Madera*, from its Fertility and Beauty, the *Queen of Iſlands*.

Maçera, a River in *South America*, alſo called *Cayane*. It riſeth in the Conſines of *Peru*, in the City *Argenea*; and after a long Courſe, falls into

the River of *Amazon*, in the Province of *Cayane*, in Long. 312. Lat. 02. 12.

Maderapattan. (that is, the Port of *Madera*;) is a City in the Kingdom of *Narstiga*; on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Bay of *Benigala*; which has been some years in the hands of the *Hollanders*.

Mader. See *Mander*.

Madrud. *Madrudum*, *Mantua Carpetanorum*, *Madrudum* in *Carpetanis*, a great City in *Spain*, the Royal Seat of the Kings of that Country. It has a noble Palace, and is every day increasing. It stands upon the River *Mantuanaves*, (which falls into the *Xaraina*, at *S. Martin*; which falls into the *Tajo*, *Tagus*, above *Toledo*) twelve Miles to the North of *Toledo*. This City, saith *Baudrand*, has no Walls: some, that have lived there, say, it has a Mud one. It stands in the Kingdom of *New Castile*, upon the top of an Hill, in a fruitful Country, an healthful Air. The Royal Palace, though not great, is very beautiful & magnificent. The Kings of *Spain* have resided here, but since the Reign of *Philip II.* before which time it was accounted only a Village. In 1473. a Council was celebrated here, to correct the *Simony*, *Debauchery*, and *Ignorance of the Clergy* of this Kingdom, under Pope *Paul II.* Long. 17. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

Madrure, a City in the *East-Indies*, in the Promontory of *Malabar*; great and populous. Heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*; but now, together with the Country in which it stands, subject to a Prince of its own; who is yet a kind of Subject to the King of *Bisnagar*. It lies between *Malabar* to the West, and the Gulph of *Manar*, (which parts *Malabar* from *Ceylon*) to the East: he is Sovereign of this Coast, and draws a considerable Revenue from it.

Mander, a great River in the *Lesser Asia*, in the *Greater Phrygia*. Now commonly called *Mandre Mindre*, and *Bojus Mndre*; that is, the *Great Mndre*; in opposition to that at *Ephesus*, which is called the *Little Minder*. It springeth from a Fountain, called by the ancient *Greeks*, *Alocrene*; and runs with so Oblique a Current, as it often seems to be returning back again into itself: making in its passage six hundred Turns, though it is no very long Course it performs. Hence one of the Ancients observes, it was the only River, in the World, which returned almost back to its Fountain. Many of the Poets alluded to it in their Poems. Our Countryman, Mr. *Wheeler*, who crossed it, saith; it was there sixteen Fathoms over: they pretended, it was as deep as broad, the Current was exceeding swift: he gives a Figure of it. It falls into the *Arabipelago*, between *Heraclea* and *Miletus*, on the South of *Ephesus*.

Mandroom, *Umbilicus maris*, a Gulph or Whirl-Pit on the Coast of *Norway*, and Province of *Scania*; between the Isles of *Luffook* and *Weroe*. Many wonders are told of this place, which in all probability are not true.

Mans, *Mosa*, a vast River in the *Low-Countries*; called by the *French*, *la Meuse*; and by the *Dutch*, *die Waas*: it ariseth in the Mountains of *Vaug*, (*Pogefus*) in *Champagne* in *France*; ten Leagues from *Chauvigni* in *Burgundy* to the East: running North through *Lorrain* and the Dukedom of *Bar*; it washeth *S. Michael*, *Verdun*, *Sedain*, *Charleville*, and *Metz*; then entering *Namur*, it washeth *Dinant* and *Namur*; at which it takes in from the West the *Sambre*; turning East it entereth the Bishoprick of *Liege*; and watereth *Hoy* and *Liege*, (where it takes in the *Oure*, *Oura*, out of *Luxemburg* on the East) *Magstricht*, and *Masjyck*: so passing to *Roermond* and *Venlo*, at *Lossem* in *Guelderland* he changeth his Course from North-

East to North-West; and at *Coyck* turns directly West: passing by *Grave* (a Town of *Brabant*), *Ratenburgh* and *Heuslen*. at *Workum* he takes in the *Vabal*, or *Wiel*, (a Branch of the *Rhine*) beneath the Island of *Bommel*, made by these two Rivers: so watering *Corcum*, *Dort*, and the *Briel*, he falls together with the *Rhine*, into the *German Ocean*: This is a noble, stately Stream; and has upon his Banks many great Cities, and fine Towns.

Masjyck, *Masacum*, is a City of the *Lower Germany*, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*; in the County of *Lusse*, in the Borders of the *Upper Guelderland*; five Leagues beneath *Maestricht*, three above *Roermond*, seven from *Liege*; and is a considerable Place.

Masland. See *Masay*.

Masewicht, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, *Trajectum superius*, is a City of *Brabant*; upon the Western Bank of the *Maes*, (which is here covered with a beautiful Stone Bridge, consisting of nine Arches) from whence it has its name, signifying the Passage over the *Maes*. On the Eastern Bank lies the *Wyck*, which is a Suburb to this City. The Bishops of *Lige*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City between them: but the City was in the hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy passed to the House of *Austria*; who enjoyed it, till 1632. when it was taken by the *Hollander*. In 1673. it was taken after a sharp Siege by the *French*. In 1676. the *Hollander* attempted the reduction of it, without success: in 1678. they recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimwegen*. It is both walled, and covered with considerable out-works, after the new Mode: towards the South-East, lies a Hill that riseth gently and overlooks part of the Town, under which is one of the noblest Quarries of Stone in the World: to secure the Town from any disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, the Bastion answering to it, is built very high: there is a Horn-work within Musket shot of it, and the *Wyck* is rather stronger than the Town. For the distances, see *Masjyck*. The Bishops See was removed from hence to *Liege*, by *S. Hubert*, in 713. Long. 27. 12. Lat. 50. 30.

Masla, *Maspha*, a City in *Arabia Felix*.

Masaboro, a City on the East of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Zangubar*; which has a strong Castle, and a convenient Port. This City lies four hundred and fifty Miles South, from the Mouth of the *Red Sea*. In Long. 70 00. Lat. 02. 00. The *Portuguese* have treated it severely.

Masared, the *Atlantick Ocean*.

Masgedburg, *Mesijum*, *Parthenopolis*, *Magdeburgum*, a great City and an Archbishop See, the Metropolis of the *Lower Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*; the Capital of a Territory of the same name; a *Hanse Town*, ever since 940. Which still retains its Freedom and Liberty, though under the Protection of its own Archbishop; and the Elector of *Brandenburg*; who had the adjacent Territory assigned to him, with the Title of a Dukedom, by the Peace of *Munster*, after the death of the present Administrator or Archbishop. This City embraced the Reformation in 1567. upon which account it has suffered very much since. It lies twelve Miles from *Wissenburg* to the North-West, a little more from *Wolffenbuttel* to the East, and nine from *Halberstadt* to the same. In Long. 33. 52. Lat. 52. 18. commonly called *Meydenburg*, that is, *Maid-Town*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Mesurum*; and most believe it to be the *Mesurum* in *Antoninus*; but however the present Pile was built by *Otho I.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the request

queit of *Edith* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund King of England*, about 940. Which Lady was afterwards buried in this City. It was for some time the Seat of the Empire; fortified with Walls, Rampires, Towers, and a deep Trench; so that *Charles V.* in 1549. could proscribe and spoil its Territories, but not take it. In 1631. it was taken by *Du Tilly*, the Emperors General; being suddenly surrounded by an Army, when they did not expect it, nor had made those Preparations requisite, of Men, Victuals, and Ammunition; the want of which last was the principal cause of its being taken by Storm, *May 10.* after a Siege of great sharpness for fifteen Months: and being set on fire to fright the Inhabitants from the defence of it, the fire prevailed so far above the intentions of the Incendiarics, that the whole City was laid wast. The Duke of *Saxony* retook it in 1636. In 1666. it was again forced, by the Arms of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, to accept *Augustus* Duke of *Saxony* for its Administrator or Archbishop.

The Archbishoprick of *Magdeburg*, now turned into a Dukedom, is a very small Province of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*. Bounded on the North with the old Marquitate of *Brandenburg*; on the East with the middle Marquitate; on the South with *Anhalt*, and *Halberstadt*; and with the Dukedom of *Brunswick* on the West. The Capital of it is *Magdeburg*.

Magdeburg, a Castle of *Germany*, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*; in 1517. sold by *Ulricus* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to *Philip* Electoral Bishop of *Spire*. It is also called *Madenburg*.

Magellantes, a Country in *South America*, of great extent toward that Pole. On the North it has the Countries of *Cili*, *Tacumania*, and *Paragua*; on the South the Straights of *Magellan*, and *le Maire*; on the West, the *Atlantic*; and on the East the *Pacific* Ocean. This together with the Straights, took its name from *Ferdinando Magalbaens*, a *Portuguese*, who in 1520. in the name of the King of *Spain* discovered it. His Ship came home, but he was slain in the *East-Indies*; and this was the first Ship that ever Sailed round the Globe of the Earth; which has since been done by *Sir Francis Drake*, *Cavendish*, and several others. *Magellanica* is little known, and less inhabited by any of the *European* Nations for the present.

Magt, the Philosophers and Priests of the ancient *Persians*, famous for their application to the knowledge of the Stars, and their introduction of a natural Theology from thence upon the belief of one Supreme Divinity. Their esteem in *Persia* was so great, that when *K. Cambyses* went in Person to the War in *Egypt*, he left the Government of his Estates in his absence to one of these *Magt*, called *Patzithes*; who after the sudden death of *Cambyses*, established by a cheat *Smerdis*, another *Magus*, Brother to *Patzithes*, upon the Throne of the Empire, in the room of *Smerdis* Brother to *Cambyses*.

Magyar, *Hungary*.

Magna-vaca, *Caprusia*, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*; which separating from the Branch called *di Volana* at *Ferrara*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea at *Comachio*; between *Po di Primaro* to the South, and *Po di Volana* to the North.

Magnesia in *Lydia*, see *Manissa*. In *Caria*, see *Manifesia*. § Also an ancient Province of *Macedonia*; and a Promontory, now otherwise called *Capo Perlichi* and *Capo di San Georgio*.

Magog, *Persia*.

Magonza, *Mozuntia*. See *Manix*.

Magre, *Cynopus*, *Maeres*, a River of *Africa*.

Magra, *Macra*, a River in *Italy*; which was hero-

tofore the boundary of *Liguria* to the South. It ariseth in the *Apenine* Hills, in the limits of the Dukedom of *Parma*; and running Southward by *Pouremoli*, being augmented with the *Verra*, *Ula*, and some other, it watereth a Valley called by its own name; and passing through the States of *Genova*, a little above *Serezana*, falls into the *Ligurian* Sea; sixty five Miles East of *Genova*, thirty five North-West of *Lucca*. *Lucan* mentions this River in his Second Book.

Magarah, *Pharos*, a small, but celebrated Island near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*.

Maguelone, *Magalona*, an ancient *Roman* City in the *Lower Languedoc*; seated in a small Island in the Marshes so called, on the *Mediterranean* Sea; taken by the *Saracens*, at their Entrance into *France* by *Aquitain*, after their Conquest of *Spain*, in 730: retaken and destroyed by *Charles Martel*, about 735: or 736. for fear it should fall into the hands of the *Saracens* again. And it lay in its Ruins till 1075. when its Bishop took some care to revive it, but to small purpose. The Bishops See being removed in 1536. to *Montpelier*, this Town is almost totally desolate. It had formerly Counts of its own to be its Governours. But in 1215. *P. Innocent III.* invested the temporalities in the Church, because *Raymond VI.* Earl of *Toulouse*, then Earl of *Maguelone*, espoused the cause of the *Albigenses*.

Mahara, *Nilus*.

Maholech, *Delta*, the Lower part of *Egypt*, enclosed by the Branches of the *Nils*.

Mahamoza, a Fortres upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Fex*, upon the River *Suba*; on the Coast of the *Atlantick* Ocean, in the Province of *Fex*; but on the Confines of that of *Asfar*. In Long. 10.00. Lat. 33. 10. It has a good Harbor, of great Reception; and has been in the hands of the *Portuguese* ever since 1614.

Mahometta, or *Machometta*, *Adrumetum*, a City on the Coast of *Africa*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Mela*, and *Ptolemy*. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*: now a strong Town on the *Mediterranean*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; seated upon the next Bay to that of *Tunis* to the East, which is called the Gulph of *Mahometta*. This place is also called by the *Arabs*, *Hammametha*. In the Year 394. a Council was held here, the Canons whereof are confuted amongst the Body of the Canons of the *African* Church. Long. 36. 40. Lat. 32. 40.

Majaquana, one of the *Luccaye* Islands, belonging to *North America*; to which *Hispaniola* to the South and *Samana* to the North.

Maida, a Principality in the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Nicastro*.

Maidenhead, a Market Town in *Berkshire*, in the Hundred of *Bray*.

Maidstone, *Madus*; *Vagniacs*, is a fair, sweet, populous Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford* Lath; upon the River *Medway*, near its head, from which it has this name: There is a fair Stone Bridge built by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* over this River. *Edward VI.* incorporated this Town, and granted it a Mayor; which was taken from them in *Queen Marys* time for favouring *Wyas*'s Rebellion in 1554. But *Queen Elizabeth* restored them to their former State. In ancient times their chief Magistrate was called a *Portgreve*, from *Grave* an old German word still used by the *Germans* in *Markgrave*, *Reingrave*, and *Landgrave*. *Charles I.* added another Honor to this Place, when in 1628. he created *Elizabeth Finch*, (Grandmother to the late *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsey*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*) *Viscountess* of *Maidstone*, and *Countess* of *Winchelsey*, with an Entail upon her Heir Males: which Honors

are

are now possessed by *Heneage* Her Grandchild, the Second of this Family. *Heneage*, late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was another of Her Posterity. This is the Town where the Assizes and Sessions are kept; with which honour, it has that of the Election of two Members of the *House of Commons*.

Malenne. See *Mayenne*.

Maljella, Nicetes, a Mountain in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*: near the River *Pescara* [*Avernus*], as *Hellensius* affirms.

Mallezais or Mallezais, Malloca, Malleacum, a small City in *Poitou* in *France*; seated in a Morals made by the Rivers *Seure Niortoise*, (which falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*) and the *Hautze*: The ancient Earls of *Poitou* and Dukes of *Guyenne* chose it for their Residence, and Founded in it an *Abbey* about the Year 1030, which by *P. John XXII* in 1317, was changed into a Bishops See; but being little inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air, the Bishopricks was suppressed in 1649, and the City of *Rochebell* substituted in its place by Pope *Innocent X*. It stands nine Leagues from *Rochebell* to the North-East, and five from *Niort* to the South. Long. 19. 36. Lat. 46. 21. according to the last Map.

Mailly, a Seigniorie near *Amiens* in *Picardy*, giving name to an honorable Family of that Province.

Maina or Maines, or Braccio di Maina, a City on the South of the *Morea*, supposed to have been the ancient *Leutra* or *Tenarus* in *Laconia*; on the East side of the Gulph of *Coron*; North of Cape *Masapan*, the most South Cape of the *Morea*. The Inhabitants are called the *Mainotes*; and have in this present War contributed very much to the driving the *Turks* out of the *Morea*, by serving in great numbers under the *Venetians* against them. It is said it was a Commonwealth before: but *Coroneus* in his late description of the *Morea*, assures us; it was a Fort built by the *Turks* upon the Ruins of *Cesapoli*, to keep these *Mainotes* under; who being impatient of the *Turkish* Slavery and extremely Warlike, had betaken themselves to the Rocks and Forests, and would pay no Tribute to the *Turks*: thereupon the *Turks* began to build the Fort of *Maina*: but *Querini* Captain of the Gulph for the *Venetians* in 1570, understanding their design, Landed, and by the help of the *Mainotes* took this Fort, and ruined it entirely; by which means the *Mainotes* were preserved, and obliged to the Service of this State.

Main Amber, a noted strong Rock, nigh to *Mouns Bay*, in the County of *Cornwall*; mounted upon others of a lesser size with so equal ponderation, that it may be stirred, 'tis said, yet not moved out of its place.

Maine, le Maine, Cenomanensis Provincia, is a great and fruitful Province in *France*; the old Inhabitants of which were the *Cenomani Aulerici*; its greatest extent is from East to West: on the North it is bounded by *Normandy*, on the West by *Bretagne*, (This part is called the *Lower Maine*;) on the South by *Anjou*, and on the East by *Le Perche*. (This, the *Upper Maine*; and of the two, the most fruitful and pleasant.) The Rivers *Husne, Sarre* and *Mayenne* water it. The Principal City in it is *Man*, the next *Mayenne*. *Charles*, the second Son of *Francis Duke of Guise*, being made Duke of *Maine* and after that General of the League against *Henry III*. and *IV*. of *France*, made this Province frequently mentioned in the Histories of *France* of those times. The Common Proverb of the People of this Province, is, *Un Manseau vaut un Norman & demy*; *One Man of Maine is worth one Norman, and the half of another*.

Main Land, Pomona, the Principal of the Isles of *Orkney*; which is twenty two *English* Miles long; and has a Town called *Kirkwall*, on the Northern

Shore for its Capital: its greatest extent is from East to West, and its greatest breadth about ten Miles,

The Mainotes. See *Maina*.

Mainze, Meinez. See *Meinez*.

Majorca or Mallorca, Balcarius insula, Palma Majorca, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Eastern Coast of *Spain*, over against the Kingdom of *Valencia*; at the distance of about sixty Miles between *Minorca* to the East, and *Tusca* to the West; which three Islands constituted the Kingdom of *Majorca*, so called from this, the greatest of them. Its Circuit is near one hundred and ten Miles: the Principal City is *Mallorca, Palma*, or *Majorca*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, and a flourishing University, in which *Raymundus Lullius* taught, and his tenets are now *ex insulano* maintained. It is great, strong, and has a Haven belonging to it on the Western shore of the Island. Long. 24. 40. Lat. 40. 00. The Maps place it in Lat. 38. 26. The Inhabitants of this Island were of old famous Archers, from whence they were called *Baleares*; at first they went naked: being subdued by the *Carthaginians*, Anno *Mundi* 3500, they became more civilized, and served in the *Carthaginian* Wars against the *Romans*; till together with *Spain* they fell under that Republic in the Year of *Rome* 630. 521 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. The *Moors* were their next Masters; who crossing out of *Africa* took Possession of them about the same time they Conquered *Spain*. *Raymund* Earl of *Barcelona*, by the assistance of the *Genouefe*, expelled the *Moors* in 1102: but the *Genouefe*, as if they had repented this good Deed, restored them again. In 1228, they were finally expelled by *James* King of *Aragon*. This Prince in 1230, made *James* his Son King of *Majorca*; whose Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom till 1341, when *James III*. (the fourth King of *Majorca*) was slain in Battle by *Pedro IV*. King of *Aragon*; and ever since these Islands have been annexed to that Kingdom. The Land on all sides towards the Sea is Mountainous and Barren: inwards more Champain and Fruitful; affording sufficient Oil, Corn, Wine, and Fruits, to maintain its Inhabitants, who are estimated to be thirty thousand.

Maira, Merula, Macra, a River in *Picimont*; which riseth out of the *Alpes*; and flowing through the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, falls into the *Po* at *Pancalieri*, a small City nine Miles above *Turino* to the South.

Malabar, Malabar, Dacinabares, a vast Peninsula, or Promontory of the *Hither East-Indies*: between the *Arabick* or *Indian* Sea to the West, and the Gulph of *Bengala* or *Ganges* to the East. *Dr. Heylyn* bounds it on the North with the River *Gangeraco*; *Baudrand* with the Kingdom of *Decan*; *Buno* bounds it to the North with the Cape of *Darame*, ten Miles beneath *Goa*. *Cluverius* reckons up these Kingdoms in it; *Calicut, Coulece, Cranganor, Cochim, Coulam*, and *Travancor*: of which *Calicut* is the Supreme, and therefore stiled *Samory* by them, that is, the *Great Emperor, and God on Earth*. For its extent *Dr. Heylyn* gives it three hundred *English* Miles to the Cape of *Comori*, (which he supposeth to be the *Commaria Exrema of Ptolemy*;) and its greatest breadth fifty Miles at the North. *Baudrand* makes its length one hundred *French* Leagues; and its breadth ten, or fifteen, which is too little. *Cluverius* makes it eighty *German* Miles long, and forty five broad. All agree, that it is the most fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *East-Indies*. The Inhabitants are very fierce, savage, and go naked, except what Nature desires to have hidden. They have a hatred of theft. The *Women* take as many *Husbands* as they please, contrarily to the custom of the *Plurality of Wives* amongst the *Mahometans*. It is also one of the most

ancient Kingdoms; for many Ages subject to one Prince; till about 900, *Sarama Parymal* being seduced by the *Saracens* left his Kingdom, and went and died at *Meccha*: and having no Children, parcelled out his Kingdom amongst his most faithful Servants. *Cananor* had a strong Castle in the hands of the *Portuguese* till 1663. when the *Dutch* expelled them: the *Hollanders* are also possessed of *Cochin* and *Coulam*. The rest is in the Possession of *Indian* Princes, whose Dominions are very small.

Malacca, *Malacca*, *Aurea Chersonesus*, a City and Kingdom in the *Aurea Chersonesus*, or most Southern Promontory of the *East-Indies*; between *Sumatra* and *Borneo*. The City stands on the Western Shoar; in Long. 127. 25. Lat. 03. 40. Subject to the King of *Ibor*, till the *Portuguese* in 1511. took it under *Alphonfus Albuquerque*, who made it an Episcopal City: In 1606. the *Dutch* besieged it in vain: but in 1640. the *Dutch* took it from them after a Siege of six Months. It is a celebrated Mart, has a large Haven, a strong Castle, and a River of the same name with the City; lying a Mile from it to the South-East. The Kingdom or Promontory of *Malacca*, which takes its name from this City, has the Kingdom of *Siam* to the North; and on all other sides is surrounded by the Ocean: it extends from one deg. of Northern Lat. to *Queda*, in six deg. *Dr. Heylyn* gives it two hundred and seventy *English* Miles in length: it is not of equal breadth: and being extremely hot and parched by the Sun, not very populous, or fruitful; but very rich by reason of the vast resort of all Nations for Trade. This was a part of the Kingdom of *Siam*, till 1258; when *Parinsifera* and some other of the *Javan* Nobility being oppressed by their own King, fled to *Sangesinga* Viceroy for the *Siamite*; who receiving them kindly, was by them perfidiously slain: they erected in *Sicapura* this New Kingdom; which being soon reduced again by the *Siamite*, they built the *Malacca*; and got the Trade too from the former. The *Moors* joining with them, they wholly revolted from *Siam*, (to whom they had submitted:) therefore that Prince in 1500. sent a Navy of two hundred Ships to reduce them; and thirty thousand Men with four hundred *Elephants* to attack them by Land: but Tempests and the disorders of his Soldiers made this Expedition miscarry. And in 1511. they fell into the hands of the *Portuguese*.

Malaca, *Pangaus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; at the foot of which runs the River *Nessus*.

Malaga, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; seated in a Plain on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; twenty seven Leagues from *Sevil* to the South-East, the same from *Cadix* to the East, and twenty four from *Granada* to the South West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil* heretofore, now of *Granada*: a famous Port, much frequented on the account of its Wines; and has the River of *Guadalemi* on the West of it, with two strong Castles, and an excellent Magazine. Taken from the *Moors* by *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, in 1489. after a very long Siege. In 1661. an Inundation of the River swept away one thousand and sixty Houses, drowned two thousand Men, and made three thousand more unfit for Habitation. It was built by the *Phenicians*, and is mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. Long. 16 02. Lat. 36. 30. According to the Maps, Long. 12. 42. Lat. 36. 09.

Malattah, *Melitene*, an ancient City in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*; seventy Miles from *Samosata* to the North, and one hundred and fifty from *Cesarea* to the North-East. It is an Archbishops See. Long. 71. 00. Lat. 40. 32. According to the Maps 39. 32.

Les Maldives, *Maldivæ*, called the *Naldive*; by the Natives: there is an incredible number of them, extending in a kind of a straight Line from nine deg. of Northern Lat. to two deg. beyond the Line; and stretching from North-West to South-East, to the South-West of the Cape of *Comori* or *Malabar*. They are very fruitful, and populous; under one King, whose Residence is in *Male*, or *Maldiva*. *Francis Pura* has written a particular Discourse of these Islands; said to be some thousands in number; and to extend three hundred Leagues in length: partly inhabited, partly not; that where the King resides is not above five Miles in compass; whose Revenue principally consists in the fifth part of all the fruits, and in the Confiscation of Wrecks. He assumes the title of Sultan, King of thirteen Provinces and twelve thousand Islands.

Malton, *Camalodunum*, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Dengy*, upon the River *Cheimer*, on the Sea-shoar, on the South side of that Arm of the Sea called *Idmanius*, and about seven Miles distant from the Sea; between which and it lie two small Islands called *Norsey* and *Osey*. This was the Royal City of *Cunobelinus* a *British* Prince; who lived in the times of *Tiberius* and *Caigula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius* the Roman General here in the Reign of *Claudius* fought *Caradacus* another of his Sons, and slew him in Battle. *Claudius* coming over into *Britain* in Person, in the Third Year of his Reign, in the 43 Year of Christ, took this City; and was therefore called BRITANNICUS. He made it a Roman Colony, planting in it a Regiment of old Soldiers; and ordered Money to be Coined with this Inscription, COL. CAMALODUN. *Cambden* saith, from this Money, it is Collected this Expedition was in the twelfth Year of his Reign, fifty two years after the Birth of Christ. Certain it is, this City soon felt the fury of the *Britains* under *Boadicia* Q. of the *Iceni*; who took and burnt it, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about the Year of Christ sixty three. Yet the *Romans* rebuilt it, as appears by *Antoninus*. *Edward* the Son of *Afred*, a *Saxon* King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired and fortified it with a Castle. *William* the Conqueror had here one hundred and eighty Houses in the Tenure of the *Burgeses*; and eighteen walled. In Mr. *Cambden*'s time it was a well inhabited Town; consisting of one Street of a Mile in length, built on the ridge of an Hill; and having a convenient Haven. Now not only a Corporation, which sends two *Burgeses* to Parliament; but also made a *Viscounty* the thirteenth of *Charles* II. and given to the late Earl of *Essex*.

The *Maltees*, are a People which live in the Mountains of *Malabar*; towards the Confines of *Coromandel*, near the Dominions of the King of *Madura*. Amongst them there live many Christians of the old Conversion, called the Christians of *S. Thomas*.

Malag, a River of the Upper *Ethiopia*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Dannur*; and receiving the River *Anquet*, after a Course of eighty Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*, below the Province of *Esequilon*.

Malaguette, *Mallaguet*, or *Managuet*, the Western part of *Guiney* in *Africa*, called by the *Dutch*, *Tand-Cust*; by the *French*, *Cote des Graves*; about 60 Leagues long, extending from the River *Sanguin* to the Cape of *Palmas*, which Cape separates it from *Guinea propria*. It hath the reputation of a considerable place for the Pepper trade. First planted with some Colonies of *French*, and afterwards by the *Portuguese*, *English*, and *Dutch*.

Malamba, a Kingdom of *Africa*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Angola* and the Lake of *Zembru*.

Malcephine,

Malefpine, a Marquifate and Sovereignty in *Tufcany*, in *Italy*, near the States of *Genoua*: The fame properly with the ancient principality (or now Dukedom) of *Malffa*; belonging formerly to the Family of the *Malefpini*, which fince has been incorporated with the Houfe of *Cibo*.

Malif, *Amalplus*, or *Amalphi*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principato*; honoured with an Archbifhops See, and a Dukedom; but little, and not well inhabited. It lies on the North fide of the Bay of *Salerno*; eleven from *Salerno* to the Weft, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. The Emperor *Lotharius II.* in the War he undertook in the behalf of Pope *Innocent II.* againft *Roger K.* of *Sicily* and *Anacletus* an *Antipope*, maltreated and plundered this City. They pretend that here are the Bones of *St. Andrew* the Apoftle, brought from *Judea* about the Year 1206; and that the *Seaman's Compafs* was invented here by *Flavio Gioia* an *Italian*, in 1300. *P. Nicholas II.* celebrated a Council here in 1559, in which the Dukedoms of *Puglia* and *Calabria* were confirmed to *Robert Guichard*, the Valiant *Norman*, for his Services in the expulfiion of the *Saracens*. Long. 38. 35. Lat. 40. 52.

Malines. See *Mechehen*.

Malapour, *Malapura*, a City on the Coaft of *Coromandel*, commonly called *St. Thomas*, as being the place of the Martyrdom of that Apoftle, and an Archbifhop's City; written alfo *Melapor*: it was taken by the *French* in 1671. and deferted two years after. Long. 108. 50. Lat. 13. 12.

Malting Weft, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford Lath*.

Maltozza. See *Majorca*.

Malmesbury, *Maldunense Conuicium*, a Town built on the Western Bank of the River *Avon*; the Capital of its Hundred; on the Confines of the County of *Glocefter*, in the County of *Wiltshire*; which took its name and rife from *Maidulph* a Learned *Irifh* *Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, erected here a School and a Monaftery; which *Adeline* his Scholar much improved; becoming after his death the Tutelar Saint of *Archeftans* King of *England*, who died in 938. after he had much enriched this Monaftery by his Princely Donations: this *Adeline* was the firft who taught the *Saxons* the *Latin* Poetry. No lefs honor is due to this Place on the fcore of *William* of *Malmesbury*, a Learned Hiftorian for the Times in which he lived; which was about 1143. The Monaftery thrived fo well, that at the fuppreffion of it by *Henry VIII.* its Revenue was above eight hundred and three pounds the year. Whether its late Philofopher, *Thomas Hobbs*, has added to the Honor of this Place, by being born here, is left to the Judgment of Pofterity. The Town is now a Corporation, represented by its Burgefles in Parliament; and in a tolerable Condition, by reafon of its Clothing Trade. It has fix Bridges over the River, being almoft encircled therewith. A Synod was held at it in 705. or 707.

Malthuigen, *Malmoe*, *Malmogia*, a City in *Scania*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; called by the *Hollanders* *Elbogen*, becaufe it represents the Bent of the *Fibow* of an *Arm*. It was built in 1319. and has a fair Harbor over againft *Copenhagen*, on the *Sound*. In 1434. here was a ftrong Caftle built by *Ericus* King of *Denmark*, the firft Encourager of lafting Architecture in this Kingdom. In 1658. it firft came into the hands of the *Suedes*. In 1676. the *Danes* endeavoured the recovery of it by a Siege, but without fuccefs; they did the like the year following with the like event. It ftands four *Danifh* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the Eaft.

Malpas, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Broxtou*.

Malta, *Melita*, and *Malta* belonging to *Africa*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea; by fome taken for the Place where *S. Paul* fuffered Shipwreck in the Year of Chrift 58. Its length is twenty Miles, breadth twelve, circuit about fixty: which is its diftance 100 from *Pacyno*, the moft South Eaftern Cape of *Sicily*; one hundred and ninety from the neareft Coaft of *Africa*. Taken from the *Saracens* by the *Norman* Earl of *Sicily*, in 1089. And was under the Kings of *Sicily*, till *Charles V.* granted it to the Knights of *Saint John* of *Jerufalem*, (now called Knights of *Malta* from it) after they were beaten out of *Rhodes*, in 1530: that he might the eafier protect *Sicily* from the Incurfions of the *Moors*. In 1566 they began to build the *Bourg*, or principal City; after *Solyman* the Magnificent had in 1565. reduced the greateft part of the old Town into Durt, by a Siege of five Months, managed by *Dragut* his General, with the lofs of twenty four thoufand Men fpent to no purpofe on this fmall Ifland. There are fixty Villages in it, and three Cities; all feated at the Eaft end, within the diftance of eight Miles; which have two large Havens, divided by a Rock: on the Point ftands the Caftle of *S. Hermet*, to defend the entrance; againft which the *Turks* fpent twenty thoufand Cannon Shot, and at laft took it to their no great advantage. In the middle of the Eaftern Haven ftands the Caftle of *S. Angelo* upon a Rock: this and *Burgo* quelled the fury of the *Turks*, and prevented their Triumph over *Malta*. Though the Inhabitants exceed not twenty thoufand, yet it is not able to fupply them with Neceffaries: but that the fertile *Sicily* is fo near, from which they have much of their Provisions. They have fome fresh-water Fountains; the Rain that falls they referve in Cifterns; and have always three years Provisions beforehand, kept under ground. The Great Matter of the Order of the Knights of *Malta* at prefent is *Alarame de Vignecour*, chofen in *Aug.* 1690. The City *Malta* is a Bifhops See under the Archbifhop of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, and the Refidence of the *Grand Prior* of the Church; alfo now the Capital of the Ifland; which laft honour formerly was enjoy'd by *Citta Vecchia*, another Epifcopal City in the middle of *Malta*. Several fmall Iflands adjacent, (the Principal, are *Gozo*, *Comini*, and *Farfara*) depend upon the *Grand Matter*, as their Sovereign. The illuftrious Order of the Knights of this place, is compofed of eight Nations, (amongft which *England* was the fixth in rank) before the Reformation: To each Nation there belongs a *Grand Prior*: The Perfons incorporated are divided into three Eftates of *Knights*, *Ecclefiasticks*, and *Servants des Armes*, or *Efquires*, all vowing celibacy. Some out of both the two firft, have been known advanced to the Dignity of *Cardinals*; and the Sons of Kings and Princes have adorned the rank of the *Knights*. This Ifland produces no Wine, nor Corn; but Cotton, Oates, and delicious Fruits in Plenty. § There is another Ifland *Malta* in the *Adriatick*, belonging to *Dalmatia*, and called by the *Slavonians* *Milet*, by others *Maleda*. The *Mileticus Castellus*, a Proverb for a *Lap-dog*, is derived from the little Dogs of this latter place, according to *Athenaus*. Long. 39. 25. Lat. 34. 40.

Malbaffa, *Epidaurus*, an Archiepifcopal City of the *Morea*, on the Eaftern Shoar, in the Province of *Traconia*; near the moft South-Eaftern Cape called *Cape Maleo*, built upon a Rock; which advanced pofition gives it an agreeable Profect both by Sea and Land. This Rock is furrounded by the Sea on all fides, being only joined to the Continent by a Timber Bridge; yet has Nature provided it a fresh and clear Fountain of good Water, fufficient to ferve the

City, and their Gardens; it is approachable only on one side, that is, on the South; which is secured by a triple Wall of great strength. In the times of the Greek Idolatry it was famous for a Temple of *Esculapius*, much frequented. It was ravished from the Greek Emperors by the *Venetians* and *French*, about the year 1204. The Emperors recovered it again from *William* a French Baron, to whom it was given by the *Latins*: but he returning to *Venice*, freely resigned his Right to that State; whereupon the *Venetians* sent a powerful Fleet, and regained the Possession of it, which they kept till the year 1537. when they were forced to surrender it to the *Turks* to purchase a Peace. In the times of the late Wars in *Candy*, the *Venetians* took this Town by Storm; plundered, burnt, and then left it, after they had put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and carried away the Cannon: The *Turks* rebuilt it. General *Morofini* bombarded it in his way to *Athens*, Sept. 1687. Afterwards it was blockaded, then besieged. At last it surrendered to General *Cornaro*, Sept. 12. 1690. whereby the whole *Morea* stands now reduced under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*. They found in it seventy three Pieces of Cannon; and above one hundred and thirty Christian Slaves recovered their Liberty. Long. 50.00. Lat. 38.30.

Mamertini, an ancient People of the Island *Samos*, in the *Learian* Sea: said afterwards to establish themselves at *Messina* in *Sicily*. Whence the *Messinians* have the Name also of *Mamertini*, and the Sea adjacent of *Fretum Mamertinum*.

Mamotta, Arabia Felix.

Man, *Eubonia*, *Monæda*, *Monapia*, *Monavia*, *Mona*, an Island in the *Irish* Sea; between *Lancashire* to the East, and *Ulster* to the West. The *Welsh* call this small place *Menow*; the Inhabitants *Maning*; the *English* *Man*. It lies in length from North to South thirty *Italian* Miles; its greatest breadth is fifteen. It has seventeen Parish Churches; brings forth Flax, Hemp, and Corn in plenty; affords more Cattle than they need, especially Sheep; they have no Fewel but Turf. In the middle it swelleth into Hills; from the highest of which (Sea-fall by Name) in a clear day may be seen *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The chief Town is *Ruffin*, seated at the South End of the Island, which has a Garrisoned Castle: it has also a Bishop, who is stiled *Sodorensis*, and is now under the Archbishop of *York*. This Island was first possessed by the *Britains*; after them succeeded the *Scots*, about the times of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*: these were driven out by *Cuneda*, (Grandfather of *Maglocunus*) stiled by *Gildas*, the *Dragon of the Islands*. *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*. Conquered it next for the *Saxons*, about 618. The *Danes* being driven out of *England* by *Harold*, they were invited Hither by one *Godred Corvan*, who had been entertained in his flight in the Isle of *Man*. This *Dane* brought over his Country Men, three times successively invaded it before he could master the Inhabitants: but then prevailing, he became King of *Man*, soon after the time *William* of *Normandy* conquered *England*. This Race of Kings continued to 1270. about two hundred years: about which time *Robert* the King of the *Scots*, (having succeeded *Alexander*, who had purchased the *Hebrides* of the King of *Denmark*.) made another Conquest of the Isle of *Man*, which was one of the last they gained the Possession of. After this sometimes the *Scots*, sometimes the *English* were Masters of it: till in 1340. *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, (descended from *Mary* the Daughter of *Reginald* the last King of *Man*) finally drove out the *Scots*: and in 1393. sold it to *William Scrope*; who being beheld for Treason, *Henry IV.* granted it to *Henry*

Percy, Earl of *Northumberland*, about 1400: He likewise forfeited it, this Prince granted it to *Sir John Stanley*; whose Successor in 1486. was by *Henry VII.* created Earl of *Darby*: And in this Family it still is, with the Title of *Lord of Man*; being possessed by *William* Earl of *Darby*, the Grand-child of *James*, who in 1651. was beheld for his Loyalty to *Charles II.* After which the Rebels by force reduced the Island under them; it was restored to this Family in 1660. by *Charles II.* The Language here spoken is different from that of all His Majesties other Dominions; being a mixture of *Scottish*, *Irish*, *Danish* and *English*: but the Southern part is nearer to the *Scottish*, and the Northern to the *Irish*. The first Bishop of *Man* is said to have been *Ampelbalus* in 360. There are great Chafins in the Succession till 1203. and again from 1396. In 1505. *Thomas* became Bishop of it; from whom the present Bishop *Dr. Levins* is the fourteenth, and the twenty ninth of those whose Names are Recorded. This Bishop is no *Lord of the Parliament of England*, (tho presented to the King for his Allent Royal), and to the Archbishop of *York* for Consecration) by reason he holds immediately, not of the King, but of the *Lord of Man*, to whom, under the Fief and Sovereignty of the King, belongs the Right of Nomination.

Manar, *Manaria*, a small Island, with a City on it; which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*: it lies in the *Streights*, between the Island of *Ceylon* and the Coast of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*; and gives Name to that *Streight*. Long. 108.30. Lat. 09.33.

Mancaux, the People of *Maine*, a Province in *France*.

La Manche, *Lamitanus Ager*, a Province in the South of *New Castle* in *Spain*: the Seat of the *Ortani*, an ancient People of *Spain*, mentioned by *Serabo* and *Pliny*. It is divided into *La Mancha d'Arragon*, and *La Mancha Caeca*.

La Manche, *Mare Britannicum*, the French Name of the *British* Sea, lying between *France* and *England*.

Manchester, *Manudessedim*, a Town in the County of *Warwick*, mentioned by *Antoninus*: now a poor Village, of about fourteen Houses; one Mile from *Atherstone* to the South, and eight from *Coven-tury* to the North. § *Manchester*, *Mancunium*, *Manucium*, a very rich, populous, and beautiful Market-Town, upon the East side of the River *Spaden*; near the Borders of *Cheshire*, at the South End of the County of *Lancaster*, in the Hundred of *Salford*; in which *Thomas* Lord de la *Ware* founded a College. This was an ancient *Roman* City; and being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, was rebuilt by *Edward* the Elder, about 920. The College has been since refounded, and confirmed by *Queen Elizabeth*, and is still in being. There is also a Collegiate Church. *Charles I.* added another Honour to this Place, by creating *Henry Montague* Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. which Honour is now possessed by *Edward Montague*, his Grand child, the third Earl of this family.

Mananguan, *Heperium Corru*, Cape Verde, the most Western Cape of *Africa*.

Mande, *Mimatum*, a City of *Mountain*, in *Languedoc* in *France*; towards the Aquaints of *Severnes*, and the Fountains of the River *Lor*. [*Oida*:] which is a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Alby*; called by some *Latin* Writers *Anderium*, and *Gabalum*: the Capital of the Territory of *Givaudan*: four Miles from *Faoux*, where are the Ruins of that old City, out of which this we are speaking of sprung; being before only a Village, at the Foot of this Mountain: ten Leagues from *S. Flour* to the North East.

fourteen from from *Rhodes*; to the East. It stands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil; and it is honoured with the Bones of *S. Privaus*, a Martyr. The Bishop enjoys divers great Privileges, together with the Title of an *Earl*.

Bandinga, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, betwixt the River *Niger* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Malaguetto* to the South: its Capital City bearing the same Name.

Bandou, a City and Kingdom in the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, in the *East Indies*.

Bandoua, a River in the Kingdom of *Decam*, which falls by the City of *Goa*, into the *Indian Ocean*. See *Goa*.

Banderey, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*: it springs in a Territory of its own Name, and greatned with the Currents of divers other Rivers, discharges it self into the Ocean at the North of the Island, near the Province of *Carcanoff*.

Bandredonia, *Septimum Novum*, *Manfredonia*, a City in the Province called the *Capitanato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishops See, and has this Name from *Manfredus*, King of *Naples*, (Son of *Frederick II.* Emperor of *Germany*) who built it about the year 1256. No: above two Miles from hence, at the Foot of Mount *Gargano*, are shewn the Ruins of *Septimum*, an old ruined *Roman* Town; the See of which was Translated to *Manfredonia*. It has a large Haven, a strong Castle; seated twenty five Miles from *Nocera* to the East, and twenty two from the Mouth of the River *Ofanto*, (*Aufidus*) to the North. Taken once by the *Turks*, in the year 1620. and miserably defaced, spoiled and ruined; since in some degree repaired; but the memory of that Calamity has made it little, poor, and not much inhabited. A Provincial Council was assembled at it in 1567. Long. 40. 10. Lat. 41. 20.

Bandaloz, *Mangalora*, a City of the Kingdom of *Bishnagar*, upon the Western Shoar; which has a Castle, and an Harbour upon the *Indian Sea*; in a Tract called *Canara*, towards *Malabar*: Heretofore under the *Portugueses*. This may possibly be the same, with that the Ancients called *Mandagara*. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 12. 30.

Bandrelia, *Magnefia*, the Capital City of *Caria*, a Province in the *Lesser Asia*, near the River *Meander*; whence it was called *Magnefia ad Meandrum*, to distinguish it from some other Cities of the same Name. Before this it was called *Thesaloe* and *Androliria*, as *Pliny* saith. It stands near Mount *Thorax*; seventy Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-East, and twenty six from *Ephesus*. *Themistocles* the Athenian died here in Banishment; and *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, sixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. Long. 57. 00. Lat. 39. 00.

Bandrate, the same with *New Amsterdam*, in *North America*, in *New-Holland*.

Bandheim, *Mambemium*, a Fortrefs in the Lower *Palatinate*, where the *Rhine* and the *Necker* meet; grown up to a City, whereas before it was only a Village. *Frederick IV.* Elector *Palatine*, in 1606. fortified it. In 1622. the *Spaniards* took and dismantled it. Being restored by the Treaty of *Munster* to this House, *Charles Lenn*, the last Elector, re-ordered it. It stands three *German Miles* from *Spire* to the North, and as much from *Heidelberg* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, called *Friderichsbourg*: near it upon the *Rhine* lies another called *Escheffheim*, now ruined; in which *John XXIII.* Pope was kept two years a Prisoner, after he was deposed by the Council of *Constance*. The *French* possessed themselves both of the City and Fortrefs, Nov. 13. 1683.

Bandhu. See *S. Meneboudi*
Bandfold, a River of *Staffordshire*.

Bandille, *Manilla*, the same with *Luffon*.

Bandintree or *Manyyree*, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Tendring*.

Bandilla, *Magnefia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*; twenty four Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-West. Now in a tolerable Condition under the *Turks*; and the Capital of a Province.

Bandia el *Dorado*, a Town in *South America*, in *Guiana*; upon the Western Shoar of the Lake of *Parime*; concerning which the *Indians* report great things, but it was never yet seen by any *European*.

Bandosque, *Mamuseca*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Sifferon*, in a Plain, due League from the River *Durance*; belonging to the Order of the *Knights of Malta*; by the Concession the ancient Counts of *Forcalquier*, who had a Palace in it. Some would have it to be the *Bormanicum* of *Pliny*. Others, the ancient *Aumeium* or *Macchavilla*. There are divers Religious Houses there.

Bandrefa, *Manrese*, *Minorissa*, a small City in *Catalonia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Cardoner*; (which a little lower falls into the *Lobregar*;) ten Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North. Once a Bishops See.

Band, *Urbs Cenomanorum*, *Cenomanium*, a great, rich, populous City in the Duchy of *Maine*, in *France*; of old called *Vindinum*; seated upon the River *Sartre*, (where it takes in the *Huflie*;) ten Leagues from *Aleford* to the South, sixteen from *Tours* to the North, and the same distance from *Penlisloe* to the North-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; the Capital of *Le Maine*, and heretofore one of the most flourishing Cities of *Gallia Celsica*.

Bandfeldt, an Island in *Hudson's Bay*, in the *Terra Artica* of *America*, discovered some time since by the *English*.

Bandfeld, *Mansfeldensis Comitatus*, is a County or Earldom in the *Upper Saxony*; in the *Landgraviate* of *Thuring*; between the Principality of *Anhalt* to the North, the Territory of *Mersburgh* in *Misnia* to the East, and *Thuring*, (properly so called) to the East and West. It is now sequestered in the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*; but was before under a Count of its own: whose Family being now divided into four Branches, each of them has the Right of Living, Hunting, and Fishing in this County; with that of Patronage, and two thousand *Florins* yearly Income; the Government is in the Hands of the Electors, for their security and payments. The chief Town is *Bandfeld*; which stands nine Miles from *Maegdelburgh* to the South, and *Erfurt* to the North; and sixteen from *Gotingen* to the East.

Bandfield, a good, large, well built and inhabited, Market Town in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Hundred of *Broxtow*. It stands in the Forest of *Sherwood*.

Bandale, an ancient Castle in the Territory of *Vienne*, in *Dauphine*: remarkable upon the account of a Council called, *Concilium Montalense*, in 879. for the Election of *Boson*, King of *Provence*, *Arles*, and *Burgundy*.

Bandic, *Medunta*, commonly Epitheted *la Folie*, a City or great Town in the Isle of *France*; which has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seyne*; in the very Borders of *le vaxin*: twelve Leagues beneath *Paris* to the West, and sixteen above *Roan*, to the South-East. *Philip II.* King of *France* died here in 1223. It heretofore enjoyed the Honour of the Title of an Earldom, and had a Citadel which was destroyed by *Henry IV.* In 1376. *Charles V.* King of *France*, Founded a Monastery of the *Celestines* in it: besides which, it is adorned with a Collegiate Church.

Bandonca,

Maronea, a City in the *Marea*, in *Arcadia*; famous for the Death of *Epaminonda*, the celebrated *Theban* General, in the year of *Rome*, 391. It lies at the Foot of the Mountain *Parthenius*; twenty five Miles from *Megalopolis* to the North, and seven from *Misera*, to the North-West. Now called *Mandi*, or *Mundi*.

Maroua, *Manua*, a very ancient City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*; built three hundred years before *Rome*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom, and a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction ever since 1453. A great and a magnificent City, seated within the Bosom of a Lake of the same Name, (made by the River *Mengo*) which contributes very much to its strength and security. In 1629. it was taken by the *German* Imperial Forces, and miserably impoverished; but soon after restored to its Duke by the Interposition of the *French* Court. It stands forty five Miles from *Padena* to the North, twenty from *Verona* to the South, and forty from *Comera* to the East. This was the Country of *Vergil*, the great *Latin* Poet; who Celebrates the Fertility of its Dukedom; his *Georg.* 2. And of *Tasso*, the *Italian*. In the year 1664. the Election of Pope *Alexander II.* to the See of *Rome*, was confirmed in a Council here, against *Honorius II.* an *Antipope*, set up by the Emperor *Henry IV.*

The Dukedom of *Maroua*, is bounded on the East by that of *Ferrara*; on the North by the Territories of *Verona*, and *Brescia*; on the West by *Cremona*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*: on the South by the Dukedom of *Modena* and *Mirandola*. Said to be equal together with *Montferat*, (which belongs to this Duke;) to the Dukedom of *Florence* in extent, but not in Revenue; yet it is fruitful, and abounds in Cattle. This Dukedom fell first into the Family of *Gonzaga*, (which now possesseth it,) in 1328. *Lewis I.* of this Line then slaying *Passerino*, the last of the *Bonocelli's*, in the Market-Place; and assuming the Government into his own Hands, as Lord of *Maroua*, *John Francisco*, the Fifth of the Line, was made Marquis of *Manoua*, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, in 1433. *Frederick II.* the ninth of them, was Created Duke by *Charles V.* in 1530. *Charles III.* is the eighteenth of this House, and succeeded his Father *Charles II.* This Dukedom is thirty five Miles from North to South, and fifty from East to West.

Manacha, the same with *la Mancha*.

Mar, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland*; extending in length from East to West sixty Miles; partly mountainous and barren, partly fruitful: on the North it has *Murray* and *Buchan*; on the East the *German* Ocean; on the South *Mern* and *Angus*; and on the West *Abdale*. The River *Dee* enricheth the South, and the *Done* the North side of this County; yet is there in it no Town of great Note.

Maracaibo, or *Marecay*, a City in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Castile d'Or*, in the South *America*, upon a vast Lake of the same Name: well built, rich, populous, well traded, and enjoying the Benefit of an excellent Port, wherein the *Spaniards* build their Ships.

Maragnan, *Marahim*, *Maranania*, an Island on the Coast of *Brazil*; at the Mouth of the River *Mirary*, which gives Name to the next Province to it. This was once planted with *French*; but in 1641. taken by the *Hollanders*, and since retaken by the *Portuguese*. There is in it a Town called *S. Lewis*, with a Cattle; and altho but a small Place, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Salvador*. Long. 332.40. Southern Lat. 02. 10. § The River *Nauxa* in *Peru* is also called *El Rio Maragnon*. See *Nauxa*.

Marans, a Town upon the River *Sieur Nior-toise*, in the *pas d'Aunis*, in *France*, two Leagues from the Sea, and four from *Rochelle*. It stands in a Marsh, hath a Cattle, and been often taken in the Wars by the *Roman Catholics* and *Huguenots*.

Marasso, *C. Delle Cacce*, *Flarmenat*, the most Western Gipe in the Island of *Sardinia*; lying Long. 32. 10. Lat. 41. 15.

Marata, a small Kingdom in North *America*, placed by *Sanson* near the New Kingdom of *Mexico*, and the *Vermigioso* Ocean.

Marathon, *Marafon*, *Marathoma*, an ancient City of *Aetia* in *Greece*; famous in History for the Defeat given by *Miltiades* with his Army of twelve thousand *Athenians*, to five hundred thousand *Persians*, in the year of *Rome* 264. and the third of the seventy second *Olympiad*.

Marca D'Ancona, *Picenum*, *Marchia Anconitana*, is a large Province, under the Dominion of the Church in *Italy*: bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, on the South with the *Apennine*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*. It has this Name from *Ancona*, the principal City in it. This was formerly the Seat of the *Phocenses*; who for aiding their Allies (the *Tarentines*) against the *Romans*, were subdued, and made a *Roman* Province in the year of *Rome* 485. The City of *Ancona* being given to Pope *Zuchary* by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about the year 741. his Successors in time gained all the rest of this Marquitate to it. This Country is so fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire it was called *Picenum Annonarium*.

Marca Hispanica, the Name of *Catalonia*, in the time of the Emperor *Leopold* the *Debonnaire*.

Marcha Terzimana, or *Trivigiana*, *Euganus Populi*, *Marchia Tarvisina*, is a large Province of *Italy*, under the State of *Venice*. Heretofore much greater than now. Bounded on the South at present by the River *Adelphi*, (now *Adige*;) and the most Northern Branch of the *F.* called *Fornaces*; on the West with the Duchy of *Milan*; on the East with *Friuli*, and the *German* of *Venice*; and on the North with the *Alpes*, which divide it from *Tirol*. In the time of *Augustus*, called *Venetia*, from its ancient Inhabitants; and one of his eleven Regions of *Italy*. The principal Towns and Cities are, *Vincenza*, *Treviso*, *Padua*, *Brescia*, *Verona*, *Crema*, *Bergomo*. This Marquitate having suffered many Changes was about the year 1390. conquered by the States of *Venice*; who are at present in possession of it.

Marcana, *Marea*, *Marca*, *Merca*, a small City, in an Island of the same Name, in the Gulph of *Venice*; under the State of *Ragusa*; and not far from the Coast of *Dalmatia*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*. The City is ruined; but the Bishoprick is still in being, and united to that of *Trebinga*, which is now under the *Turks*. It lies five Miles from *Ragusa*; the Island in which it stands, is about four in compass. The Town has not now above three or four Houses.

March, the most South-East County of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; on the East bounded by the *German* Ocean, on the North by *Lothaine*, on the West by *Tweeddale*, and on the South by *Tivedale* and *Northumberland*; cut off by the River *Tweed*; upon the North Bank of which stands *Berwick*, the last Town of *England*; and more North, *Coldingham*, the *Colania* of *Ptolemy*. This is written *Merch*, and *Mers*.

La Marche, *Marchia*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Lorain*; in the Borders of *Champagne*; about three Leagues from the Fountains of the *Mars* to the South-East, and five from *Mirecourt*. La

La Marche, or *La Marche en Limosin*, *Marchia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in France, which is great and fruitful. Bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the West by *Poitou*, and on the South by *Limosin*; to which it is sometime attributed, tho' it is a distinct Province. It is divided into the *Upper and Lower Marche*. *Geizres* is the principal Town in the former, and *La Dorat* in the other. The Rivers *Vienne*, *Cher*, *Creuse*, *Garonne*, &c. derive their Springs from this Province. It gives the Title of an *Earldom* which was united to the Crown about 1531.

Marcianopolis, *Marcianopolis*, a City of the ancient *Mysia*, now in *Bulgaria*, commonly called *Prestan*; it had this Name from *Marciana*, a Sister of *Trajan*; and was a Bishop's See, but is now an Archbishoprick, and in a flourishing State: twenty Miles from the *Euxine Sea*, on the Borders of *Thrace*; by the Turky called *old Constantinople*.

March, and *Markislands*, *Marchia*, by the French called *la Mare*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*; under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who succeeded to it as Heir to the Duke of *Zuliers*: Bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Mons*, on the South and West by the Dukedom of *Mons*. It hath the Honour of the Title of an *Earldom*. The chief Town in this Province is *Ham*: it takes its Name from the Castle of *Warb*, near the said Town of *Ham*.

Marchfeld, *Marchfeldberg*, *Teracariae Campi*, a Tract of *Germany* near the *Danube*; in the Confines of *Austria* and *Moravia*, towards *Fresburg*.

Marchburg, *Marchburgum*, *Marceburgum*, a City of *Germany*, in *Seiria*, upon the *Drave*; thirteen Miles from *Laubach* to the North-East, and twenty two from *Vienna* to the South.

Marcomanni, *Marcomades*, *Marcomates*, a people of the ancient *Germany*, whom *Cluverius* places betwixt the *Rhine*, the *Danube*, and the *Necker*; from whence they passed into *Bohemia*, together with the *Sedusii* and the *Harudes*; and made frequent Revolts against the *Romans*.

Marbke, a strong Fort in *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*; about one *German Mile* from *Dunkirk* to the West, and two from *Gravelin* to the East; not far from the Sea Shoar. It was taken by the French in 1645, and 1657, when it was put into the Hands of the English with *Dunkirk*: with which it was resigned back to the French, who have slighted and ruined it.

Marcechia, *Ariminus*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Apennine*, not above four Miles from the Fountains of the North-East; and running Northwards, watereth *S. Leo*, *S. Marino*, and *Rimini*: where it huries it self in the *Adriatick Sea*.

Marotis, a Canton of the Territory of *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, consisting of divers Villages; so called from the Lake *Marotis*, watering it, which has since changed its Name to *Lago di Buchiara*. *Ischyra* the great Antagonist of *S. Athanasius* dwelt in a Village of this Country.

Margatas, a People in *Brazil*.

Margarita, an Island of *South America*, in the North Sea; eight Leagues from the Coast of *New Andalusia*, and forty from the Island of *S. Trinidad* to the West. Long. 314. Lat. 11. First discovered by *C. Columbus* in 1498. and since mostly frequented on the account of the Pearl Fishery, from whence it has its Name. It is about forty French Leagues in compass; very fruitful, but mountainous; watered by two Rivers, and adorned with the Town of *S. Jago de de la Vega*, and some Villages.

Margarita, *Lero*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*; which, with its Neighbor *S. Honorate*, being taken by the *Spaniards*, was recovered by the French, in 1637.

Margiana, a large Province of the *Ancient Asia*, which lay betwixt *Bactriana* and *Hyrcania*: now for the most part contained in the Provinces of *Khojme* and *Charasan* in *Persia*.

Margosetz, *Marcodava*, a City of *Walachia*, upon the River *Bardalach*, eleven *German Miles* from *Jaxi* to the South.

Marguerite, *Margereta*, a small River in *Soisson*, in *France*.

Martiana, a Colony, and a City in the Eastern Part of the *Ile of Corsica*; which had its Name from *Marius*, the great *Roman Consul*; and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Genova*. Heretofore very great and populous; seated upon a small River, which runs through it; but now it lies in Ruins; (therefore called *Rovine di Mariana*;) nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither; the Bishop's See being removed to *Bastia* in 1575.

Martib. See *Mecca*.

Martenberg, *Maria-berga*, a Town of *Germany*, in the *Upper Saxony* in *Misnia*; nine *German Miles* from *Meissen*, the Capital of that Province, to the South. This is one of the *M. Towns*; seated in the Mountains, near *Annaberg*, in the Borders of *Bohemia*: built by *Henry Duke of Saxony* in 1519. and still in the Hands of that Prince.

Martenbourg, a Town in *Germany*, in the Low Countries; built by *Mary of Austria*, Queen of *Hungary*, and Government of the *Low Countries*, in 1542. and strongly fortified against the French; who nevertheless gained the possession of it by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1660. and dismantled it. This stands upon the River *Aube*; eleven *French Leagues* from *Mons* to the East, and four from *Charlemont* to the South-West.

Martenburgh, *Mariaeburgum*, called by the Poles, *Malbozh*, by the Inhabitants, *Margenburgh*; is a strong City in *Prussia Regalis*, whereof it is the Capital, upon the River *Nogat* (a Branch of the *Vistula*;) six *German Miles* from *Danzick* to the North-East, and four from *Elbing* to the South-West. Heretofore the principal Seat of the Knights of *Prussia*, who built it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*; the Castle, in 1281, the Town in 1302. *Casimirus*, King of *Poland*, took this City in 1460. The Swedes in 1625. The Castle was burnt in 1644. and restored to the Poles in 1655. by Treaty.

Martenburgh, or *Mariaeburg*, the same with *Queen's Town* in *Ireland*. See *Queen's County*.

Martendal, the same with *Mergenheim*.

Martensadt, *Mariaestadum*, a new City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*, between the Lakes of *Wener* and *Nezer*; three *German Miles* from the former, and six from the latter. Long. 31. 19. Lat. 58. 27.

Martigalante, one of the *Caribby Islands* in *South America*, under the French: six Leagues from *Guadeloupe*, and ten or twelve from *Dominco*. Recommended for Fruitfulness.

Matignano, *Melignanum*, *Meriganum*, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, upon the River *Lambio*; in the middle between *Milan* and *Lodi*, ten Miles from either. Near this the *Swiss* were beaten by *Francis I.* in 1515.

Martinat, *Scardus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*; it parts *Serovia*, *Albania*, and *Macedonia*; and ends at the *Euxine Sea*, near *Saramonin*, the Borders of *Romania*. *Drino*, and many other Rivers spring from it. In the Maps it is written *Martina*.

Maritima, *Maricus*, *Marm*, a River of *Transylvania*: it ariseth from the *Carpasian Hills*; and passeth by *Neumark*, *Radnos*, *Alba Julia*, (or *Wesfensburg*) *Branksa* and *Lippa*, to *Segedin*; where it ends in the *Tibisew*. This is the principal River of *Transylvania*.

Maritima, *Hebrus*, a River of *Thrace*: it ariseth out of Mount *Hebrus* (which is a Branch of Mount *Marina*); in the Northern Confines of *Macedonia*, *Serbia*, and *Bulgaria*: where they all meet from two Fountains; and running East it watereth *Phleba*, (or *Philippopolis*), *Adrianople*, and *Plouren*; where it receives *Copriza*; and turning Southward, falls into the *Archipelago*, over against *Lembra*.

Marit. See *Marck*.

Maritz-Jew, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwal*, and the Hundred of *Pennith*.

Marleborough, or *Marleburg*, *Cumiss*, an ancient Roman Town; seated upon the River *Kenet* in *Wiltshire*, in the North-West Bounds towards *Barkshire*, upon the ascent of an Hill. In this there was a famous Parliament held for ending the Differences between the Barons and the King, in the fifty second year of *Henry III.* A.C. 1267. where were made the Statutes, called the *Statutes of Marleburgh*. The Parliament assembled in a Castle, which this place anciently had, belonging unto *Jahn Sans serre* (as he was surnamed) afterwards King of *England*. It is still a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: and hath withal the Conveyance of *Savernake Forest*, and *Aldburn Chase* in its Neighbourhood. *Charles I.* at his Coronation, added another Honour to this place; by Creating *James Lord Ley*, (Lord Treasurer) Earl of *Marleborough*, February, 5. 1625, which was afterwards possessed by *William*, the fourth Earl of this Family (Grandchild to the first Earl) who succeeded *Henry* his Nephew, slain in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*, in 1665. The Lord *Churehill* enjoys this Title at present, by the Creation of King *William*.

Marlow *Wagna*, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Disborough*: probably so called for the Store of *Marl* or Chalk here dug up.

Marona, *Serymon*, a River on the South of *Macedonia*; towards the Borders of *Thrace*; more usually called *Stromona*, and also *Radnetz*, and *Iscar*: it falls in the *Archipelago* at *Ambispol*.

Maroniza, *Elaphonessus*, an Island in the *Propontis*, on the Coast of *Asia*; famous for Marble Quarries: it is ten or twelve Leagues in circuit, with a City, the Capital of its own Name; and divers Villages inhabited by the Religious *Caloyers*. The adjacent Sea is called from hence the *Sea of Marmora*; which discharges it self on one side into the *Pontus Euxinus* by the *Bosphorus Thracius*, and on the other towards the South into the *Aegean Sea* by the *Hellefont*. The ancient Poet *Arifles* adorned this Island with his Nativity. It communicates its Name to the three Neighbouring Islands, *Aexia*, *Coutali*, *Gadara*, called in general the *Islands of Marmora*. They all stand in a good Climate, abounding in Corn, Wine, Cattel, Cotton, and Fruit; inhabited principally by the Religious *Greeks*, and some *Arabians*. *Ptolemy* mentions *Marmora* by the Name of *Proconnesus*. Others call it *Neuris*.

Marozitia, the present Kingdom of *Barca* in *Africa*: it had heretofore for its Bounds *Libya Propria* to the East, and *Cyrenaica* to the West.

Marne, *Marona*, a great River in *France*; which ariseth in *Champagne* near *Langres*, in a Village called *Marmore*, in the Confines of the *Franche Comte*; and running North-West, watereth *Langres*, *Chauumont*, *Joyeuvel*, *S. Dizier*, *Chalons*, and *Meaux*; then falls into the *Seyne*, two Miles above *Parr*.

Maro, A Valley, *Marquifute*, and Town upon the Confines of the States of *Genova*: belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Marocco, is both a City and a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the West Part of *Barbary*: the Kingdom of *Marocco* is a considerable part of *Mauritania Tingitana*; extended on the *Atlantick Ocean* from the River *Abeno*, to that of *Azamor*: on the East it has the River *Malava*, (which parts it from *Tremesen*;) on the West the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the South Mount *Atlas*, and on the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. The Country is said to be very fruitful and pleasant; abounding in Cattle, Fruits, Corn, Sugar, Oil, Honey, and whatever is useful to the Life of Man. Divided into seven Provinces; which are *Guzzula*, *Sus*, *Marocco*, *Hea*, *Hajora*, *Dascala*, and *Tedes*. The King takes the style of *Emperour of Barbary and Marocco*, King of *Fez*, *Suz*, &c. Hath a great number of Cattles in this Kingdom; yet there is one kept by the *Portuguese*, two Leagues from *Azamor*.

Marocco, *Marochum*, *Marochia*, *Marochium*, the principal City, (which gives Name to the whole) called by the *Spaniards*, *Maruccos*; by the *Italians*, *Marochio*; is supposed to have been the *Bocanum Hemerum* of *Ptolemy*; once one of the greatest Cities in the World, and the ancient Capital of this Kingdom. It is seated on the South Side of the River *Tanfiff*; an hundred and sixty Miles to the East, from the *Atlantick Ocean*, and ninety from the Borders of *Fez*: heretofore an Archbishops See; very potent; but the Royal Seat being many Ages since removed to *Fez*, it is hardly a third part of what it was: on the top of the Castle are three Globes of Gold, one hundred and thirty thousand *Barbary Ducats* weight; which could never be taken away, (as the Inhabitants pretend) because they are guarded by Spirits. This City stands in a fine Plain, five or six Leagues from the Mountain *Atlas*, encompassed with very high strong Walls, with twenty four Gates, which may be reckoned to contain one hundred thousand Inhabitants. It has a Fortrefs, a stately Palace Royal, and Colleges for Professors of the Sciences, with divers Mosques enriched with the Spoils of the Christian Churches of *Spain*. The Inhabitants glory in being Enemies to Christianity. Long. 09. 20. Lat. 29. 30.

Marogna, *Marogua*, *Marones*, *Imaros*, a City of *Thrace*; seated at the Mouth of the River *Scoenus*; three Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mariça* to the West, and the same distance from *Asperosa* to the East. Once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanople*; but now become the Archbishop's See it self.

The *Maronites*, *Maronite*, a particular Church of the *Eastern Christians*, dwelling principally about the Mountain *Libanus* in *Syria*, under a Patriarch of their own, who resides at a Monastery called *Eden Canobin* on the said Mountain; yet nevertheless there are of them in *Tripoli*, *Zidem*, *Damascus*, *Aleppo*, and *Cyprus*. Their Name is diversly derived: as from an Episcopal City of their Country, called *Maronia*, in *S. Jerom*: from the holy Monk and Priest *S. Maron*, whose Life *Theodores* writes, and whose Disciples strenuously defended the Decrees of the Council of *Chalcedon* against the *Euchyrians*. (This person, the *Maronites* say, built them a Monastery in the beginning of the Fifth Century.) Also from another *Maron*, an ancient *Monobelite*. About the year 1180, *William* Archbishop of *Tyre*, their Neighbour and Contemporary, says, that they did the King of *Jerusalem* great Service in the Wars with the *Saracens*, and exceeded then the number of forty thousand. Their Patriarch, assisted at the General Council

Council of *Lateran*, in 1215, under Pope *Innocent* the Third: since which, there have been several Embassies and Treaties of Reconciliation betwixt the *Roman* See and them, under Pope *Eugenius* IV. in 1445. Pope *Paul* II. in 1469. Pope *Clement* VII. in 1526. and 1531. Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1577. and 1584. Pope *Clement* VIII. in 1596. Pope *Paul* VI. in 1612. Their *Patriarch* allied again at the Fifth Council of *Lateran* in 1516. They speak a mixture of the *Syriack* and *Arabic* Languages: but officiate *Masi* in *Syriack* only, using the *Missal* of *S. Ephraim Syrus*, and the Rites and Customs for the most part of the *Greeks*, excepting that they consecrate in Bread unleavened. Pope *Gregory* XIII. Founded a College for their Youth at *Rome*.

Maron. See *Marijs*.

Marotto, *Misa*, a River in the Marquisate of *Ancona*.

Marburg, *Amasia*, *Marburgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Landgravate of the Upper *Hassia*: at the Head of the River *Logbne*, (which falls into the *Rhine*, a little above *Coblenz*) eleven Miles from *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, to the North; twelve from *Cassel* to the North-West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the South-East. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill; heretofore a Free and an Imperial City, but long since exempted: for some time put under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, now under the Dominion of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*. Here was an University opened in 1535, which is now in some repute. This City was taken by the Imperialists in 1647. But the Castle holding out, they plundered and deleted it. The Marquess of *Baden* in this City narrowly escaped Death; his House having seven Cannon at once fired at it. Some would believe it to be the *Mastum* of *Tacitus*, and the *Mastiacus* of *Ptolemy*.

Marfala, *Marfaliun*, a small, but strong Town, in the Dukedom of *Lorain* in *France*; upon the River *Selle*, in a Marsh; five Miles from *Nancy*: which stood a Siege of thirty four days, in 1663, against the Forces of *Levin* XIV. So strong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have cost many Months to reduce it.

Marfala, *Libbæum*, a City in *Sicily*, seated upon the most Western Promontory of that Island; (which had of old its Name from this City; but is now called *si Capo Boca*.) Built by the *Romans*; a magnificent populous Town; and well fortified against the *Turkish* Pirates. It stands fifty Miles from *Alessino* to the South, twelve from *Trapano*, and one hundred and sixty from the nearest Coast of *Africa*. Near this City, the *Romans*, under *Attilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginians* Fleet a very great Defeat. There is a little River that runs near it, called by the same Name. Long. 36. 03. Lat. 36. 40.

Marfan, *Marjanus Ager*, a small Tract in *Gascoigne*: the principal Town has the same Name; which lies sixteen Miles from *Dax* to the North-East, and from *Bordeaux* to the South. This Territory is watered by the River *Midaux*, and hath been a *Viscounty* above six hundred years.

Marfagutbir, a Spanish Port upon the Coast of *Barbary*, in *Africa*, near *Oran*.

Marfelleus, *Massilia*, *Mafalia*, *Phocæa*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; seventeen Miles to the East of the principal Mouth of the *Rhône*, and fifteen West of *Toulon*. It is a great, rich, populous City; and now in a thriving condition; the Suburbs having been lately added to it. So very ancient, that it is supposed to have been built by the *Phœnicians*. *Justin* saith, it was built by the *Phœnicians*, in the Times of *Targuinius*, King of the *Romans*; who in their way thither,

contracted an Alliance with the Infant City of *Rome*; and did great things in their Offensive and Defensive Wars against the *Barbarous Galls*. That, the Soil of their Country being barren, they were forced to depend more upon Navigation than Agriculture for their Subsistence; and would now and then exercise the (then thought innocent, if not glorious) Trade of Piracy; which led them round about *Italy*, to the Mouth of the *Rhône*; and the pleasantness of the place allured them to go and settle there; where they were kindly treated by the *Galls*; the King granting them leave to build the City, and marrying his Daughter to their General. That, these were the great Civilizers and Instructors of the *Galls* in Learning, Arts, and Architecture. After this they managed some Wars against the *Ligurians*; and became formidable to all their Neighbours: having great success, till they interposed in the Quarrel between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; being in this more Loyal to that State, than prudent in the estimation of their Forces: for they pretended to interpose between those they were not able to force; and consequently fell a Victim to the Fortunes of *Cæsar*, whose Army left them nothing but their Liberty. This Calamity befel them about forty two years before the Birth of our Saviour.

They recovered again as great an esteem as ever. *Tacitus* informs us, that in his time it was a place where the *Grecian* Affability and the *Provincial* Thrift were rarely mixed. In the Fall of the *Roman* Empire, this City became a prey to the *Goths* and *Franks*; but in what Times I cannot assign. In 1243, after the *Goths* were expelled, it was put under Counts of its own; and continued so till 1481, when it returned to the Crown of *France*: during the time it was under these Counts, about 1423, it was taken by *Alphonso*, King of *Aragon*. In 1524, it withstood the furious Assaults of *Charles* Duke of *Bourbone*. But the height of all its modern Glory was its sustaining the mighty Forces and great Valour of *Charles* V. in 1536. Since the settling Christianity here, it has ever been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne* formerly, now of *Arles*. Its first Bishop being said to be *S. Lazarus*, whom *Christ* raised from the dead. That which has in all times continued to its continuance, is, its excellent, safe, large Harbour; and the Fertility of the Soil it stands in; being otherwise not the best seated for Traffick, there being no Navigable River near it but the *Rhône*, which is at some distance. Long. 26. 22. Lat. 42. 18.

Marfheld, a Market Town in *Glostershire*, in the Hundred of *Thornbury*.

Marthland, a Tract in the County of *Norfolk*, nigh *Lyn Regis*, on the other side of the River *Ouse*, so called from its being a Marsh. There are seated several Towns in it, which in recompense for the want of fresh Water and their Liableness to the Inundations of the Sea, enjoy a Soil exceeding fat, and feeding abundance of Cattle. § There is another such Tract in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, about fifteen Miles in circuit: called also *Direb-Marsh*, and excellent for the same use.

Mariti, an ancient People of *Italy*, in the Province now called the *Furber Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the *Patrimony* of *S. Peter*: whose Name is still preserved in a Territory there, called the Dutchy of *Marsa*. The *Marsick War* in the year of *Rome* 663, and their killing of all the *Romans* in the City *Asculum*, together with *Q. Servilius* Proconful, and *Fronceius*, render this People memorable in History. § Also a People of *Germania Antiqua*, mentioned by *Tacitus*: of whom *Ortelius* fancies, there are some Footsteps remaining in the Village *Desmarfen*, in the Province of *Overijssel*, in the United *Netherlands*.

Marsico, Maricum, a City in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Higher Principate; called New Marsico, to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in that Province. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Salerno; of little circuit, but well peopled and built; seated upon an Hill, at the Foot of the *Apenine*; near the Fountains of the River *Agri*, (which washeth *Marsico, Vecchio*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, in the very Borders of the *Basilicata*;) six Miles from the last named Town to the West, and fifty five from *Salerno* to the North. The old *Marsico* stands eighteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; and sensibly decays, being inhabited but by a few.

Marsley Hill, a Hill in *Herefordshire*, whereof *Mr. Cambden*, and *Mr. Speed* relate a Story; That, on *Saturday, Feb. 7. 1571.* about six a Clock in the Evening, it moved with a roaring noise from the place where it stood, and by seven the next Morning had gone about two hundred Foot, continuing its Travel three days together; That, *Kynaston-Chappel* hereupon fell down, with some Trees, Hedges, and Coats for Sheep, and some Wood; That, two High-ways were turned about three hundred Foot from their former Paths, the East Parts to the West, and the West to the East; Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, and Tillage of Pasturage.

Marta, Mariba, a River ascribed by *Antoninus* to *Heerusa*, now in the Dominions of the Church: it ariseth out of the Lake *dé Boffena (Lacus Poljunctus)*; and running Southward by *Tiscanella*, (a small City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony, the Walls of which it washeth) it falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea beneath *Corneto*, another City of the same Province; twenty two Miles from *Viterbo* to the South. There is a Town of the same Name, seated upon this River, where it breaks out of the Lake, twelve Miles from *Viterbo*.

Martaban, Marsabamra, a City of the *Furber East-Indies*: on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*; which has a convenient Port; under the King of *Pegu*, tho it has had Kings of its own; till of late it was conquered, and very ill used. The Kingdom belonging to it lies between that of *Pegu* to the North, and *Ligor*, a Promontory of the Kingdom of *Siam*, to the South.

Martegues, or Martegues, Maritima Colonia, a Sea-Port Town in *Provence*, built in 1239. upon the Lake of *Berry*, at the distance of one Mile from the Sea, betwixt which and the Lake a Communication is made by Ditches so surrounding and dividing the Town, as it were into three several small Towns, (called *Fouquieres, L'esse* and *Ferrieres*,) which are pass'd from one to another upon Bridges, that *Martegues* hath therefore the Name of the *Venise of France*. Those *Fosses* are thought to be Works of the *Romans*. *Martegues* also was of old a *Viscounty*, and now a Principality enjoyed by the House of *Vendôme*.

Martel, Martellum, a small City in the Province of *Quercy*, near the River *Dordogne*; seated on a Hill in the Confines of *Limosin*; six Leagues from *Sarlat* to the East, and as many from *Tulle* to the South.

Martimos, Mariba, a Ridge of Mountains in the South of *Arabia Felix*; not far from the Shoar, and the Fountains of the River *Liris*; mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Martin, a great Village in the Isle of *Road*, in *Solomon's* in *Reims*.

Martin, one of the *Antille* or *Leeward* Islands, which was under the *French*.

Martin de Re, a Fort in the Isle of *Ré*; near which the *English* received a great Defeat from the *French*, in 1627.

Martinique, Madanina, an Island in the *West-Indies*, which is one of the *Antilles*; forty five Leagues in compass, very fruitful, and well peopled, and well watered by Rivers. It having been in the Hands of the *French* ever since 1635. The *Dutch* attempting it in 1674. were repulld. Long. 315. 00. Lat. 12. 10.

Martinopoli. See *Marcianopoli*.

Martburg. See *Marpurg*.

Martolano, Martoranum, a small City in the Kingdom of Naples, in the *Fisher Calabria*; six Miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fourteen from *Cosenza*; in a declining state, and inhabited but by a few; tho it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. The River which runs by it is called *il Savuto*; it is thought the old Name of this City was *Mamertum*.

Martubeni. See *Margna*.

Martucco. See *Martucco*.

Martuge, Marujols, Marengium, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givaudan*; upon the River *Colagne*, towards the Borders of *Rouergue*: seven Leagues from *S. Flour* in *Auvergne* to the South; and almost four from *Mende* (the Capital of *Givaudan*) to the West: some write it *Marologium*.

Maryland, a considerable Country and Colony of the *English* in the North *America*, in forty deg. of Latitude. Bounded with *Pensylvania*, *New-England*, and *New York* to the North; with the *Atlantic*, and *De la Ware Bay* to the East; the River *Potomack*, which divides it from *Virginia*, to the South; and the *Indian Territories* to the West. It contains ten Counties. The Capital Town of all is *S. Maria*, which is well built and provided with a convenient Harbour for Shipping.

Masandjan, Hyrcania, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea (which is called the *Masandran* Sea also from this Province, as it was before the *Hyrcanian* Sea.) There is a City in this Province of the same Name.

Masano, Messana, a River in the Isle of *Candy* or *Crete*.

Masay, Masanci, Pagus Mosanw, a Canton amongst the *Grisons*, called by the Inhabitants, *Maslandt*.

Masbate, one of the *Philippine* Islands; which is under the *Spaniards*.

Mascatate, a City in *Arabia Felix*; about sixty Miles from the Shoars of the *Persian* Gulph; which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 85. 10. Lat. 24. 10.

Masbate, a City, together with a Sovereign Principality, on the South-Eastern Shoar of *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Ormus*; which has a convenient Haven, and a strong Castle built by the *Portuguese*, who for a long time were Masters of it, but some few years since were beaten out by the King of *Mascare*. Long. 94. 00. Lat. 24. 27.

Mascon, Mascona, Matisco, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lyon*; and has a Territory belonging to it of the same Name. It stands upon a rising ground, upon the River *Saone*; in the Borders of the Province of *Bresse*; and it has a Stone Bridge over the *Saone*. Eleven Miles (saith *Baudrand*) from *Lyon* to the North, and *Cballon* to the South. Long. 26. 07. Lat. 46. 00. according to the newest Maps.

Le Marchois, is a small Territory in the South part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, to which it is annexed for ever: whereas heretofore it had Counts of its own: it lies between the Territory of *Chalon* to the North, *Branslois* to the South, *La Bresse* to the East, and *Forez* to the West.

Mafeyck. See *Masfeyck*.

Mafsa, a City in *Arabia Felix*, in the inland parts; three hundred Miles from *Ormus*, and two hundred from *Mascare* to the West. The same with that which was called of old *Mafba*, as some think; and now the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 90. 00. Lat. 23. 00.

Mafham, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Hangeast*, upon the *River Touse*.

Mafiers, *Maderiacum*, a strong City in the Province of *Champaign*; seated upon the East Side of the *Maas*, which almost surrounds it; about half a League from *Charville* to the South-East, four from *Sedan* to the West, six from *Bouillon* to the North, and fifteen from *Namur* to the South. It is now in a thriving State.

Mafotto, the same with *Mafano*, a River in *Candy*.

Mafotie, *Mazovia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, (the Capital of which is *Warsaw*) called by the Poles *Mazowskie*; by the Germans *Masawa*; and by the French *Masovie*: On the East it has *Lithuania*, on the North *Prussia*, on the West the *Greater Poland*, and on the South the *Lesser Poland*. It is divided into four Palatinates; which have their Names from the Cities of *Mazow*, *Ploexke*, *Debrin*, and *Podlach*. This was once a separate and independent Dukedom: which submitted to the Crown of *Poland*, under *Casimir the Great*: but continued under its own Duke, till the year 1526. when upon the Death of *John and Stanislaus*, (the two last Dukes,) it was united, under *Sigismund I. King of Poland*, to that Kingdom.

Mafsa, or *Massa di Carrara*, *Massa Carrara*, a Town in *Italy*; between the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the State of *Genova*; great and well peopled; lately adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, it being also a small Sovereignty: twelve Miles from *Sarajana* to the South East; twenty five from *Lucca* to North-West; and three from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. Most famous for its excellent Quarries of *Marble*.

Mafsa di Sorrento, *Massa Lubrensis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sorrento*; small and not much inhabited. It stands twenty Miles from *Naples* to the South, on the opposite Shoar of the Bay of *Naples*; and about nine from the Town of *Capri* to the North-East. Built in 1465. in a place of great height, and natural Strength.

Mafsa, *Massa Vetuconsis*, a small City in the Territory of *Sienna* in *Italy*; within five Miles of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; thirty five from *Sienna* to the South-West, and twenty from *Piombino* to the North-East: made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sienna*, in the stead of *Populonium*, (a ruined City on this Shoar, called *Porto Barbaro*;) yet it is very small. Built upon a Hill, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*.

The Dukedom of *Mafsa*, is a small Territory between the States of *Genova* to the West, the Dukedom of *Florence* to the North, the States of *Lucca* to the East, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South; under its own Duke, who is of the House of *Cibo*; whereas before, it was but a Principality. The principal places are *Massa*, and *Carraria*; which last,

though very small, is a Marquisate; and lies five Miles from *Sarajana* to the South, thirty from *Pisa* to the North.

Mafagetæ, an ancient *Scythian* people. Some place them about the *Palmus Maoris*, and the *Æuxine Sea*. Others towards the Mountain *Imaus*, and the Country now called *Sagathai* in *Tartary*. They dwell in Tents, and sacrificed to the Sun.

Mafferano, *Masseranum*, a small Town in *Piedmont*; upon a Hill, sixteen Miles from *Furca* to the East, and eight from *Perella* to the North. This is the Capital of a Principality, under its own Prince, who is under the Protection of the Pope: He has *Crevacore* and some other places of small importance.

Mafulepatan, *Mufulepatanum*, a City and Sea-Port in the *Huber East-Indies*; on the Shoars of the Bay of *Benzala*, in the Kingdom of *Goconda*; which has a convenient Harbour and a Cattle; heretofore in the hands of the *Portuguese*.

Mafataca, a Bay on the North side of the Island of *Cuba*, in *America*; where all the *Spanish Galeons*, in their return to *Spain*, touch for Water; and where the *Dutch* defeated a Fleet of those *Galeons*, richly laden, in 1627.

Mafataman, a Kingdom of *Africa*, to the West of the *Æthiopic Ocean*; and towards *Cassiera* and the Kingdom of *Angola*; and towards the River *Verre*.

Mafatan, one of the *Philippine Islands*, in the *East-Indian Ocean*; where the famous *Magellan*, some say, died. It had heretofore Kings of its own, till the *Portuguese* expelled them. But of late the Natives have expelled the *Portuguese*.

Mafatane, a County in *Africa*, East of the Island of *Madagascar*; where the *French* have, some time since, established Colonies.

Mafatapan, *Tenarus*, the most Southern Cape of all *Europe*, in the *Morea*, provided with two good Ports: betwixt which, the *Turks* in 1570. built a Fortress to bridle the *Mainotes*, called *Castro di Maini*. But the *Venetians* soon after destroyed it, to favour the *Mainotes* with their Liberty again.

Mafatapa, a Province towards the River of *Amazon*, in *South America*; betwixt the Mouth of the Rivers *Madera*, and *Tapassa*, where they both fall into the River of *Amazon*.

Mafatopone, a Dutchy in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: supposed to be the *Magdalenum*, or the *Meta Leonis*, of the Ancients.

Mafatera, *Mascola*, a City in the Province of *Orvanto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, and of the Territory of *Bari*; upon the River *Canapro*; seated in a Valley, surrounded on all sides with Mountains. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; and now in a very good State: it stands thirty six Miles from *Taranto* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West. Long. 40. 45. Lat. 40. 42.

Mafateran, or *Maserav*, *Maseranum*, a great City on the South Side of the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*; one hundred Leagues from *Batavia* to the East. The Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name of great extent from East to West. And once the Capital City of the whole Island of *Java*. Long. 135. 40. Southern Lat. 8. 20.

Mafatharee, or *Mabherce*, a sweet and delicious Seat, two Leagues from *Cairo*, in *Egypt*: concerning which, the *Coptite* Christians entertain a Tradition, that the *Blessed Virgin* with the young *Child* reposed, for some time, there, in their flight thence into this Kingdom.

Mafatin, *Mathis*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Durazzo*.

Matique, Marica, a Province in *Florida*, towards the *Apalaccean Hills*.

Matagita, Messene, a very ancient, but ruined City in the *Morea*; on the Southern Shoar towards the West.

Matsuma, a Country in the Land of *Jesso*, lately discovered by the *Hollanders*; between *Japan* and *Tartary*; which has a City of the same name. See *Jesso*.

Maube, Madre, Maldra, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which ariseth near *Montfons*, and falls into the *seyne* at *Mayenne*.

Maulcon, a Town in *Biscay*.

Maulcon de Boule, Malleo, Maulesolium, a Town in the *Pais des Bajques*, in *France*. The Capital of the Viscounty of *Soule*.

Mauli, a River in *Sicily*. See *il fiume di Ragusa*.

Maulbe. See *Mauve*.

Mauren-Haer, Sogdiana, a Province on the North-East of *Persia*.

Mauriac, Mauriacum, a Mountain in *Auvergne*.

Maurice, Mauritica, a City in *Brazil* in *Pernambuck*; built by *John Maurice*, Prince of *Nassau*, in 1644. The Capital of the *Dutch Plantations* in those Countries; afterwards taken by the *Portuguese*. This City stands upon the River *Biberibi*, a little above its Mouth; two *Spanish* Leagues from *Olinda* to the South: and has a safe Port near *Recif*. It was called by the *Dutch* *Wartstadt*.

Maurienne, a Valley or Province of *Savoy*, extended from the *Alpes* to the River *Iser* on the one side, and from the *Tarantaise* to *Dauphine* on the other. Its Capital City is *S. Jean de Maurienne*, an Episcopal See. upon the River *Arche*. This Valley has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom above six Ages since; and some are of opinion, that it anciently was the Seat of the *Brannovices* mentioned by *Cæsar*.

Mauritania, an ancient large Region of *Africa*, which now lies contained within the Western part of *Barbary*. They divided it into *Cæsariensis*, *Tingitana*, and *Sitsifensis*. *Mauritania Cæsariensis* had *Getulia* to the South, the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, *Tingitana* to the West, and *Sitsifensis* to the East: and is now almost wholly included in the West of the Kingdom of *Algiers*. *Mauritania Tingitana* was bounded on all sides, by the *Atlantick* and *Mediterranean Oceans*, together with *Cæsariensis* and *Getulia*: And in the time of the Emperour *Constantine*, was called by the *Spaniards* *Mauritania Transfretana*. The name of *Tingitana* came from the City *Tingi*, now *Tangier*. *Mauritania Sitsifensis* had for its bounds *Numidia* to the East, *Cæsariensis* to the West, the *Mediterranean* to the North, and *Getulia* to the South. And the Eastern part of the present Kingdom of *Algiers* stands in this *Mauritania*.

Mauritius-Islandt, Cygnea, an Island in the *Ethiopian Sea*, upon the Coast of *Africa*; called *Dorcene* by the *Portuguese*, who first discovered it. See *Ile Maurice*. Long. 80. Lat. 20. South.

Mauritiuslandt, a part of *America Magellanica*, in the Land of *Fire*; on the South of the *Straits* of *Magellan*: most extended to the East of those *Straits*, and first discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1616. It had this name from the Prince of *Orange*, who occasioned the Discovery.

Mærothalassa, the Euxine Sea.

Maurum, Taurus, a Mountain in *Asia*.

Mauve, Malva, a small River in the Dukedom of *Orleans*, which falls into the *Loyre* at *Melun*, four Leagues beneath *Orleans* to the West. *Bandrind* writes *Mau.ve*.

St. Maws, a Borough and Market Town in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, returning two Members to the House of Commons.

Masi, Loryma or Laryma, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*; which is a Bishops See. Under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*; from whence it stands twenty Miles to the North.

Mayence. See *Meuz*.

Mayenne, Meduana, a fine City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Mayne*; six Leagues from the Borders of *Normandy* towards *Anjou*, twenty Miles from *Angiers* to the North, the same distance from *Dol* in *Bretagne* to the East, and from *Rennes* to the North-East. This City is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Meyn, Meys, Moenus, a River of *Germany*; which ariseth from a double Spring in Mount *Schitzburg*, called *White-Meyn*, (*White Mayne*;) and *Red-Meyn*, (*Red Moyn*;) which two uniting in one Stream at *Culembach*, and flowing Westward near *Bamberg*, it receives the *Redwitz*, *Wateres*, *Swinesfurt*, *Wurtsburg* and *Verbeim*; then cutting *Franconia* into two parts, it passeth by *Aburr* and *Franckfort*, (augmented with the *Saal*, *Taul*, and some smaller Rivers) into the *Rhine*; near, but above *Meuz*. *Gustavus Adolphus* laid a Bridge of Boats over this River, which has not been since continued. See *Meuz*.

La Mayne, Mayenne, or *Majene, Meduana*, a River of *France*; which ariseth in the Territory of *Seex*, in the Borders of *Normandy*; and flowing South through *Maine*, watereth the City of *Mayenne*, *La Val*, the Castle of *C...*, where it entereth *Anjou*; and a little above *Angiers*, being augmented with the *Sarthe* and the *Loir*, it falls into the great *Loire* above *Nantz*, twelve Leagues to the East.

Mays, Mai Insula, an Island on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick Ocean*; one of those that belong to *Cape Verde*; and famous for its Salt Works. It is under the *Portuguese*. Long. 366. 4. Lat. 50. 00. North.

Mays, Majensis Comitatus, a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*; bounded on the West by the Ocean, on the South with the County of *Galloway*, on the East with that of *Rossmen*, and on the North with *Slego*. It is a fruitful pleasant County, rich in Cattle, Deer, Hiiks and Honey: taking its name from *Mays*, a small City, and a Bishops See, (in the *Roman* Provincial called *Mageo*;) but the Bishoprick is annexed to that of *Tuam*; and the Jurisdiction assigned to that of *Kilalee*, in the Barony of *Tir Auley*. There lies in this County a vast Lake called *Lough Meik*; in which are two small Islands with strong Forts, belonging to the Family of the *Burkes*, who raised heretofore great Rebellions here. *Cambden*.

Mazagan, Mazaganum, a City or Fort in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, in the Province of *Ducala*; with a Harbour upon the *Atlantick Ocean*, and a very strong Fort, in the hands of the *Portuguese*, who built it in 1508. and in 1562. defeated a vast Army of *Moors*, that came to besiege it; eighteen Leagues from *Cape Cautin* to the North-East.

Mazandran. See *Masandran*.

Mazar, Babylon, an ancient City in *Egypt*.

Mazara, a City in the Island of *Sicily*, on the Southern Shoar near the South-West Cape; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*: it is seated in the Valley or Province of *Mazara*, at the Mouth of a small River of the same name: it has a large, safe, convenient Haven, and is well fortified: thirty Miles from *Trepano* to the South, and sixty from *Gergenti* to the West.

The Province of *Spazara*, is one of the three into which *Sicily* stands now divided on the North, West and South. It is surrounded with the Sea; but on the East it has the Valley *De Demona*, and *De Noto*, which are the other two Provinces. The principal City, is *Palermo*; the rest are *Trepano*, *Marsella*, *Maxara*, and *Gergenti*.

Spazarino, or *Moracini*, *Maclorum*, a Castle in the Valley *del Noto*, in the Island of *Sicily*, giving the Title of a *Count*.

Spazartfel, *Hippici*, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*.

Spaztra, an Island in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Arabia*.

Spazour, a Town in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, in the lower part of it; near to which, *S. Lewis*, King of *France*, gave Battel to the *Saracens*, and was taken Prisoner by them, in 1250.

Spazzo, a small Town in the *Valtoine*; where the *French* under the Conduct of the Duke of *Roban* gained a memorable Victory over the *Imperialists* in 1635.

Spelaw. See *Mscilaw*.

Spenco, *Meacum*, a vast City in the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Niphon*; in the Province of *Teiseng*; called by the Inhabitants *Cabucoma*. It has a Royal and Princely Palace, in which their Kings formerly lived; a fine Haven and a Fort; still very great and populous; yet much diminished, since the Court went to reside at *Isdo*, one hundred twenty five Miles from this City to the West; and because in the Civil Wars of *Japan*, the greatest part of it was burnt.

Spearon, *Mearus*, a River of *Galicia* in *Spain*.

Speth, *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Midb*: bounded on the East by the County of *Fingal*, and *Kildare*, (separated by the River *Bayne*;) on the South by *Kildare*, and *King's County*; on the West by *Roscomen* and *Longford*; and on the North by the County of *Monaghan*. It is divided into two parts, by the names of East and West *Meath*. An ancient *English* Pen sath, it is very fruitful and pleasant to the Eye, well watered with Rivers, abounding with Fish, full of Cattle, well supplied with Corn; and that the Woods and Marshes in the Skirts of it make the access so difficult on all sides, that it is justly called the Chamber of *Ireland*. In the thirty eighth year of *Henry VIII.* this County being thought too big to be governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament into two Counties.

Spcaux, *Meldorum urbs*, *Meledis*, *Farinum Meldaxum*, *Melde*, *Farinum*, a City in the Province of *Brie*, (of which it is the Capital,) and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*: it is a delicate, populous City, seated upon the *Marne*, which divides it into two parts: ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, eighteen from *Reims* to the South-West, and twenty five from *Amiens* to the South. In the year 1358 (during the Imprisonment of *John* King of *France*), it was sacked and burnt, for conspiring with the *Parisian* Faction against *Charles* the Dauphin, Regent of *France*, Son of King *John*. In 1421, the *Victorious English* took it by Capitulation, after a Siege of three Months: and some private Synods have been assembled at it.

Spacca, *Mecque*, a City in *Arabia*; which *Bellonius* in his *Observations* thinks, was called by the Ancients *Petraea*; but others, upon better Reasons, suppose it to be their *Marraba*. It stands upon the River *Charbar*, in a Valley; ten days Journey from *Medina*; twice so big as it; and about forty Miles from the Shoars of the *Red Sea* to the East. Compelled on all Sides by Mountains; the Soil of it is dry and barren: yet much frequented by vast Shoals of *Mahometans*

from all parts every year, which come to celebrate the Memory of that Grand Impostor *Mahomet*; who in 622. first began to settle his abominable Doctrine, to the ruin of so great a part of mankind. The *Mahometans* pay so great a respect to this Place, that should any Christian be found in or near it, they would burn him alive. For the rest, the Reader may consult *M. Thevenot's* Travels. The *Misque* stands in the middle of the City, in a descent, with two Towers and a *Dome* of extraordinary height, one hundred Gates, and a Window to each; adorned throughout the whole, with Structures, Artifices, and Donations, inestimably fine and rich. See *Medina*.

Spetchelen, *Malines*, *Mechlinia*, a City in *Brabant*, made an Archbishops See by Pope *Paul IV.* It is called by the *French* *Malines*, and by the *Spaniards* *Malinas*. Seated upon the River *Dender*, in the midst of the Dukedom of *Brabant*; between *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, and *Lovain*; about four Leagues from each of them. It fell to the Bishop of *Liege* by inheritance, as Heir of the Family of *Berthold*; and in 1328. was sold by him to *Reginald* Duke of *Guelderland*, for forty thousand Crowns; who again sold it to *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*; who in 1346. granted it to the Duke of *Brabant*. Before these times it was an Imperial Free City, but long since exempt. Till 1503. it was the feat of the Great Council, that governed all these Countries; which was then removed to *Brussels*.

Spethoacan, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*; between *Mexico* to the East, and *New Galicia* to the West; extended eighty Leagues upon the *Pacifick Ocean* to the South. The City of *Mechoacan* gives it this name; which is very great, populous, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*; forty seven *Spanish* Leagues from *Mexico* to the West, and seven from the Lake of *Mechoacan* to the South. This Word, in the *Indian* Tongue, signifies the Fishing-Place.

Spethsburg, or *Meckelbourg*, *Meckelburgum*, *Megalopolis*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*; heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Meckelburg*; now ruined; nothing remaining but a Cattle near the *Baltick Sea*, one *German* Mile from *Wismar* to the South, and three from *Swerin* (which is now the Bishops See) to the North. This in the times of the *Vandals* and *Heruli*, was the greatest City in *Euope*: ruined by removing the Ducal Seat to *Wismar*; because this Town was too big to be fortified, as *Crantius* saith.

The Dukedom of *Spethsburg*, is a Province of *Germany* in the *Lower Saxony*, of considerable extent: on the North bounded with the *Baltick Sea*, on the East by *Pomerania*, on the West by *Holftein* and *Lawenburg*, and on the South by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*. It is now under two Princes of the same Family: the Eastern under the Duke of *Swerin*, and the Western under the Duke of *Swerin*. The *Vandals*, *Heruli*, and *Burgundians*, were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country. The Dukes are descended from *Peribisslaus*, the last King of the *Heruli*; who being conquered by *Henry* the *1st*, was forced about 1153. to take the Title of Duke, instead of King, as an Homager to the House of *Saxony*. This Division was made about 1592. upon the Death of *John*, the last single Duke of this intire Dukedom. The Reformation was embraced betimes in this Country.

Spedelpad, *Medelpadia*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is a part of *Angerman*; between *Helsinga* to the South, *Angerman* properly so called, *Femmland* to the North, the *Baltick Sea* to the East, and *Dale-Carle* to the West.

Medemblick, a Town in *West Friesland*, (one of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries,) seated upon the *Zuyder Sea*, upon which it has a large and secure Haven, two Miles and an half from *Hoorn*, and above eight from *Amsterdam* to the North. It is in the Maps **Medemblick**.

Media, an ancient and celebrated Kingdom of *Asia*, betwixt *Armenia Major*, *Hyrcania*, the *Caspian Sea*, *Assyria*, *Susiana*, &c. Where are now the Provinces of *Schirvan*, *Gilan*, *Fyerach*, *Agemy*, and *Dileman* in *Persia*. It was in the beginning subject to the *Assyrians*, till *Arbaces* Governour of *Media* under *Sardanapalus*, King of *Assyria*, taking advantage of the foolishness of that Prince to cast off the yoke of the *Assyrian* Empire, established a *Second* in *Media* in his own person, *Anno Mundi* 3178. according to the common Computation, one hundred years before the first *Olympiad*, and eight hundred seventy six before the Coming of *Christ*. This Monarchy of the *Medes* continued under nine Kings, from *Arbaces* to *Astyages*, three hundred and seventeen years: and then *Astyages* lost his Crown and Throne to *Cyrus*, *Anno Mundi* 3495. *Anno Romæ* 195. In the beginning of the fifth *Olympiad*. The Capital City of the *Medes*, was *Ecbatana*. The others, *Assacia* (now *Casbin*.) *Cyropolis*, &c. As for the name of *Media*, most agree to derive it from *Madau*, one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

Medina del Campo, *Methymna Campesivis*, a Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*.

Medina Celi, *Ecclesia*, *Augustobriga*, *Mediolum*, *Secunia Petrus*, *Methymna Celsa*, a small Roman City in *Old Castile* in *Spain*; built upon an Hill, near the River *Xalon* [*Salo*] and gives the Title of a Duke to the Family *de Corda*, one of the Noblest Families in *Spain*, which pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City stands two Leagues from the Fountains of the River *Xalon* to the East, thirty one from *Madrid* to the North-East, and thirty four from *Saragoza* to the South-West.

Medina del río Seco, *Forum Egnurorum*, *Methymna Sicea*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

Medina Sidonia, *Asindum*, *Affidonia*, a Town in *Andaluzia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; now made famous, by giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Guzman* in *Spain*: it stands upon a Hill, nine Miles from *Cádiz* to the East, twenty five from *Malaga* to the West; and was once a Bishops See, as *Hauverius* avers.

Medina Calnabi, that is, the City of the *Prophet*; a City in *Arabia*, upon the River *Laatic*; thirty Miles from the *Red Sea* to the East, two hundred from *Mecca* to the North; having a Port upon the *Red Sea*, called *Jambi*, at the Mouth of the River. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 26. 00. according to our last Maps. This City was of old called *Jairib*; by *Stephanus*, *Jairippa*; by *Ptolemy*, *Larrappa*; at present *Merina*, *Medina*. It is seated in a Plain, between Mount *Obod* to the North, and Mount *Air* to the South. *Mahomet*, the Grand Impollor, (who was born here in 560.) finding his Country-men not overmuch inclined to embrace his new Doctrines, fled from hence to *Mecca* in 617. Having there by his Impostures gathered a great Rabble, and pretending a quarrel against the *Jews*, (who had a Synagogue in this City,) he attempted to reduce it by force of Arms; unsuccessfully at first, but with better success the second time: thereupon he turned the *Jewish* Synagogue into the first Mosque for the Exercise of his new Religion. They of *Mecca* being alarmed with this Conquest, in the next place took up Arms against him, and prevailed: but in the second Battle were defeated and subdued. Therefore he fixed his chief

Seat at *Mecca*, where (or here, as others say,) he died in 631. at sixty three years of Age; according to some, at seventy: twenty three of which, he spent in propagating his abominable Doctrines; thirteen at *Medina*, and ten at *Mecca*: five of which ten, followed his Conquering *Mecca*. The Mosque is extremely rich and magnificent, sustained by four hundred Pillars, which are charged with above three thousand Lamps of Silver; and Here there is seen the Tomb of *Mahomet*, which is a Coffin elevated upon Pillars of Black Marble, under a Canopy of Cloath of Silver and Gold. (which the *Bassa* of *Egypte* by the Grand *Seygnior's* Order: renews every year), surrounded with Ballisters, and abundance of Lamps of Silver.

The **Mediterranean Sea**, called by the *Romans*, *Mare Internum*; by the *French*, *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, with little difference, *il Mare Mediterraneo*; by the *Germanis*, *die Mittelenth Meer*, by the *Dutch*, *het Meditallischez*; by the *Poles*, *Morze Wodkieinte* *more*; by the *Turks*, *te Wenghtz*. This is the most celebrated Sea in the whole World, first discovered, and most used by *Man-kind*. It breaks in from the *Atlantic Ocean*, between *Spain* and *Africa*, by a Streight of seven Miles broad, as the *Ancients* report it: on the North it has *Europe*, on the East *Asia*, and on the South *Africa*. Called by various names, as to its parts; that Branch of it between *Spain*, *France* and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that between *Italy* to the West, *Greece* and *Dalmatia* to the East, the *Adriatick* (now the Gulph of *Venice*.) and the *Ionian Sea*: that which parts *Greece* from *Asia*, to the *Dardanelis*, (formerly called the *Ægean Sea*) is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it self between *Greece* and *Asia*, as far as *Constantinople*, is called the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Constantinople*: and that much more extended Sea, North of *Constantinople*, between *Europe*, to the North and West, *Asia* to the East, and *Anatolia* to the South, is called the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*. To give an exact account of all the smaller parts of it, would too much exceed my narrow bounds.

Mednisk, *Mednicia*, a small City of *Poland*, in *Samogitia*, sometimes called *Worme*; seated near the Fountains of the River *Wartiz*. It is the See of the Bishop of *Samogitia*: founded by *Wenceslaus* King of *Poland*, in 1413. fifteen Polish Miles from *Memel*, and the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea* to the East; thirty from *Riga* to the South-West.

Medor, *Medulanus*, a small Tract in *Aquitain*; between the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the North, the Bay of *Aquitain* to the West, and *Bordeaux* to the East. There is not above three or four small Towns in it. The ancient *Meduli* are understood to have dwelt here.

Medway, *Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riseth in the *Weald* or *Wild*, in the South-West part of that County: at *Penhurst* it receives the *Esen* out of *Surrey*; so dividing it self into five Streams, it surrounds *Tunbridge*; from thence passing North-East, it goes to *Maidstone*, from thence to *Rocheſter*; by which time it is become exceeding great, by the concurrence of many Rivers it takes in its short Course. Here he is covered by a Stone Bridge, beneath which, he becomes capable of the greatest Ships: and in his Bed the Royal Fleet of *England* rides in time of Peace. Below *Rocheſter*, he forms the Isle of *Sheppey*; one of his Mouths entering the Ocean at *Sherneſs*, and the other at *Shellneſs*; above eight Miles from each other. In 1687. the *Dutch* Fleet entered this River June 22. having with their Cannon battered down the Paper Fort of *Sherneſs*; where they carried off the Royal *Charles*, and burnt and spoiled four or five other Ships.

Megalopolis, an ancient City of *Arcadia*, near the River *Alpheus*: renowned for the Birth of *Polybius*, the Noble *Grecian* Writer of the *Roman* History. Since Christianity, it hath been an Episcopal See. But this glory, under the *Turks*, is changed into the condition of a miserable Village. And the Proverb, *Magna Crocitas magna solitudo*, was never more verified of it, than now.

Megara, a City of *Achaia*, in ancient times called *Nisa*, or *Nissea*: it stands at the North-West Point of the Bay of *Corinth*, near the *Hexamilia* or *Isthmus*; two Miles from the Sea Shoar, twenty five from *Athens* to the West, and the same distance from *Corinth* to the North East. This was the Birth-place of *Euclid*, the Master of the *Mathematics*: Lat. 38. 05. (which is the true height of *Athens*.) *Mr. Wheeler*, who law this place, thus describes it. It is situate in a Valley, between the Mountain *Ke-rata* North; (which has a Ridge running Northward, to join with *Mount Citharon*, at the bottom of the Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Levadostro*;) the Mountain *Macripaldi* to the West towards *Corinth*; the Mountain of *Palais Bonni* South-East, and the Bay of *Levadostro* North-West. This Plain is reasonably fruitful, twenty Miles in compass. The City was anciently built upon two Rocks. Now one of the Rocks is desolate; the other has about three or four hundred pitiful Cottages, (built one Story high and close together) the Walls of which are the ruins of the former Houses, or a few *Baggots* covered with Clay: Chimnies they have none, except it be a hole in the top of the Houfe, or the Door. The *Turks* of themselves abandoned this place, after the reduction of *Athens*. It is now called *Megra*. A City, in the beginning, the Capital of a Monarchy under the Reign of twelve Kings. Then a Republick, which maintained divers Wars with the *Athenians* and others; and also established a Colony in the Island of *Sicily*.

Meghen, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the *Low-Countries*, upon the left side of the *Meuse*, three Leagues from *Bosleduc*. It gives the Title of an Earldom.

Melissen, *Misina*, a Territory and City of *Germany*, in the *Upper Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*; and under the Dominion of its own Bishop: but now in the hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Administrator of the Bishoppick of *Misina*. It stands three German Miles from *Dresden* to the East, nine from *Leypsick* to the same Quarter, and twelve from *Wittemberg* to the South, upon the Western Shoar of the River *Elbe*, over which it hath a fine Wooden Bridge. Built by *Henry the Faulkener*, who constituted the Marquess of *Misina* in 928. *Sigismund*, the Emperour, in 1423 granted to its Marquess, (within the Dukedom of *Saxony*) the Electoral Dignity. Its Bishop was one of them that led the way to the Reformation; by excoiking the Pardon-mongers in 1500. In 1581. the Reformation was fettered here, and the *Augustine* Confession embraced. This is at this day a great, rich, populous City; and has belonging to it a Castle.

Mela, or *la Mela*, a River in *Lombardy*, which washeth the Walls of *Biscea*, and then falls into the *Oglio*.

Melias, the ancient Name of the Rivers *Larissa* and *Genfus*. (See those Names.) As of several others mentioned by the Antients in *Lyca*, *Arcadia*, *Myrdonia*, *Sicily*, *Cilicia*, and *Aethia*.

Melazzo or *Melazzo*, a Town in the Valley of *Demona*, in the Island of *Sicily*, near *Messina*. § Likewise, a City in the Province of *Adinelli*, in the *Lesser Asia*, which was the ancient *Mylassa* of *Caria*. This is a

Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Staurapolis* or *Santa Croce*.

Melchites, a general Name for all the *Syrian*, *Coptick* or other *Oriental Christians*, not being *natural Greek*, who adhere to the Decisions of the Great Council of *Chalcedon*, and the common Sentiments of the *Greek Church*. Given them by the opposite Parties, from the *Hebrew* Word מלך (a King.) in derision of their being of the Religion of the *Emperour*, who presided over the said Council. They call themselves the *Orthodox*: and have translated into the *Arabick* Language, the Bible, Councils, and *Enchirlogues*, with most of the Ecclesiastical Books, of the *Grecians*.

Melcomb Regis, a Corporation in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Ugshamb*, upon the River *Wey*, where it falls into the Sea; united by a fair Timber Bridge with the Town of *Weymouth* on the other side of the same River; and together with it, by *Act of Parliament* in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, incorporated into one Body, governed by one Mayor, with Aldermen, &c. yet they both elect two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Meldola, *Meldula*, a small Town in the Dominions of the Church, in *Romandola*, in the Confines of *Tuscany*; upon the River *Betefe*. (or *Ronco*) which falls beneath *Ravenna*, into the *Ionian Sea*; ten Miles from *Fosh* to the South. This is said to be a Marquisate, and a Sovereignty, in the possession of Prince *Pamfilia*.

Meliss, *Melphis*, *Melphia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, or *Marcola*; but now exempt from the Jurisdiction of its own Archbishop. It is a great and well peopled City, in the Borders of the *Capitanate*, towards the Mountains, upon the River *Melisi*, or *Molpa*; four Miles from the River *Ofanto*, sixty five from *Naples* to the East, and almost forty from *Manfredonia*, South.

Melilla, *Ryffadrum*, a Town in *Barbary*, subject to the King of *Spain*. It lies in the Kingdom of *Fex*, in the Province of *Gares*, or *Feyrat*; taken by *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, in 1496. who gave order for the fortifying it. It is seated on the *Mediterranean Sea*, in a fruitful Plain, at the foot of a Mountain; almost forty German Miles from the Mouth of the *Straits* of *Gibraltar* to the East; over against *Almeria*, in *Granada*. Being besieged by the *Moors*, Anno 1687. the Garrison slew five hundred of them in one Salley, *October* 5. whereupon the next day they left the Town, and drew off.

Melinde, *Meinda*, a Town and Kingdom in *Zanguebar*, in *Africa*. The Town is a Sea-Port, fortified with a Castle which the *Portugues* have erected. And the Sea adjacent, some take to be the *Asperum* Mare of *Ptolemy*.

Melitto, or *Meliton*, *Miletus*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reggio*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. Pope *Gregory* VIII. translated this See from *Taurianum*, (a ruined City) in 1075. This City is called *Melita*, by *Cicero*: it stands between *Cosenza* to the North, and *Reggio* to the South, forty Miles from either; five from *Nocera*, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the East. It has been in a decaying condition a long time; especially since 1638. in which it suffered very much by an Earthquake.

Mellit, *Mellum*, a Kingdom in *Nigeria* in *Africa*, in which the River *Niger* is first divided into several Branches. Bounded on the East by the Kingdoms of *Mandinga* and *Malegeta*; on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*. It has a great and populous City of the same name, where the Court resides.

thirty days journey from *Tombur*. And the Kingdom is tributary to that of *Tombur*, since 1520.

Melun, *Melodunum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Brie*; in the Borders of *Gastinois*, in the *Generalité* of the Isle of *France*; upon the *Seyne*, which it covers with two Bridges: four Leagues from *Fountainbleau* to the South-East, ten from *Paris* to the South, and three from *Corbeil*. In this City died *Robert* King of *France*, in 1030. and *Philip I.* in 1109. It hath a Castle, many fine Churches, gives the title of a *Vicomte*, and its name to an honourable family.

Memel, or *Mammel*, *Memelium*, *Mommelburgum*, *Cleupeda*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogicia*; seated upon the Banks of the *Baltick* Sea; thirty *Polish* Miles from *Königsberg* to the North, thirty eight from *Riga* to the South-West. *Baudrand* ascribes it to *Russia Regalia*, and to the County of *Sambienfi*; and saith, it has a strong Castle, a Lake, and a safe Harbour. This Town was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, in 1628. But restored to the *Poles*, under whom it now is; almost intirely ruined by Fire in 1678. now rebuilt. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 56.

Memel, *Chronus*, a River which ariseth in *Lithuania*, about fifteen *Polish* Miles South of *Minsk*; called *Niemex* by the *Poles*. It watereth *Grodno* and *Kowna*; and entering *Prussia Regia*, is called *Rufs*; and falling at last into the Lake of *Memel*, by the Town of *Memel*, entereth the *Baltick* Sea at *Kowna*. This River takes in the *Vill*, which watereth *Vilna*; and is one of the most considerable Rivers in these parts.

Memmingen, *Driscmogus*, *Memminga*, an Imperial Free City in *Seuabem* in *Germany*, upon the River *Iler*; seven *German* Miles from *Ulm* to the South, and nine from *Ausburg* to the North-West.

Menan, *Menanus*, a vast River in the further *East-Indies*; which ariseth out of the Lake of *Chiammay*; and passing the Kingdoms of *Pegua* and *Siam*, it watereth *Odia*, (or *Siam*, the Capital of that Kingdom) and *Ano*: then by two great Mouths falls into the Bay of *Siam*, in Long. 328.

Menapiti, an ancient People of *Gallia Belgica*, whose Capital Town was the Modern *Kessel* in the Dutchy of *Brabant*.

Menaw, the Isle of *Man*.

Mende. See *Mande*.

Mendesham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Hartsmere*.

Menehoult, *Santa Menesida*, a strong Town in *Champaign*; put into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, by the Prince of *Conde*, in 1652. and recovered to *France* in 1653. It is seated in the Territory of *Argonne*, (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Asne*, *Axona*; nine Leagues from *Verdun* to the South, and six from *Bar le Duc* to the North-West. It has a Castle of great strength. *Baudrand* writes this *S. Menesida*; the Maps *S. Manben*.

Mengrelia, *Colobin*, a Province in *Asia*, in *Georgia*; towards the North, and the *Euxine* Sea, which bounds it on the West. *Abascia* (separated from it by the River *Corax*, now called *Colours*;) lies on the North: *Guetel* on the South, (cut off by the *Phasis*, now *Rion*;) *Imozia* and *Sujan* on the East. This Country is well watered, fruitful, under a Prince of its own, defended of the Kings of *Georgia*. It had a City called *Selastopolis*, which is now swallowed up by the Waters. See *Archangelus Lambertus*, and *Simeon Christianus*. The first of which lived many years in this Country; the latter has lately published an account of what he saw there. For their Manners, see *Georgia*. The present Prince of *Mengrelia* is the eighth of his Family, and Tributary to the *Turks*.

whose Tribute is sixty thousand *Ells* of *Linnen Cloth* made here: and this is as much as he can well afford: his Revenue not exceeding 20000 *Crowns* per ann. much of which is raised from his Subjects, sold for Slaves to the number of seven or eight thousand in a year. Which with their perpetual and fierce Wars has so depopulated this Country, that the Prince is not able to bring above four thousand Horse, and three thousand Foot into the Field; and might easily be totally subdued by the *Turks*, if it were thought worth the while; or possible to keep a roving People, (who have neither Towns nor Cities,) in subjection, when they are once Conquered.

Menteth, *Menthsia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*. Bounded on the West by *Lenox*, and the Lake *Lomond*; on the North by *Albain*; on the East by *Strathberne*; and on the South by *Sterling* and *Lenox*. The principal Town in it is *Dumblain*. The *Damii* inhabited in ancient times a part of this County, in the Opinion of *Mr. Cambden*.

Mentz, *Meinex*, *Mozuntia*, *Magontiacum*, a City of *Germany*, of great Antiquity; called by the Inhabitants, *Wapantz*; by the *French*, *Mayence*; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Magonza*. It stands in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*; upon the *Rhine*; six *German* Miles from *Frankfort* on the *Mayne* to the West, eighteen from *Trèves*, and fifteen from *Spira* to the North. Mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus*. It has its Name from the River *Wain* or *Woir*, which falls into the *Rhine* over against it: The ancientest City in that part of *Germany*; as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour; being a City in the times of *Drusus*, General to *Augustus*. (*Florus*, lib. 4.) In 745. it was made an Archbishop See, instead of *Worms*; to which it was a Suffragan See before. It was very severely treated by *Frederick Enobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158. But rebuilt and restored by *Ordo IV.* in 1462. it was taken *October 27.* by *Adolphus Nassau*, its Bishop: and whereas before it was Imperial and Free, it has been ever since subject to its own Archbishops. There was an University opened here in 1482. Others say in 1461. *Gustavus Adolphus* entred this place in *Triumph*, *December 14.* 1631. In 1635. it was retaken from the *Swedes*: but the next year they again took it, and kept it till the Peace of *Munster*. It claims also the invention of Printing about 1430. A strong place, and well guarded (saith *Dr. Brown*;) has many Churches and Monasteries, and some fair Buildings, especially those of Publick Concern; but the narrowness of the Streets, and many old Houses, take away much from the Beauty of it. It is most extended towards the River; and that part excels the other also towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built. It paid to the King of *Sweden*, as a Ranom, above an hundred thousand *Dollers*; which shews its Wealth. This Prince built a Bridge over the *Main* here, and another over the *Rhine*: partly upon Piles of Wood, partly upon Boats; the first of these is taken away, but the latter is continued still. The Archbishop is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College: in all publick Conventions he sits at the Right Hand of the Emperor; and is the Successor of *Boniface*, an *Englisman*, who very much promoted the Christian Faith in these parts. This City received a French Garrison in *October* 1688. Surrendered again to the Confederate Forces *Sept. 11.* 1689. after a Siege of six or seven Weeks. \$ The Electorate of *Mentz*, *Mozuntina Ditio*, called by the Inhabitants, *Waintzische*; by the *Germans*, *das Churfurstenthumb von Wapantz*; is a small Province in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, under the Dominion of this Archbishop: stretching from East to West, between the

Territories of *Wetteraw* and *Westerwale* to the North, and the Lower Palatinate to the South. The bounds cannot be exactly stated; because the Dominions belonging to this Bishoprick lye dispersed in *Franconia*, and the other Circles; and render this Elector the less considerable. Dr. *Heylyn* observes, that a Bishop of *Meitz* subscribed in the Council of *Colen* in 347. So that this Bishoprick was only Re-founded in 745. after the barbarous Nations had extirpated Christianity here. Dr. *Brown* saith, the Soil of this Country is fertile; abounds with all sorts of Provisions, and excellent Wines: So that his Revenue will afford him six or seven thousand Crowns a year.

Meppen, Meppa, a City in *Westphalia*, in the Bishoprick of *Munster*; upon the River *Hase*, (which falls into the *Emes*, a little below *Langen*.) eleven Miles from *Emden* to the South, and thirteen from *Munster* to the North.

Merch. See *March*.

Mercia, a great and inland Kingdom in the old Hierarchy of the Saxons in England; which contained *Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Stafford, Darby, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Northampton, Warwick, Salop, Oxon, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hartford.*

Mercour, a small Town in the Province of *Anvergne*, in *France*, upon an Acent, and a Rivulet falling afterwards into the *Allier*. *Charles IX.* advanced it to the dignity of a Principality in 1563, and into a Dukedom and Peerage of *France* in 1569. It gives name to a Family of Honour.

Metense, Myndus, a City of *Caria*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Stauropolis* [*Santa Croce*.] It is even now the Capital of the Province, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour; 16 German Miles South of *Ephesus*, upon the *Archipelago*; and five West of *Melasso*. From this City, *Caria* is now called *Metense* by the *Turks*.

Merdin, Marde, a City of *Assyria*, upon the River *Tigris*, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*; which is now an Archbishop's See in the Province of *Diarbeck*, in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*; twenty German Miles from *Caramia* to the East, and thirty from *Nisibin* to the North. Long. 76 30. Lat. 35. 10.

Mere, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Mergethelm, a Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*; made famous by a Defeat of *Turin* in 1045. It stands upon the River *Golbach*, in the County of *Werthaim*; four German Miles from *Wirtzburg* to the South-West, and nine from *Hainbrun* to the North-East.

Merthern, the same with *Moravia*.

Merida, Emerita Augusta, a City in *Portugal*; heretofore an Archbishop's See, and the Seat of the Courts of Justice, for the Province of *Extremadura*; upon the River *Guadiana*; twelve Miles above *Badajoz* to the East, fourteen from *Alcantara* to the South-East, and twenty five from *Sevil* to the North. Now very small, and in a declining condition; only the Spaniards (in whose hands it is) have bellowed of late years something in Fortifying it against the *Portuguese*. The Archbishop's See was removed hence in 1124, by Pope *Calytus II.* to *S. Jago de Compostella*. In 1230, the Moors were driven from *Merida*. Some Synods have been assembled here: and some place it in *New Castle* in *Spain*. § Also an Episcopal City in the Province of *Fucatan*, in *New Spain* in *America*, towards the Gulph of *Mexico*.

Meridiano, the same with *Lambro*.

Merindol, the Place of the Retreat of the *Vandals*, upon the Frontiers of the County of *Venaissin* in *Provence*, which was put to Military Execution by order of *Francis I.* King of *France* and the *Parliament* of *Aix*,

with all its Houses, Castles, and People of the *Reform'd Religion* (then in *Rebellion*) in 1545. after the trial, in vain, of other Courses to reduce them.

Mertonshire, Merima, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*; called by the Inhabitants, *Mertonshire*: on the North it has *Carnarvan* and *Denbigh*, on the East *Montgomery*, the South *Cardigan*, (cut off by the River *Dorv*.) and on the West it is washed by the *Irish* Sea. Extreamly Mountainous, Barren, unpleasant, and exposed to raging Winds; having nothing of value but Cattel. This was the Seat of the *Ordovices*, a *British* Clan. It was not Conquered by the *English* till the Reign of *Edward I.* in 1283. In the Reign of *Hen. IV.* *Owen Glendover* drew this and all *Wales* into a Combination against that Prince; which might have ended in the loss of *Wales*, under a less Martial Prince than he. There is in this County no Town of Note.

Mern, Mernis, Marnia, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland*; bounded on the South-East by the *German* Ocean, on the North-West by the County of *Marr*, and on the South-West by *Argus*: the chief Town of which is *Ferrian*. It is little, and lies in the form of a Triangle.

Meroe, a very great Island, made by the River *Nile* in *Ethiopia*; which has this name from the principal City in the Island. It is now called *Gneguere*; but by the Inhabitants, *Neube*. Indeed *Jobabus*, a *Portugal*, (in his History of *Ethiopia*.) is of Opinion, there is no such Island at all: and faith, the *Nile* makes never an Island in *Ethiopia*; and the Ancients were much deceived in placing this pretended Island so far from the *Red Sea*; therefore he is not pleased with their conceit, who make the Kingdom of *Goyauve* to be *Meroe*: and upon the whole he concludes the distance of the place and difficulty of access gave occasion to all those fictions of the Ancients concerning this Island; which by them was placed in Lat. 16. 23.

Mersburgh, Martynopolis, Mersburgum, a small City in *Misia* in *Germany*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*; upon the River *Saal*; three German Miles from *Hall* to the South, and as many from *Leipzick* to the West. The Bishop of this Diocese embraced the *Augustane* Confession, in 1565. In 1592, *John George*, Bishop of it, became Elector of *Saxony*: his Successors have ever since been Administrators of this Bishoprick; being chosen, upon every vacancy, by the Chapter: and in this Right they are possessed of the City of *Mersburgh*; which was once an Imperial Free Town, but long since exempted. § There is another *Mersburgh* in *Schwaben*, upon the Lake of *Constance*, where the Bishop of *Constance* resides.

Merser, the Arm of the Sea, into which the River *Dee* in *Wales* falls. See *Dee*.

Merton-mer, a great Lake in *Lancashire*.

Mesember, Mesembria, a City of *Thrace*; ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Moesia* Major, and in our latter Maps placed in *Bulgaria*: on the North side of the great Mountain *Hemus*, upon the Shores of the *Thracian* Sea; twenty seven German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-East, and thirty two from *Constantinople* to the North-West. It is now an Archbishop's See, and in the hands of the *Turks*.

Mesendin, the *Persian* Gulph.

Mesines, a Cattle and Seignory in the Diocese of *Bazas*, in the Lower *Guienne*, in *France*, which gives Name to an Honorable Family there.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia*, enclosed within the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and heretofore making a considerable part of the *Assyrian* Empire. Its principal Cities (now) are *Cavarr*,

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(the Capital), *Merdim*, and *Heren*. The *Arabians* call it, *Al-Gexira*; as the *Hebrews* did, *Aram Nabarajim*, i. e. the *Syria betwixt two Rivers*, in conformity to the *Greek of Mesopotamia*. Vid. *Diarbeck*.

Meftrata, the same with *Carroan*.

Meflapia, a Province of the *Ancient Italy*, where now lies the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It had a City of its own Name, called afterwards *Messana Apulia*, and now *Mefogna*. *Virgil* mentions the ancient Inhabitants with the Character of *Eguum domitor*, *Nepunia proles*.

Meflene. See *Moenigia*.

Meflin. See *Metz*.

Meflina, *Messana*, an ancient and very celebrated City, on the Northern Point of the Isle of *Sicily*; ten Miles from *Reggio* in *Italy*, sixty from *Catania* to the North, and a hundred and fifty from *Palermo* to the North-East. It is a great, rich, well traded City; an Archbishop's See; the Capital of the Province of *Demona*; and the second City in the Island: being five Miles in compass, having an Harbour of great safety, and wonderfully frequented by Merchants. Nobly built, has a Princely Palace, a well furnished Magazine, a noble Metropolitan Church; and great plenty of Silk Weavers. It is of a long figure, with four great Suburbs. The Philosopher *Dicaearchus* was a Native of this City. *Charles V.* in 1535, spent very much in fortifying it, and built four Castles to that purpose. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the *Saracens* by *Roger the Norman* in 1069. The *Spartans* provoked it so far, that in 1674, it shook off their Yoke; who were never able to reduce the place again under their Obedience, till *March 16. 1678*. The Inhabitants pretend to have a Letter, which was Written to them by the *Virgin Mary*; and certainly they have great reason to value that singular favour.

Mello, *Bermius*, a Mountain lying between *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, and *Epirus*; called in the latter Maps *Mezova*. It stretcheth from North-West to South-East; and ends at the North Point of the Isle of *Negropont*; and seems to be the same with Mount *Pindus*, or a part (at least) of it.

Mefuna, *Medama*, a River of the farther *Calabria*; it falls into the Sea about four Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Mefapontum, a Town of the ancient *Lucania* in *Italy*, now called *Torre di Mare*.

Mectin, *Lesbos*, *Mylene*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*; six Miles from its Shoars to the South. Now commonly called *Mielino*, from its principal City; which is seated on the East side of the Island, and an Archbishop's See. It has two other Cities, which are Bishopsricks: that is, *Gerema*, and *Carono*. The Circuit of this Island is 140 Miles, its length from North to South 40. It was under the Family of the *Caecilii*, from 1355. to 1462, when it was taken from *Dominico Cateloso*, (the last Prince of this Race,) by *Mehemet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*. This Family being of a *Genouefe* Extraction, the Island is generally said to have been so long under the States of *Genova*. Written also *Metrelen*. It pays eighteen thousand Pistres Tribute to the *Turks*.

Metozo, *Metaurus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Urbino*; which ariseth in the Confines of *Tuscany*, near *Borgo S. Sepulchro*; and running East, watereth (with *Bauarand*) *S. Angelo*, and *Urbino*: In the Maps it is placed more South; and watereth *Fossombrone*, *Fontan Senzironi*; and so falls into the Gulph of *Venice*; between *Fanno* to the North, and *Sansoglia* to the South.

Metraano, or *Marro*, *Metaurus*, a small River of *Calabria* the further; which falls into the Sea, eleven Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Metz, *Meta*, *Metis*, *Mediomatricum*, *Divodurum Mediomatricum*, a City, and Bishop's See in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, under the Archbishop of *Trier*, and the Capital of the Territory of *Meflon*. It stands upon the *Moselle*, where it takes in the *Selle*, (*Sala*;) ten Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, and *Verdun* to the East, and fifteen from *Trier* to the South. At first the Capital of the Kingdom of *Merz*; after this, an Imperial Free City; and being exempted, it fell in 1552. into the hands of the *French*. *Charles V.* the same year with a powerful Army sat down before it; and omitted nothing that Courage or Art could dictate to recover it: but failing in the Attempt, fell out with the World; and soon after resigned all his Dominions to his Son in 1555, and went into a Monastery. Some considerable Councils have been formerly assembled at this place.

Mentant, *Mulmum*, a Town and Fortrefs upon the *Sene*; in the Government of the Isle of *France*; which has a Stone Bridge over the River. It stands nine Leagues above *Paris* to the West. *Henry IV.* could not take the Fortrefs in 1559, tho he made himself Master of the Town.

Menn or *Mebun*, a small Town in the Province of *Berry* in *France*, upon the River *Taure*, betwixt *Bauges* and *Vierzon*; shewing the Ruines of a Castle, heretofore demolished by the *English*. It has a Collegiate Church. § There is another *Menn* in the same Province, upon the River *Inde*, betwixt *Coateaux* and *Bruzeaux*: § And a *Third* in the Province of *Orleanois*, under the right side of the *Loire*, betwixt the City *Orleans* and *Baugency*. Adorned with a Collegiate Church, and taken heretofore by the *Victorious English*, under the Earl of *Salisbury*. In Latin, *Magdunum*.

Meurs, *Mensia*, a small City of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though seated in the Bishoprick of *Cologn*; which is an Earldom, and belongs together with its Territory, to the Prince of *Orange*, by the gift of the last Countess in 1600. Yet the Duke of *Brandenburgh* lays claim to it, as Duke of *Cleves*. It lies two Miles from *Rhineburgh* to the South, one from the *Rhine* to the West, about ten from *Cogno* to the North-West, and seven from *Cleves* to the South-West.

Meurtre, *Mourre*, *Morta*, *Morta*, a River of *Lorraine*; it ariseth from Mount *Vierge*; and watering *Nancy*, falls i to the *Moselle*, three Leagues above *Pont Noufon*.

Mesle, *Mofa*, the same with the *Maez*.

Mexico, *Mexicum*, a vast City in the North America; the Capital of *New Spain*, and of a Province of the same name in that Kingdom; the Seat of the *Spanish* Viceroy of the *West-Indies*, and an Archbishop's See. This City stands upon the North side of a Lake of the same name; in a most pleasant, fruitful, and large Plain, and in great part surrounded with the Lake. The Inhabitants pretend it was built in 1322. The *Spaniards* by the care and thread of their Story, say it was built in 502. It was many Ages since, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Mexico*; had then a great and splendid Palace, called in their Tongue the *Tempo*; but burnt together with the City, when it was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1521. by *Francis Cortez*; who rebuilt the City, and made it the Capital of his Conquests. Its streets are great, straight, and beautiful; its Churches magnificent, its publick Buildings noble. It has an Aqueduct three Miles long, and many Monasteries. *John de Torre Cremata*, our Countryman *Mr. Gale*, and some others, have given large accounts of this noble City; which is the greatest in *America*. It has no Walls, Forts, Battions, nor any Cannon of Defence whatsoever, beside what the number of its Inhabitants

Inhabitants afford: which is a part of the *Spanish* Jealousie, for fear a Viceroy should set up for himself. In 1527. Pope *Clement VII.* made it a Bishop's See. In 1547. *Paul III.* made it an Archbishop's See; in which Year *Correç* the Conqueror died. It was made an University in 1551. by *Charles V.* As it is seated in a very low ground, so it has often suffered very much by Inundations of the Lake, particularly *Septemb. 21. 1629.* forty thousand of its Inhabitants were drowned: to prevent this for the future, they have with great Charges found out a means to drive part of these Waters other ways. There is no way to the City but over three Causeways, on the North, West, and South sides: the latter of which is the longest. Long. 269. 00. Lat. 23. 30. eighty *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, and the same distance from the Shores of the Bay of *Mexico.* See *Golfo di Mexico.* There are also two Lakes of Water called by the name of this City: one of which is fresh Water, seven Leagues long, six broad: the other is salt Water, forty Leagues in compass.

Meydenburg. See *Magdeburg.*

Meylandt, the German Name for *Milan.*

Meyne. See *Mayn.* § Also a Mineral Spring, much referred to of late, near the City *Arles* in *Provence.*

Mesaa, a pretended Island in *Aethiopia.* See *Mesoc.*

Meyeres, *Maderiacum, Mecceria,* a City of *France* in *Champagne,* in the Territory of *Reims;* built upon, and almost encompassed with the *Meis;* and very well fortified besides. It stands not above half a League from *Charleville,* four beneath *Sedan* to the West, three from the Confines of *Luxemburgh,* and sixteen from *Reims* to the North-East: and hath a Collegiate Church.

Messo, *Amizon,* a City of *Caria,* in the *Lesser Asia;* still extant; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Croce;* being seated between *Magnesia* and *Alabanda;* thirty Miles from *Miletus,* (now *Melasso*) and the same distance from the Shoares of the *Archipelago* to the East.

Mezume, oppidum novum, a City in the Kingdom of *Algier,* in *Africa,* in the Province of *Tenez;* between *Algier* and *Trenesin.*

Mezzaba, a Province in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa,* with a City of the same name, by the great River between *Zeb* and *Tegorarsina* to the West.

Mezzovo, *Pindus.*

Miana, *Apama,* or *Apamea,* a City of *Media.* Long. 79. 50. Lat. 34. 20.

Miary, a River in *Brasil,* which receives the *Ovaro Covo,* and divers other Rivers; then falls into the Ocean, near the Island of *Maragan,* upon the Coast of *Brasil.*

Micol, an Island of the *Aegean Sea,* betwixt *Nicaria* to the East, and the Islands *Tenon* and *Antron* to the North. One of the *Cyclades;* called by the Antients *Mycone* and *Myconos.* It produces Wine, Cotton, Barley, and abundance of Game: planted with one only Village, which pays a yearly Tribute to the *Turks.*

Middleburgh, *Merelli Castrum, Middleburgum, Merelloburgum,* a Town in *Zealand;* the Capital of the Isle of *Walcheren;* made a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Utrecht,* in 1559. by Pope *Paul IV;* the Collegiate Church in 1561 being converted into a Cathedral, and the Revenues of a famous *Abbey,* that was here, applied to serve for the use of the Bishoprick. It is great, rich, populous, extremely well fortified, and has been under the *United Provinces* ever since 1574: in which it was taken by their Forces from the *Spaniards.* The *Abbey* is now the *Town-house.* § There is a Town in *Flanders,*

under the *United Provinces,* two German Miles from *Bruges* to the North; and an Island in the *East-Indies,* both called by the same name.

Middlefart, a Town in the Island of *Fynnen,* in the *Baltick Sea;* giving name to the Channel, *Middelfart* or *Middle-Passage,* betwixt this Island and *Jutland.*

Middlesex, *Middlesexia, Trinobantes,* is bounded on the North by *Hartfordshire;* on the West by *Buckingham,* (separated by the River *Colne;*) on the South by *Surrey,* cut off by the *Thames;* and on the East by *Essex,* divided from it by the *Lea.* It is nineteen *English* Miles in length, and sixteen in breadth; one of the least Counties in *England;* but its Fertility and nearness to *London,* abundantly recompenseth this want of Extent. The ancient *British* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes;* afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons.* *White-hall* and *S. James,* the Royal Mansions of the Kings of *England,* are both in this County: to which may be added *Wainport Court,* their Country House of Pleasure: and *LONDON* the Capital of *England,* is its Head. The Honorable *Charles Sackville* Earl of *Dorset,* is also Earl of *Middlesex,* by a Creation of *Feb. 4. 1674.* Which Title was first bestowed by *K. James I.* in 1622. on *Lionel* Lord *Cranfield,* Lord Treasurer of *England;* whose Son *James* enjoyed the same; and after him *Lionel,* Brother of *James,* in whom it died.

Middleham, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire,* in the Hundred of *Hangwest,* upon the River *Toure.*

Midhurst, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk,* in *Chichester Rape,* which returns two Members of Parliament.

Midlewich, a Market Town in *Cheshire,* in the Hundred of *Norwiche,* upon the River *Croke,* near its fall into the *Dane.*

Midou, *Midorius,* a River in *Gascogne* in *France;* which ariseth in the County of *Armagnac;* and floweth Westward through *Marjan,* (the Capital of which it washeth;) then takes in the *Douffe,* and beneath *Tartas* sixteen Miles from *Bordeaux* to the South, falls into the *Adour.*

Mignone, *Mimo, Magnone,* a River of *Italy,* which ariseth in *Salamina;* and flowing through *S. Peter's Parimony,* falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea* between *Civita Vecchia* and *Cornetto.*

Milan, *Milano, Mediolanum,* by the Germans called *Weilandt,* one of the greatest and most noble Cities in *Italy;* built by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome* 345. three hundred and fifty seven years before the Birth of our Saviour; others say it was built *Anno Mundi* 2488. which is above one thousand years sooner. The *Romans* first took it in the year of *Rome* 531. *Marcellus* their General Triumphant for the Slaughter of *Viridomare* the Prince of it, and the taking this City. This City however joined with the *Carthaginians* in the Second *Punic* War; and was not reduced without the loss of six thousand of her Inhabitants. In the times of Christianity, being converted by *S. Barnabas,* it became an Archbishop's See, and suffered very much from the *Arian* Princes, though in the end it preserved the *Catholick* Faith. *Attila,* King of the *Huns,* took and spoiled this, and several Neighbouring Cities; particularly *Florence* and *Verona* in the year of *Christ* 452. The next that became Masters of it were the *Lombards,* who possess'd themselves of it about 570. It continued under this Nation till 774. under a Succession of twenty three Princes. Only it is said *Aribert,* the seventeenth King, gave the Duchy of *Milan* to the Church of *Rome.* But the Successors of this Prince not agreeing with the Popes, *Adrian I.* procured

Charles the Great to destroy this Kingdom: who took *Desiderius*, carried him Prisoner into France, and put an end to the Kingdom of the Lombards, in the year of *Christ* 774. It continued under this Family, and the Emperors of Germany, till 1161: when it took part with Pope *Alexander III.* against *Fredrick Barbarossa*, and was for it rated to the ground: but it recovered; and outing the Emperors about 1221. became a Republick: and continued so till 1277. when it fell under *Orbo* by the Title of *Visconti*, but as subject to the Emperors of Germany. *John Galeazzo*, the eighth of these, was made a Duke by *Wenceslaus I.* Emperor, in 1395. It continued under Dukes, till *Lewis XII.* in 1501. by the Conquest of *Lewis*, an usurping Duke, got it; *Maximilian* got it from the French in 1513. *Francis*, a Brother of this *Maximilian*, the seventeenth Duke, succeeded him in 1529. *Francis I.* King of France, won and lost it again in 1521. And being taken Prisoner by the Forces of *Charles V.* in the Battel of *Pavia* in 1525, he was forced for his Liberty to renounce all his Pretences to this Duchy: upon the death of *Francis Sforze*, in 1535. it was by *Charles V.* united for ever to the Crown of Spain, under which it still is. At this day, after all these Sufferings, it is the greatest and most beautiful City in Lombardy; the most populous too; its Inhabitants being thought to be two hundred thousand Souls. Its Trade is equal to its Greatness; and the Inhabitants very rich. It is seven Miles in compass; has one of the strongest Cittadels in the World, with an University. It stands upon the River *Oiona*, three hundred and twenty five Miles from *Rome*, one hundred and sixty five from *Venice*, and two hundred and thirty from *Lyon*, Long. 31. 30. Lat. 44. 40. In the years 344. and 350. two Councils were here Congregated against the *Arrians*. In 355. the *Arrians* carried it about the adverse Party, and sent a great number thereof into Banishment. In 390. there was another celebrated against *Julian*. In 451. the Doctrine of the Incarnation of the Word, as expressed in the Epistle of Pope *Leo* to *Flavianus* Bishop of *Constantinople*, received the approbation of a Council at this place. In 679. they held another against the *Monothelites*. And divers since, of inferior note. § The Dukedom of *Milan* is a part of Lombardy; bounded on the North by *Switzerland*, and the *Grisons*; on the East by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Placencia*; on the South by the States of *Genoua*; and on the West by *Montisferat* and *Piedmont*. The Soil is extremely fruitful, plain, well watered, very full of People, and consequently well improved. It especially abounds with Vines and Barley. Heretofore much greater than now: It contained twenty nine Cities, which are now reduced to ten; *Alessandria*, *Bobbio*, *Como*, *Cremona*, *Lodi*, *Milan*, *Novara*, *Parva*, *Torona*, and *Vigevano*. Of the Fate and History of this Dukedom, I have spoken in the Description of the City: and I need add nothing here, but that it is accounted the richest and noblest Dukedom in Christendom: as *Flanders* is the noblest Earldom.

Mitel, *Lethon*, a River in *Africa*, in *Cyrene*.

Miletus, *Melita*. See *Melita*.

Miletus, one of the most considerable antient Cities of *Ionia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, with a Port to the *Egean* Sea, upon the Frontiers of *Caria*, and near the River *Meander*. Founded in the year of the World, according to *Eusebius*, 2779; and, in the beginning, famous above the rest of Greece for Naval Forces. They built the Town *Naucratis* in *Egypt*, and made War with *Sadyatus* King of *Lydia*. *Alexander M.* overcame them, next the *Roman* *Tales* the eldest Philosopher, *Anaximander*, and *Anaximenes*, were Natives of this City.

Milebum, *Milevis* or *Mela*, an ancient City in the division of *Numidia*, in *Africa*. *Aurelius*, Archbishop of *Carthage*, assembled a Council here in 402. There was another in 416. at which *S. Augustine* assisted. The latter condemned the Principles of *Pelagius* and *Celestius*, touching *Grace* and *Infant-Baptism*.

Milford Haven, a Celebrated Sea-Port in the County of *Pembrok*, in *South Wales*, upon the *Irish* Sea.

Milau, a Territory in *Rovergue* in France; *Ager Emilianus*.

Milaud, *Milband*, *Milialdum*, *Ambilanum*, a City of France, in the Province of *Rovergue*; in the Borders of *Languedoc*; upon the River *Tarn*, which watering *Alby*, falls into the *Garonne*. Its Fortifications were razed in 1629. This City is seated in *Grovaudan*; seven Leagues from *Lodeve* to the North, and eight from *Rodez* to the North East: heretofore very strong.

Milidenhall, a large and populous Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Lackford*, upon the Banks of a River running into the *Ouse*; adorn'd with a fair Church.

Mill, *Miliaeum*, commonly called *Millis en Gaimois*, is a Town in the Territory of *Gastinois*, in the Isle of France, upon the Rivulet of *Esfolle*, five Leagues from *Melun* and twelve from *Paris*.

Millo, *Melos*, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, or the *Archipelago*; sixty Miles in compass, very fruitful and well peopled; having a City of the same name, which has a large and a safe Haven, defended by three Forts, seated on the South side of the Island; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. It lies in the middle, between *Candy* and *Negropont*. First inhabited by the *Phanicians*; after by the *Greeks*, who gave it this name from its abundance of Honey. It was the Country of *Diagoras*, the first Atheistical Philosopher. It has plenty of delicate spotted Marble, all kinds of Corn and Oil, Pitch and Brimstone; but it wants Wine. Over against it lies a little Island, called *Anti-Milo*.

Milopotomo, *Milopotamos*, a Castle, and a City which has an Harbor on the North Shore of the Isle of *Candy*; also a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*; seated near the Mouth of the River *Archadius*; thirty Miles from *Candia* to the West. This Town and Castle is now in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Milton, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Scray Lath*, not far from the Isle of *Slopes*. It was a Place of Account in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*.

Mina, or *S. George de Mina*, a Castle in *Guinee*, on the Coast of *Or*; which is of great strength, and has belonging to it a very large Harbor. This Castle was first built by the French in 1383. They being forced to leave it, the Portuguese in 1482. built another in the same place; which continued in their Hands till 1637. when the *Hollanders* took it from them. *John II.* King of Portugal gave it the name of *S. George*, after his Conquest of it. § There is also a River called *Mina*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Mindanao, one of the greatest of the *Philippine* Islands, and the most Southern: heretofore under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, but now revolted from them; it is in length from East to West, four hundred Spanish Miles; in Long. 150. Lat. between 5. and 10. The principal City lies on the South-West side of the Island, and is of the same name.

Minden, *Minda*, a strong City in *Westphalia* in Germany; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cologn*. Also an Imperial and Free City, and a *Hanse* Town; governed by its own Officers, tho

tho it is but small. It stands nine German Miles from *Osnabruck*, (or *Ofenburgh*) to the East; ten from *Hanover*, and twelve from *Ferden* to the South; upon the *Weser*. Made a Bishop's See in 780. by *Charles the Great*; and it embraced the *Angulane* Confeſſion in 1582. There is a Principality belonging to it, called *Furſtenbumb Minor*.

Mindora, one of the *Philippine* Islands; about a hundred Leagues in Circuit, with a City and Port of its own name; separated from the Island of *Lufon* by the *Streights* of *Mindora*; under the *Spaniards*. It lies in 145 deg. of Long. North-West of *Mindanao*, South-West of *Lucania*, and North-East of *Paragoa*.

Minehead, a Corporation in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Carbampton*, by the Sea-side, to which it has a Harbour; electing two Parliament Men.

Mingrelia, a great Town in the Province of *Viſapur*, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the *Hiſter Eaſt-Indies*, within half a League of the Sea; much frequented by the Vessels from *Japan*, *Bengale*, *Zeylan*, &c. especially *Dutch*, whose *East-India Company* keeps a *Comptoir* here.

Mingrellia. See *Mengrelia*.

Mintbar, *India*, a Province of *Aſia*.

Minho, or *Minno*, *Minius*, a River in *Spain*, which ariseth in *Galicia*, near the Village called *El Caſtro de Rey*: four Leagues from *Mondofedo*: and watering *Lugo* and *Orenſe*, (after it has divided *Galicia* into two parts) it becomes a boundary between it and *Portugal*; five Leagues beneath *Tuy*, it paſſeth into the *Atlantiſck Ocean*, between *Bayone* and *Lima*.

Minoza, an Island belonging to *Spain* in the *Mediterranean* Sea; which belonged to the Kingdom of *Majorca*: about fifty six Miles in compaſs, and much of the ſame nature with *Majorca*: the principal Towns are *Ciudadella*, (ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the Island) and *Porto Mahon* a delicate Haven.

Minozi, *Minor*, a City in the *Principato Ciera* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*; upon the Gulph of *Saleruo*.

Minturnæ, a ruined City of the ancient *Campania*, in *Latum*, in *Italy*, below the mouth of the River *Liris*; ſhowing nothing at this day, but the marks of its priſtine honour, in the reſts of *Aquaducts* and *Amphitheatres*. It has been an Episcopate City.

Minturnano, a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Carfagnano* in *Italy*, under the Republick of *Lucca*.

Miralt, the ſame with *Derbens*.

Miranda de Douro, a City of *Portugal*, upon the North ſide of the River *Douro*; twelve Leagues from *Samora* to the Weſt, and from *Salamanca* to the North Weſt; and fix from *Braganza* to the South. Built in 1312 by *Dionysius* King of *Portugal*; and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Braganza*, by Pope *Paul III.* in 1555. Being a Frontier Town againſt the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Weſtern Conſines of which it ſtands, it is very ſtrongly fortified.

Miranda de Ebro, a ſmall City in *Old Caſtile*, which has a Caſtle upon the *Ebro*, in the Conſines of *Biſcay* and *Caſtile*; ſeventeen Miles from *Bilbao* to the South, thirteen from *Burgos* to the North-East, and twelve from *Logrono* to the Weſt.

Mirande, a ſmall Town in the County of *Armignac* in *France*, in the Territory of *Aſtarac* or *Eſtrac*, whereof it is the Capital, upon the River *Baſe*: four or five Leagues from *Anſch*, and ſome-thing more from *Tarbes*.

Mirandola, *Mirandula*, a ſmall but very ſtrong City in *Italy*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle; under its own

Duke, who is a Sovereign Prince, with a ſmall Territory which belongs to it. This City ſtands twenty two Miles from *Modena* to the North, ten from the *Po* to the South, and twenty ſeven from *Mantua* to the South-East.

Lo Stato della Mirandola, is a ſmall Dukedom in the *Lower Lombardy*; bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Mantua*, on the South by that of *Modena*. This Dukedom is a Fee of the Duchy of *Parma*; and together with *Concordia*, (another ſmall Territory) makes the Patrimony of the Family of the *Pics*; who obtained it from *Matilda*, Counteſs of *Parma*, in 1102. Ever ſince which time they have enjoyed it.

Mirebeau, *Mirabellum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Poitou* in *France*; built upon an Hill, five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North. It is now in a declining Condition; and its Caſtle denoliſhed; having much ſuffered in the late Civil Wars. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Mirebalau*.

Mirecourt, *Mirecurtium*, a City of the *Upper Lorain*, towards *Mount Vauge*; ſeven Leagues from *Nancy* to the South, and from *Toul* to the ſame quarter; thirty ſix from *Dyon* to the North-East, ſix from the Conſines of *Champagne* to the East. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Vauge*, ſtanding upon the little River *Maidon*, which falls into the *Meſelle* at *Chaligni*.

Miremont, a Town in the Province of *Perigort*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon a ſmall River falling into the *Vezere*, ſeven or eight Leagues from *Perigueux* and *Bergerac*. Here there is a very long *Subterraneous Caverne*, call'd *la Caverne de Cluſeau*; in which *Altars*, *Paintings*, and rooms are pretended to be diſcovered, as if the *Pagani* had ſacrificed in this place to the *Infernal Gods*.

Mirepoix, *Mirapicis*, *Mirapicium*, *Mirapincium*, a City of the *Upper Languedoc* in *France*, in the County of *Foix*, upon the River *Gers*; three Leagues from *Foix* to the East, and eleven from *Tolouſe* to the South. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tolouſe*, by Pope *John XXII.* In 1318; having been before a part of the Dioceſe belonging to that Archbishoprick. The Earls of this place, in the War againſt the *Albigenſes*, for their bravery, obtained the title of *Mareſchalls of the Faix*.

Miron, or *Huedicer*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Alger*.

Miscow, an Island in the Gulph of *S. Lawrence*, in the *North America*, belonging to *New France*, betwixt that Country and the Island of *S. John*: ſmall but very fruitful.

Miſſa, *Senna*, *Sena*, a River of *Italy*, which watereth *Urbino*, (the Capital of the Dukedom of that name) and falls in the Gulph of *Venice*; four Miles from *Signiglia* to the North-Weſt. Called by the latter Geographers *il Ceſano*.

Miſtra, *Lacedæmon*, *Sparta*, is an ancient and moſt famous City of the *Morea*; ſeated upon the River *Eurotas*, (now called *Vaſſipotamo*;) thirty Miles from *Megalopoli* to the South, one hundred and twenty from *Athens* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from the neareſt Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea. This was the Old *Sparta*. Long. 48. 50. Lat. 38. 31. It is ſituate partly upon a Plain, partly upon the foot of *Mount Tayget*; which within Cannon Shot cloſeth it on the North: the River deſcending from ſome Hills on the North-Weſt, incompaſſeth it on the Weſt and South. In ancient times it was (as *Polybius* ſaith) forty eight Greek *Stades* in Circuit, which is fix Engliſh Miles: but it had a very unhealthful Situation; the Mountain on the North ſide cutting off the cooling Breezes, and redoubling by Reflection the Violence of the Rays of the *Sun*, which make it even now
(when

(when there is so few Inhabitants in it) subject to the Ligue every Autumn: besides the Mountain renders it weak and undefensible. This City is said to be built about the Year of the World 2997. in the days of our Patriarch Jacob; 1763 Years before the Birth of our Saviour: which account (if it be true) makes *Misra* 933 years older than *Rome*. There was no City in the World that flourished so many Ages as this in Military Glory: it had a considerable share in all those Actions which made the ancient *Greeks* so famous. It had Kings also the longest of any of the *Grecian* Cities: for many Ages two at once: and when they took away the Power from them, they preserved the name. This City was never brought under the Power of any Stranger; till *Philopomen* (a *Macedonian*, who died in the Year of the World 3767) took and abolished *Lycurgus* his Laws. Which is placed by *Helvicus* in the Year of the World 3767. one hundred and ninety one Years before the Birth of our Saviour. After this it became so inconsiderable, as to be rarely mentioned: only we are informed the *Greek* Emperors made it the Appenage of their Elder Sons. *Mahomet* II. (sitled the Great) was the first of the *Turkish* Princes, who in 1458. or thereabouts, possessed himself of this City and the Cittadel, built in the latter times on the top of Mount *Taygetus*. In 1473. the *Venetians* took the City from the *Turks*: but not being able to master the Cittadel, they were soon after forced to desert it. In 1657. the *Bassa* of *Misra* Articed with the Victorious *Venetians* to March away with only what the Garrison could carry. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*; at this day very small, and little peopled.

Missina, *Liberonria*, is a Province and Marquisate of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Meissen*, or *Meissnerland*. It is a considerable part of the *Upper Saxony*; bounded on the North by the Principality of *Anhalt*; on the East by *Lusatia*; on the South by *Bohemia*, and *Franconia*; and on the West by *Thuringia*. The greatest part is under the Elector of *Saxony*, who resides at *Dresden*, the Capital City. The other considerable Places are *Leipzig*, *Meissen*, *Merzbürg*, *Naumburg*, and *Zwickau*.

Misraim, the most ancient name of *Egypt*.

Mistrata, *Amisrata*, a very ancient Town in *Sicily*, in the North-West part of the Island; upon the River *Alasum*; fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrebian* Sea, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the East.

Mobbury, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Armington*, betwixt the Rivers *Arme* and *Aune*.

La Mocha, an Island of the *South Sea*, near the Kingdom of *Chili*, in *America*.

Modena, *Murina*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy*; the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom of the same name. Seated in a Plain upon the River *Secchia*; the greatest Bed of which runs four Miles more to the West; but it has two Branches; one runs under the Walls, the other through the City of *Modena*; and a little beneath the City unite and fall into the *Panaro*. This City lies twenty Miles from *Bologna* to the North-West, and forty four from *Ferrara* to the South-West. It is naturally strong by its Situation; fortified too; and has had a Cattle added of latter times for its greater security. Ancient Story informs us, this City was a *Roman* Colony of great Strength and Reputation; and that *M. Antonius* besieged *D. Brutus*, (the principal Conspirator against *Julius Caesar*) here; but *Horatius* and *Pansa*, (the two Consuls) coming up, *Antonius* was forced to raise the Siege: whereupon followed a bloody Fight, in which both these Consuls were slain, in the Year of *Rome* 711. In the times of the *Goths* and *Lombards*, it was intirely

ruined; but rebuilt by the Children of *Charles the Great*. In 973. here was a Council held for the composing some differences amongst the *German* Princes. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*.

Lo Stato di *Modena*, *Murinesu Ducatu*; the Dukedom of *Modena* is bounded on the North with the Dukedoms of *Montona* and *Mirandola*; on the East with the Territory of *Bologna*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Tuscany*; and the States of *Lucca* on the West, with the Dukedom of *Parma*. It extends from North to South sixty, from East to West forty five Miles: heretofore under the Duke of *Ferrara*; but the eldest Line of that Family failing in *Alphonso* II. in 1597, the Dukes of *Modena*, (who were a younger Branch of the same Family) put in their Claim for the whole Succession; but were opposed by Pope *Clement VIII*. Whereupon ensued a War, which was ended by a Treaty the next Year; the Pope keeping *Ferrara*, and the Duke *Modena*, as a Sovereign State. *Alphonso d'Este* the present Duke, is the Third of this Line, since the Sovereignty fell into this Family; descended from a Race of Dukes which began in 1452. when the Emperor *Frederick III*. in favour of *Borso d'Este*, first erected this State into a Dukedom. Tho this Family is the same with that of *Brunswick* in *Germany*, said to be eight hundred years old; yet the noblest Branch it ever produced, is *Mary Queen Consort* to King *James II*. This Country is much celebrated for its great fertility.

Motica, *Motuca*, an ancient City of *Sicily*, upon a River of the same name; ten Miles from *Pachino*, the most South-East Cape of that Island, and five from the Southern Shoar. It is now in a flourishing State.

Modin, an ancient Town of *Palestine*, upon a Hill, betwixt *Emaus* and *Rhama*; famous for being the Country of the Heroical *Maccabees*.

Modon, *Melbone*, a City of the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, in the Province of *Belvedere*, called *Messenia* by *Srabo*, *Strabo*, and others; by the *Venetians* *Modon*; by the *Turks* *Musuna*. It is now a fine strong City, a frequented Port, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Paros*: has a strong Castle, a large and safe Haven; about eleven *English* Miles from *Navarino* to the South, twenty five from *Coron* to the West, and sixty two from *Cape Matapan* to the same quarter. Seated in a fruitful and delightful Country, strong by Nature and Art, and is the common Residence of the *Sargiac* of the *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it suffered very much by a parcel of *Illyrian* Barbarians, who surprized and slew many of its Inhabitants: which loss that generous Prince repaired by his Princely Compassion, and advantageous Privileges granted to it. In 1208. the *Genouese* ravished it from the *Venetians*, but did not hold it long. In 1124. it came first into the hands of the *Venetians*; but was taken from them the year following by the *Greek* Emperor. In 1204. the *Venetians* retook it. *Bajazet* II. in 1498. besieged it with an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand Men; and took it by a kind of surprize, after a stout defence, upon the arrival of a considerable Succour; which drew the Inhabitants from their Posts to their ruin. In 1639. *Morofini*, the *Venetian* General, took it; and might have taken *Coron* too, if he had not been forced to Sail away to the *Dardanelles*, for the security of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this Place in the end of the *Candian* War. But in 1686. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed, to deliver this noble and strong City out of the Hands of the Infidels. They found in it ninety nine pieces of Canon.

Modzuch, *Modruza*, a City in *Croatia*; eighteen Miles

Miles from *Zenz* or *Segna* to the North, and eight from *Carllar* to the South-Weft. Once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

Moent or *Mone*, an Island in the *Baltick*, belonging to *Denmark*, and not far from *Zeland*. Having in it a Town called *Stege*, or *Stoke*.

Moers. See *Muers*.

Moeris, a Lake in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, seventy two Miles from the ancient *Memph*, to the West: said by *Mela* to be twenty Miles in circumference. Here stood the *Labyrinth*, so famous in Antiquity, by the description that are given of it in *Pliny*, *Herodotus* and *Strabo*. It contained fifteen, or thirty (some say) several principal quarters of Apartments; full of the Statues of the Gods and Kings of *Egypt*, together with such numbers of Palaces, Temples, Pyramids, Galleries, &c. Contrived one about and within another, that it required the help of a thread to walk forth. Travellers report, there are yet to be seen three hundred and fifty Chambers, in the fashion of a Labyrinth, in the same place; and that it is now called *Castro Caron*.

Moessel, *Mosella*, a River in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, called by the French, *la Moselle*; by the Germans, *Das Moesel*; it ariseth from Mount *Vauze*, a little above the Village of *Buffans*, in the Confines of *Alsacia* and the *Franche Comte*; and flowing Northward through *Lorain*, watereth *Toul*; beneath which it takes in the *Marbe* from *Nancy*; so goes to *Metz*, where it takes in the *Seylle*, another great River from the East; so passeth *Tisonvillein*, and *Luxemburg*, to *Trier* (or *Treves*), above which it takes in the *Sar*; and at *Coblentz*, falls into the *Rhine*.

Moestia, a Province of the ancient *Illyricum*, betwixt *Macedonia*, *Toracia*, and *Dacia*; called by the Romans, for its fertility, the Granary of *Ceres*. It was divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Moesia*. The first is the same now with the modern *Servia*, the other with *Bulgaria*.

Moghall, *Emodus*, a vast Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*; which separates *India* from *Tartary*, called by others *Dalanguer*. See *Taurus*, and *Dalanguer*.

The Empire of the Great *Mogul*. See *India*.

Mohatz, *Mohatz*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the *Danube*; between the River *Sarviza* to the North, and the *Drave* to the South; four German Miles from either, six from *Esseck* to the North, and nine from *Colocz* to the South. This otherwise small Place is memorable for two great Battels here fought: the first between *Lewn* King of *Hungary*, and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in 1526: in which that unfortunate Prince *Lewn*, (being about twenty years old) with twenty five thousand Men, fought three hundred thousand *Turks*: when being over powered by number, twenty two thousand of the Christian Army were slain upon the place; five thousand *Wagons*, eighty great Cannon, six hundred small ones, with all their Tents and Baggage were taken by the Victors; and the King in his flight over the Brook *Curist* fell into a Quagmire, and was swallowed up: after which *Solyman* took and slew two hundred thousand *Hungarians*; and got such a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never be expelled. This fatal Battel was fought October 29. The second in some part retrieves the Loss and Infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorain* being sent by the Emperor with express Orders to pass the *Drave* and take *Esseck*, his Highness July 10. 1687. with great difficulty passed that River, then extremely swelled with continued Rains: but finding the Prime *Vesier* Encamped at *Esseck* with an Army of an hundred thousand Men, so strongly, that it was not possible to Attack him in that Post, without the ruin of the Christian Army; he retreated, and repassed

the 23 of the same Month: whereupon the 29 the Prime *Vesier* passed that River at *Esseck*; and upon August 12. there followed a bloody Fight; in which the *Turks* lost an hundred pieces of Cannon; twelve Mortars; all their Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Baggage, and Treasure; and about eight thousand Men upon the place of Battel; besides what were drowned in passing the River, which could never be known: after which Victory, General *Dancowitz*, September 30 found *Esseck* totally deserted by the *Turks*, and took Possession of it.

Mohlau, *Mobloua*, a City of *Poland*, in the Province of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Nieper*; in the Palatinate of *Witebsko*; ten Polish Miles from *Orsa* to the South, twenty two from *Smolensko* to the North-Weft, and eighteen from *Messlaw* to the West. It is seated on a Hill, well fortified, full of Inhabitants: the *Russ* in 1654. took it; but the *Poles* in 1656. regained the Possession of it. There is a College of the *Jesuits* here.

Molentvic, a small Town in the Dutchy of *Lorain* in *France*, upon the River *Leille*, betwixt *Musai* and *Vic*. Taken by *Lewn XIII.* and ceded by the Treaty of *Munster* to *France* in 1648. Its Fortifications are demolished.

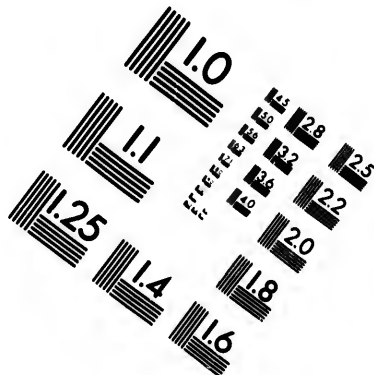
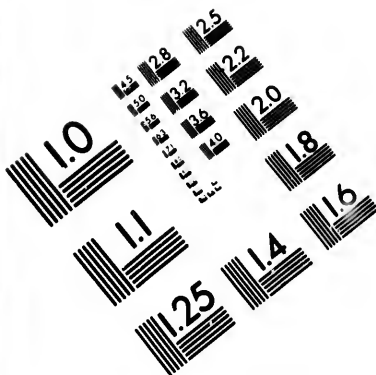
Moslat, a Town in the County of *Quercy*, in *Guenee* in *France*, upon the River *Tarn*, which soon after falls into the *Guonne*. This Town has been often taken and retaken, by times, by the *Roman*, *Goths*, the Kings of *France*, Dukes of *Aquitaine*, Earls of *Toulouse* and *Montfort*, in the English Conquests, and the French Civil Wars. It now has a famous large Abbey of the *Benedictines*, to whom belongs the Lordship of part of the Town, and to the King the other.

Molbatia, *Part Masie inferioris*, is a considerable Region in *Europe*; which heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and more anciently was a part of *Dacia*: Called by the Inhabitants, *Moldavia*; *Musaus*, (or *Multauska*) by the *Poles*; and *Moldau* by the *Germans*. Bounded on the North by *Transylvania*, on the West by the *Upper Hungary*, on the South by the *Danube*, (which parts it from *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*) and on the E. *Wallachia*. The Capital of it is *Bucharest*. The same Author tells us on the Authority of the Count de *Morslein*, Lord Treasurer of *Poland*; that it is of much greater extent than *Wallachia*, though otherwise represented in the Maps. This Country takes its name from a River or Town in it; and extends from East to West ninety French Leagues, from North to South seventy. Very fruitful, and has an excellent Air. The Inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. After *Bajazet II.* had in 1485. Conquered *Bessarabia*, the *Moldavians* set up a Prince of their own Nation; who prevailed against the *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Poles*. His Successors have not been equally Fortunate: For after many bloody contents, in 1620. the *Turk* got finally the Mastery of the *Moldavians*; and disposed of this Principality to whom he pleased; who paid yearly to the Port, as a Tribute, one hundred and eighty thousand Crowns; besides Presents, and other Exactions; the *Turks* labouring to impoverish this People what they could to keep them the more under. In 1686. the *Poles* over-ran all their Country, and took their principal Cities: They therefore since relinquished the *Ottoman* Interest and voluntarily put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor. Anno 1688.

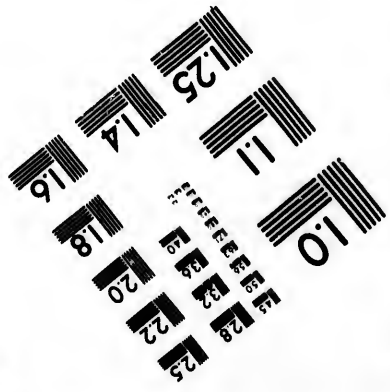
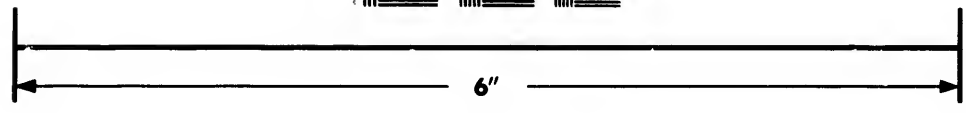
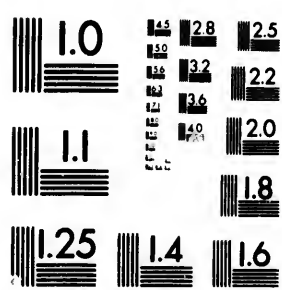
Mole, a River of the County of *Surrey*, which runs through *Darling*, and empties it self into the *Thames* near *Hampton-Court*.

Molfa, *Melphes*, a River of the hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which falls into the *Tyrrenian*





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the *Ionian* Sea, twelve Miles from *Policastro* to the West. It is written sometimes *Molpa*.

Molfetta, *Melficum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, on the *Ionian* Sea; between *Bari* to the South, and *Trani* to the North; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It is small but well Peopled; and born by the Family of *Spinula*, with the Title of a Principality.

Molina, a Town in *New Castile*, seated in a Plain; between two Mountains; four Leagues from the borders of *Aragon*; which has under it a Jurisdiction of seventy five Villages; called, *El Sennorio di Molina*, the Lordship of *Molina*; which is thought so considerable, that the King of *Spain* wears this Title.

Moltingar, *Molingaria*, a small City in the County of *East Meath*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*; which is the Capital of that County: thirty Miles from *Dublin* to the West. Upon a Lake.

Molise, *Molissinus Comitatus*, a County in the Kingdom of *Naples*; between *Abruzzo* to the North, the *Capitanate* to the East, *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Principato* to the South. It takes its name from a Castle in it.

Molossi, an ancient People of the Kingdom of *Epirus*, in *Greece*.

Molstetm, *Molsemium*, a small City in the *Lower Alsacia*, upon the River *Breuch*; two German Miles from *Strasburgh* to the West; in which the Chapter of *Strasburgh* settled, after they were by the Reformation driven thence. This City was severely treated in 1677: but is now rebuilding.

The *Molucques*, *Molucca*, by the *Spaniards* called *las Molucas*, are five small Islands towards the Western Shoar of the Isle of *Gilolo* in the *East-Indies*; lying near the Line: in Long. 150. deg. called *Ternata*, *Tidor*, *Machian*, *Moor*, and *Bachian*. The greatest of them is forty five Miles in Compass. They lie extended from North to South, on both sides the Line; only regardable on the account of the vast quantities of Spice, which are from hence sent over all the World. About the Year of Christ 1013. the *Chinian* Empire, being then in a flourishing State, first became Masters of these Islands; but not without Blood and Treasure. About sixty years after, they were expelled by the Inhabitants of *Malucca*; after which succeeded the *Persians*, mixed with *Arabsians*; and by the latter they were called the *Molucca* Isles. The ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* knew nothing of them, though they had Spices from them, brought by the *Indian* and *Arabian* Merchants by the way of the Red Sea. In latter times those were brought by *Persia* to the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas; and thence dispersed over Christendom by the *Genouese* and *Venetians*. After the *Turks* prevailed in *Asie*, the Trade was turned by the way of *Grand Cairo*, and *Alexandria*. But after the *Portuguese* by many discoveries had opened their way to the *East-Indies*, about 1512. they first arrived in these Islands; and cut off all Trade between the *Arabians* and them; by which the *Sultan* of *Egypte* lost eight hundred thousand Ducats a year. The *Spaniards* came hither under *Ferdinando Magalbaens*, about 1520: whereupon ensued a Contest between *Charles V.* and *John III.* (King of *Portugal*) concerning the Dominion of these Islands: *Charles* resigned his Right to *John* for two hundred thousand Ducats. About 1579. the *English*, under *Drake*, began to disturb the *Portuguese* here. About 1599. the *Hollanders* began to send numerous and strong Fleets into these Seas; by which, (and the great Wars, and Changes which have since happened in *Spain* and *Portugal*) they have intirely possessed themselves of these Islands. The Earth is extremely dry and porey, like a Pumice-Stone: it drinks up, not only the Rain

as fast as it falls, but all those Springs and Rivers too from the Hills, before they can reach the Sea: and in many places sends out fire and smoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells; so that except Spice, it scarce affords any thing useful to the Life of Man.

Mombaza, or *Monbaze*, *Monbaza*, *Monbaccia*, a Kingdom, near the Equinoctial Line, of *Zanguebar*, in *Africa*; betwixt the Kingdoms of *Quilloa* and *Milinde*, of great extent: the King, who gives himself the title of the Emperor of the World, is able to bring into the Field an Army of 80000 Men. The Capital City enjoys the same name, and has a strong Castle built by the *Portuguese*, and a fine Sea-Port or Haven: It stands an hundred and fifty Leagues from *Quilloa* to the North in an Island of about four Leagues Circumference. Long. 65 00. Southern Lat. 30 00. *Dr. Heylyn* placeth it Long. 72.00. Lat. 4. 50. *Franco Almada*, the *Portugal* Viceroy of *Africa*, sack'd and burnt this City in 1505. After which, the *Portuguese* secured themselves of the Cittadel; till 1631: when the King of *Monbaze* took it by assault, Masfaced all the *Christians*, and (from a *Christian* Convert) turned *Turk* again to be protected by the *Turks*.

Mommeda, a strong Castle in *Lordin*.

Mompeller, *Mons Pessulus*, or *Pessulanus*, a City in the *Lower Languedoc* in *France*; which has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbon* ever since the Year 1636: when it was substituted in the place of *Magneloue*, a ruined City, by *Pope Paul III.* It stands upon the River *Lez* upon an Hill; two Leagues from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, and fifteen from *Narbon* to the East. Sold in 1349. by *Sanctius*, King of *Majorca*, (whose Predecessors, and he till then was possessed of it) to *Philip de Valoise*, King of *France*. It is great, populous, well built; and has an University, particularly famous for the study of *Physick*.

Monaco. See *Munchen*.

Monaco, *Menacium*, *Herculis Monacii Portus*, corruptly called *Mourguet* by the Neighborhood; is a small Sea-Port Town in the States of *Genoua*; of great Antiquity, being mentioned by *Srabo* and *Protemy*. It is now very strongly fortified; has a strong Castle built on a Rock, a safe Harbor upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and a Princely Pallace belonging to the Family of *Grimaldi*; (the supreme Lords of the Town), though under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, ever since 1641. This is the Capital of the little principality of *Monaco*, to which belong only two places more, *Rocca Bruna* and *Menton*. It is almost surrounded by the County of *Nice*: but on the East it has the States of *Genoua*; and at this Town the *Maritim Alpes* begin. It stands about two Miles from *Nizza* to the East, and sixty two from *Embrun* to the South-East.

Mon, *Mont*, *Anglesey*, an Island and County in *Wales*.

Monaghan, a Town and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. The County lieth on the East of it *Armagh*; on the North *Tyrone*; on the South and South-East *Cavan*, *Lowthe*, and part of *East Meath*; and on the West *Fermanagh*. It contains five Baronies.

Monbelliar, *Mons Belligardus*, a Town and County in the *Franche Comte*; belonging to the Duke of *Wurttemberg*; called by the *Germans*, *Mompelgart*, by the *French*, *Monbelliar*. The County lies between *Suntgow* to the East; and the *Franche Comte* to the West, North, and South: under a Prince of its own. The Town stands at the foot of *Mount Vange*, upon the River *Alaine*; (which a little lower falls into the *Doux*, *Dubis*;) and has a Castle in which resides the Count, who is of the Family of *Wurttemberg*; but the

the out-works of this Castle are destroyed. This Town is forty Miles from *Refançon* to the South-East, and thirty three from *Basil* to the West.

Monbignon, *Monbrisonium*, a City in *le Forez*, (a Province of *France*) upon the River *Vesle*; sixteen Leagues from *Lion* to the West, and two from the *Loyre* to the same. Called in the middle Writers *Mons Brufonis*.

Moncastrò, the same with *Bialogorod*.

Moncayo, *Causius*, a Mountain which lies in the Confines of *Arragon* and Old *Castile*; two Leagues from *Tarazona* to the South, and six from the *Ebro*.

Moncenis, *Mons Cenisius*, *Cibenica juga*, a Mountain, over which the high Road lies between *Piedmont* and *Savoy*.

Moncon, *Moncia*, a fortified Town of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, upon an Hill, with the River *Cinca* running at its foot.

Moncontour, *Monconcurium*, a small Town in the Province of *Poitou* in *France*, upon the ascent of a Hill, where the River *Dive* passes, nine or ten Leagues from *Poitiers*, towards *Laudun*. It was made remarkable in 1569, by the Victory which the Roman *Carbolsch* gained over the *Huguenots* in the Reign of *Charles IX*; whose Army Royal fought under the Command of *Henry Duke of Anjou*, afterwards *K. Henry III.* and that of the *Huguenots*, under Admiral *Coligny*.

Mondego, *Monda*, *Munda*, a River in *Portugal*; which ariseth near *la Guarda*, a City of that Kingdom; and flowing Westward, between the *Douers* to the North and the *Tajo* (*Tagus*) to the South, it divides the Province of *Beira*: and washing the City of *Coimbra*, seven Leagues lower, falls into the *Atlantic Ocean*.

Monduenne, *Mindon*, *Mindonia*, *Glandomirum*, a small City of *Galicia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; it sprung up out of the ruins of *Bretonna*, a near City; four Leagues from the Ocean, eight from *Lugo* to the North, and six from *Rivadeo* to the West. It is small, and in a decaying State; seated in the Mountains; and washed by *Valindares* and *Saxo*, two small Rivulets. Long. 9.25. Lat. 43.18.

Mondui, or *Mondeui*, *Mondovi*, and *Montdevin*, *Mons vici*, *Mons Realis*, a strong City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*; which has a Noble Castle, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*; the second next to *Turin*, within that principality, for largeness and populousness. Seated on a Mount or Hill, at the Foot of the *Apeninus*; towards the Borders of the State of *Genova*, and of the Dukedom of *Montisferat*: it had heretofore an University, which is since removed to *Turin*. It belonged heretofore to the Dukedom of *Montisferat*; and at the Request of *Theoderus II.* (Marquis of *Montisferat*) was made a Bishops See in 1388. Pope *Pius V.* was Bishop of this place, when he was chosen Pope. It stands two Miles from the *Tanaro*, fifteen from *Cunio* to the East, and eighteen from *Alba* to the South: now under the Duke of *Savoy*, *Charles Emanuel I.* Duke of *Savoy*, was the Founder of the Cathedral here, in which they pretend to preserve a miraculous Image of the Blessed *Virgin*.

Mondidier, *Mons desiderii*, *Mondiderium*, a strong and garrisoned Town in the tract of *Santerre*, in *Fleardy* in *France*, upon an Hill, betwixt *Amiens* and *Compiègne*, near a little River falling into the *Auvelue*. It hath repulsed several attacks of the *Spaniards*.

Monemang, or *Mono-Ewngi*, *Monemagium*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the *Lower Ethiopia*; otherwise called *Nimemange*: it is a great Kingdom; ex-

tending from the Kingdom of *Maccoc* on the West, to that of *Monotapia* on the South; the Kingdoms of *Monbaza*, and *Quiloa* East; *Sofala* and *Mfambick* North. But what Cities or Provinces it has, was never yet discovered by any *European*.

Monerolino, *Minerolinum*, *Minerolinum*, *Mons Orvinus*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. Small, ill built, not much peopled, and seated in the Confines of the *Basilicase*.

Monfelletrò, or *Montefeltrò*, *Feretrum*, *Mons Feretranus*, *Leopolin*, a City of *Umbria*, now in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the Capital of a Territory in the same, in the States of the Church; commonly called *San Leo*: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*. It stands upon the Skirts of Mount *Feretranus*, near the River *Arimino*, in the Confines of *Romandiola*; twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the South-West, and fifteen from *Arimino* to the South; giving name to an honourable *Italian* Family. This Chair was removed to *Pinna*, a Town four Miles from it, by Pope *Pius V.* in 1572.

Monferrant, *Monferrandum*, a City in *Auvergne*; in a very fruitful Soil; from whence it has the name: It stands upon an Hill about one Mile from *Clermont*, two Leagues from the River *Allier*, and twenty five from *Lion*; now in a flourishing state, with divers Religious Houses in it: The River *Bedat* glides by it. There is another *Monferrand* in the Territory called, *le Pais entre les deux mers*, that is, betwixt the confluence of the *Garonne* and the *Dordogne*. This latter is the first *Barony* in *Guienne*.

Monferrat. See *Monferrat*.

Monila, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, over against *Quiloa*. In Long. 65. and deg. 8. Southern Lat.

Monfort l' Amauri, *Monfortium Amalrici*, *Monfortium Almarie*; a small Town in the Territory of *Montoras*, in the Government of the *Ile of France*; betwixt *Dampierre* and *Mante*, upon an Hill, with a little River gliding at its foot; about ten Leagues from *Paris*. It carries the name of an honourable Family.

Monogagade, a River in *Brazil*, in the Prefecture of *Paraba*.

Monigbello, Mount *Aena*; and by allusion any burning Mountain in the *Italian* use of this Word.

Monigul, a Province in the *Asiatic Tartary*.

Monist, a Mountain in *Catalonia*.

Monluston, *Montluffonium*, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, in the Confines of *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*: four Leagues from the Borders of *Auvergne*, and thirteen from *Moulins* to the West. It is ordinarily epitheted *la fertile*, for its Vineyards and Pasturage.

Monmedy, *Mons medius*, *Mons maledictus*, a small but very strong City, in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, in the Low Countries, upon the River *Chier*; seven Leagues from *Virdun* to the North, and about nine from *Luxemburgh* to the South-West. It stands upon a Hill, very well Fortified; yet by the negligence of the *Spaniards*, for want of Ammunition and sufficient Garrisons, frequently taken by the *French*. At last in 1657, being taken by them, it was by the *Pyrenean Treaty* yielded to *France*.

Monmirail, *Monmirailium*, a Town in the Province of *Brie*, in *France*, upon an Hill; where glides the River *Morin*, falling afterwards into the *Marne*. Also one of the five ancient Baronies of *Perche-Gouet*.

Monmozeucy, *Monmorencium*, a Town in the *Ile of France*, four Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most ancient Families of *France*. From this

Town, the Valley in which it lies, (one of the most fruitful spots of Ground in the whole World) is called the Valley of *Montmorency*.

Montmortillon, a small Town in the Province of *Poitou*, in *France*, upon the River *Gartampe*, (here covered with a Bridge) and the frontiers of *la Marche*.

Montmouthshire, *Monumethia*, hath on the North the County of *Hereford*, on the East *Glocester*, on the South the *Severn*, and on the West *Glamorgan* and *Brecknockshires*. It is twenty four *English* Miles from North to South; and nineteen from East to West. Full of Hills, Valleys, Woods and Springs: every where fruitful; abounding in Corn and Cattle; and enjoys a temperate, healthful, clear Air. The most ancient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, Conquered by *Julius Frontinus*, in the Reign of *Vespasian*. after a War of about an hundred years continuance, with great loss on the *Roman* Side: nor was this County won with less difficulty by the *English*; the *Welsh* being intirely possessed of it when the *Normans* conquered *England*: yet being conquered before *Wales*, it was united to the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *Edward I.* and accounted an *English* County, tho lying on the North of the *Severn*.

Montmouth, which gives Name to this County, stands between the *Wye* and the *Monow*; over both which Rivers it has a Bridge: in the North-East Border of the County; where *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, and *Glocestershires* meet, as it were all in one Center. Three parts of it are leacured by these Rivers. On the fourth it has a small Brook called *Mommors*, which runs through the Town: on the North-East Side, where the Town is most accessible, it has an ancient Castle; (once a place of great Strength and Beauty) in which *Henry V.* (King of *England*) thence called *Henry of Monmouth*, was born. But now ruined, and used as a Farm-House: there are three of the Gates standing, with a part of the ancient Wall: it is still a Corporation governed by a Mayor: This was also the Birth place of *Geoffry of Monmouth*, the Historian. It now gives the Title of Earl to the R. H. *Charles Mortons*, Created E. of *Monmouth* by K. W. As before, of a Duke, in the Person of *James*, the late unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*; and it returns two Members to the House of Commons. Long. 17. 36. Lat. 52. 08.

Monnow, a River of *Monmouthshire*, between which and the River *Wye* stands the Town of *Monmouth*; falling into the *Severn*.

Monomotapa, a Kingdom in *Africa*, see *Monomotapa*. There are abundance of Elephants, with Mines of Brass, Silver, and Gold, found in this Kingdom. A part of the Mountains of the *Moon* is enclosed therewith: and the Subjects traffick more especially for Silk, Cotton, and Amber, with the Kingdoms of *Quessiloa*, *Melinde* and *Monbaxe*. Betwixt the Estates of the *Grand Negus* and it, lye some petty principalities, which are ever in Vassalage to the strongest side.

Monomotapa, a City and Kingdom in the Southern *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, of great extent: which contains in it twenty five other Kingdoms; and reaches from North to South two hundred and fifty *Spanish* Leagues. *Clooverius* stretches it from the *Ethiopic* Ocean to the *Red-Sea*. Some speak particularly of an *Amazonian* Kingdom amongst the rest, where the Women go to War and acquit themselves with admirable bravery. The *Portuguese* call the King of *Monomotapa*, the Emperor of *Gold*, from the abundance of that metal found in Mines and the Rivers of his Dominions. *Monomotapa* (the Principal City, which gives Name to this vast and fruitful Empire) lies in Long. 48. 00. Southern Lat. 24. 35. Upon the banks of the River *Spiritus Sancto*, very large, and adorned with a most magnificent Palace *Royal*.

Monopolis, *Monopolis*, a City in the Province of

Bari, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which sprung out of the Ruins of *Egnatia*, an ancient City not far off: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; but exempt from the Jurisdiction of its Metropolitan. This City tho small, is very splendidly and magnificently built: twenty two Miles from *Bari* to the East, and twenty five from *Taranto* to the North.

Monofcell, an ancient People of *Ethiopia*; also called *Sciopodes*, and mentioned by *Pliny*.

Montreale, *Montreale*, *Mons Regalis*, a small City in the Island of *Sicily*, which is yet an Archbishop See. It stands upon a Hill, about four Miles from *Palermo* to the South; built by *William II.* King of *Sicily*. By Pope *Lucius III.* adorned with this Archbishopical Chair, in the Year 1182, at the Request of that Prince; who assigned this See a large Revenue, and built a stately Palace for the Archbishop.

Mons, *Montes*, *Montes Hannonic*, the Capital City of the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Low Countries*; called by the *Dutch* *Berghen*; by the *German* *Berg*; by the *French* and *English*, *Mons*: Seated upon the River *Trouille*, (which a little lower falls into the *Haisne*,) in the middle between *Douay* to the West, and *Namur* to the East; twelve Miles from either; and ten from *Brussels* to the South-West. It is very strongly seated, because all the Country about it may be drowned: and it is well walled, has three deep Trenches about it, a Castle in it. The publick and private Buildings are very Magnificent: many of them adorned with excellent Fountains. The *French* besieged it with an Army of thirty thousand Men, in 1678, under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburg*; and so strongly retrenched their Army, that they despised any Attempt that could be made upon their Camp; yet the Prince of *Orange* coming up to the Relief of this City, bravely and resolutely attacked them; and by the Valour chiefly of ten thousand *English*, (led on by the brave Lord *Offory*), entered the *French* Camp, with their Swords drawn at high Noon-day; the *French* General very hardly escaping. This rich, strong, populous City defended it self against the encroachment of the *French*, and remained in the hands of the *Spaniards*, till 1691. when the *French* besieged and took it. The ancient Counts or Earls of *Hainault* used the title of Earls of *Mons*. There is a famous Abbey of *Clanonesse* in it, permitted to marry.

Mons en Puelle, a Village and Castle in the *Chastellanie of L'isle*, in *Flanders*, betwixt the Cities *L'isle* and *Downay*: where *Philip le Bel* K. of *France* fought the *Flemings*, Aug. 18. 1304. and killed of them 25000.

Monserat, or *Montserrat*, *Mons Serratus*, a Mountain in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Lobregas*; nine Miles from *Barcelona* to the South-West: very high and steep: in the middle of it is a Monastery famous for the Worship of an Image of the *Virgin Mary*, which was found here in 880.

Monsozeau, a Town in *Anjou* in *France*.

Montstieres, a City and an Archbishoprick in *Tarantaise* in *Savoy*.

Mont, a Marquisate in the Ecclesiastick State, subject to the Pope.

Montacute, a sharp-pointed Hill in the South parts of *Somersetshire*, which has the honour to give the title of a *Viscount* to the R. H. *Francis Brown*, descended from *Anselm Brown* created *Viscount Montacute* in the Reign of *Qu. Mary* in 1554: which *Anselm* was descended from *Tho. Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, created Lord *Montacute* and afterwards *Marquis Montacute* by K. *Edw. IV.*

Montagnia, a considerable City of *Natolia*, upon the Coast of the Sea of *Marmora*, and the Gulph called heretofore *Cianus Sinus*; five Leagues from *Bursa*: accounted to have five or six thousand Inhabitant

tants, of *Turks, Greeks, and Jews*; and by the way of the Gulph, entertaining a good Commerce with *Constantinople*.

Montaldo, a small place in *Piedmont*, subject to the Pope.

Mont-alcino, or *Monte Alcino, Mons Alcinous, and Mons Alcinus*; a small City in the Territory of *Sienna*, under the Great Duke of *Tuscany*; built upon an Hill; twenty one Miles from *Sienna* to the South-West, and fifty five from *Piombino* to the North-East. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sienna*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction.

Montalto, *Mons Altus*, a New City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church; under the Dominion of the Pope, upon the River *Monocia*; twelve Miles from *Fermo* to the South-West and eight from *Afali* to the North. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Fermo*, founded by Pope *Sixtus V.* who was born here. § There is another *Montalto* in the *Hither Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which passes for the *Offugium of Livy*. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. § Besides a small Town under the Pope in *Italy*, upon the Confines of *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Monferrat*.

Montanico, *Caliabrum*, once a City of *Lustrania*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Merida*: now a considerable Town in the Province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*; which has a Castle in the Possession of the Knights of *Saint James*; six Leagues from *Merida*.

Montargis, *Montargium*, a pleasant City in *le Gassinois*, a Province of *France*; seated upon the River *Loing*, (which falls into the *Seine*) twenty five Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and eighteen from *Orleans* to the East. Being besieged by the *English* in 1418. it was burnt; and rebuilt in the Year 1528. since which time it has been esteemed the Capital of *le Gassinois*.

Montauban, *Mons Albanus, Mons Aureolus, Mons Albanus*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Quercy* in *Aquitan*, in the Confines of *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, founded by Pope *John XXII.* in 1317. upon the River *Tarn*; eight Leagues from *Toulouse* to the North, nine from *Cazrs* to the South, and ten from *Agen* to the North-East. This is a pleasant, great, rich, populous City: generally built with Brick, and a very strong Place. By the Edict of *Nantz*, (made in 1559, by *Henry IV.*) this was one of the places put into the Hands of the *French* Protestants for their Security. They quietly enjoyed it till the Year 1621, when it was in vain attempted to take it from them by a potent Siege. It had a Brick Bridge upon the River; which being much damaged in this Siege, was rebuilt in 1667, with a flanting Inscription in *Latin*.

Montbelliard. See *Montbeliar*.

Montblanc, *Mons Albus*, a small Town in *Catalonia*; Honored by being made the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River *Francolinum*, five Leagues from *Tarragona* to the North.

Montbrison. See *Montbrison*.

Montcaussin. See *Cassin*.

Mont-Corbino, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, of good antiquity. It was heretofore a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*: but in 1433, the See became united with that of *Valerara* in the same Kingdom.

Monte-falco, a Town in the Province of *Ombria* in *Italy*, near the City *Spoleti*.

Monte-falcone, *Mons Physcon*, a small City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony in *Italy*; made a Bishops See by Pope *Urban V.* It stands upon the Lake of *Bolsena*, [*Volsinium*]; between *Viterbio* to the East, and *Bolsena* to the West, eight Miles from either of them;

and twenty from *Corneto* to the North: with the Bishoprick of which this is united for ever. The Wines of this place have ever been in great esteem.

Monte-fioze, a Town in the *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*.

Monte-Venosa, *Mons Leo, Hippo Vibo*, a City and Colony of the *Bruttii*, now in the *Further Calabria*; which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*; but that Chair was removed to *Melito*, by Pope *Gregory VII.* This place is in a very good estate: four Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twenty from the *Ionian* Sea, and about thirty eight from *Cosenza* to the South. See *Melito*. Some imagine, that it was built upon the ruins of the ancient *Vibo Valentia*.

Montelimar, *Mons Iimarii*, a Town in *Dauphine* in *France*, upon the River *Rubion*, and about one League from the *Rhone*. It is a large, handsome, well peopled Town, with divers religious Houses in it, and a Citadel: Frequently taken and retaken in the Wars of *Religion* in the last Age; but chiefly addicted to the *Huguenot* Party.

Monte Marano, *Mons Maranus*, a very small City in the *Further Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is yet a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*. It stands ten Miles from *Avellino* to the East.

Monte Peloso, *Mons Pelosus, Pelosius, Pelusius*, &c. a small, but populous City, in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, the exempt from his Jurisdiction. This Bishoprick was instituted by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1643. It stands upon the Borders of the *Dutchy of Bari*, betwixt *Acerenza* and *Matera*.

Montepulciano, *Mons Politianus*, a City in the Province of *Toscana* in *Italy*, towards the *States of the Church*, and the Lake of *Chiano*, upon an Hill: It hath the Title of an *Episcopal* See, and may deserve a further Remark for being the Birth-place of the ingenious *Angelus Politianus*.

Monte S. Angelo, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Montreuil saint Pierre, *Mons Regalis, Monasterium ad Icaunam*, a Town in *Champagne*; where the Duke of *Burgundy* (the sworn Enemy of the House of *Orleans*) was basely murdered, *September 10. 1419.* It stands seven Leagues from *Melun* towards *Sens*, at the conjunction of the River *Yonne* with the *Seine*: and had heretofore a *Palace Royal* to adorn it.

Monte-sa, a Town in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; which gave Name to an Order of Knights, founded in 1317. (after the abolishing of the *Templars*) at this Town.

Monte-verde, *Mons Viridis*, a small City in the *Further Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Confines of *Terra di Bari*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*. This See in 1531. was united with the titular Archbishoprick of *Nazareth*. It stands upon the River *Ofanto*; thirteen Miles from *Conza* to the East, and twenty three from *Acerenza*.

Montferrat, *Mons Ferrat, Monferrat, Monferato, Mons Ferratus*, a Province of *Italy*: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, in 1570. It is bounded on the East with the Dukedom of *Milan*; the *States of Genous* on the North, with the Territories of *Vercelli, Biella, and Canavese*; on the West by *Piedmont*, (cut off from it by the *Apennine*;) and on the South, the Dukedom of *Milan*. So very fruitful, and well cultivated, (so it be Hilly) that it is thought to have its Name & *Feracitate*, from its Fertility. It has been ever since 1535, under the Duke of *Mantova*: to whom it came by the Marriage of

Margaret, Sister of *Boniface*, the last Earl of this Country. Heretofore the Territory of *Canavefs* was a part of it: which by the Treaty in 1631, was together with the rest of this Dukedom, beyond the *Po* to the North, granted to the Duke of *Savoy*. The chief places under the Duke of *Mantova*, are *Casale*, *Arqui*, *Nizza*, and *Paglia*. Under the Duke of *Savoy*, *Turin*, *Alba*, and *Verna*. *Valenza* and *Bassina*, did together with *Mondovi* belong to it: but now dismembred, and annexed to the Dukedom of *Milan*.

Pontgatz, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*, in the County of *Perezas*; and an Episcopal See heretofore under the *Creek Church*: so strongly fortified with Ditches, and three Castles upon a Hill, where nothing can command them, that no Army without very great loss is able to approach it. The Princess *Regotski*, a *Roman Catholic* Lady, Wife to Count *Tschely*, and Relick of the Prince *Regotski* (the last of that ancient and noble Family of *Bators*, which hath furnished Kings to *Poland*, and Princes to *Transylvania*) held out this place in the behalf of her Husband against the Emperor in 1687; till after a Blockade of seven Months, she was necessitated to surrender, *Jan. 25. 1689*, upon these Conditions amongst others; that she should deliver up all the Ensigns of Sovereignty, in her custody, wherewith Count *Tschely* had been invested by the *Turk*, as Prince of *Hungary*; and take the City of *Vienna* for her Prison, not to remove thence without the Emperor's leave.

Pontgomery, *Mons Gomersci*, a small Town in *Lisieux* in *Normandy*; the Count of which unfortunately slew *Henry II.* King of *France*, with a Lance in a Just, in 1559: who afterwards joining with the Rebels against the Crown, was beheaded more on the score of this old Misfortune, than on the account of that Rebellion. This Town stands two *French Leagues* and an half from *Lisieux* to the South, and above three from *Argentan* to the North.

Pontgomeryshire, *Comitatus Monogomariensis*, one of the Twelve Shires of *Wales*, called by the *Wells* *Sire Trefaldwin*. Bounded upon the North with *Denbigh*, on the East with *Shropshire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan*, and on the West with *Merionethshire*. Very Mountainous, but being well watered with Rivers and Springs, nevertheless very fruitful. The ancient Inhabitants were called by the *Romans*, *Ordovices*; a valiant and warlike People, hardly subdued in the Reign of *Domitian*. Nor were they conquered by the *English* before the Reign of *Edward I.* This County takes its Name from a Town seated upon a high Hill, in the Eastern Border towards *Radnor*; between the *Severn* (which riseth in this County) and the *Kemris*: it has been walled; on the North of it stands a fair Castle, which (saith *Mr. Speed*) is now well repaired. This Town was built by *Roger de Montgomery*, a *Norman Earl*; and from him had its Name. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of *Henry Earl of Pembroke*, was by *James I.* in the year 1605, made Earl of *Montgomery*; which Honor is now possessed by *Philip III.* who is the fourth Earl of this Family, and succeeded *William* his half Brother, in the Year 1674. It returns one member to the House of Commons.

Pontheton or *Montolon*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, near *Auxon*, which gives name to a family of honour.

Pontignac, *Montiniacum*, a small Town in the Province of *Perigord*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon the River *Vezere* (here covered with a Bridge) four or five Leagues from *Sarlat*, and a little more from *Perigoux*. The Castle of it used to be the Seat of the ancient Counts of *Perigord*; for which reason they commonly surname it, *Montignac le Comte*.

Pontigni le Roy, a Town in the County of *Besfignis*, in *Champagne*, upon the *Maufe*, which hath its source near it: in Latin, *Montiniacum Regium*.

Pontilli or *Monteil*. Some apprehend this place to be the same with *Montelimar* in *Dauphine*. Some situate it in *Languedoc*, and others upon the *Rhose*. And the reason, there is this notice taken of it, is, a Council Assembled at it in 1203, against the *Albigenses*: wherein it was resolved, that *Raymond VI.* Earl of *Toulouse* (the supporter of their cause) should be cited to appear in Person at *Valence*, before the Popes Legate, to answer to the disorders objected against him.

Pont-le Berry, a Town in the Isle of *France*, upon a Hill, with a Castle, built in 1015; and a *Chastellaine* belonging therunto; together with the title of an Earldom near *Paris*, by the banks of a little River; falling soon after into the *Orge*. In the Year 1465: *Jul. 16.* *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, and *Charles Duke of Berry*, his Brother, (whom the Dukes of *Breagne* and others of the Nobility had set up against King *Lewis*) fought a very equal Battle here.

Pont de Marfan, *Mons Martiani*, the Capital Town of a Territory of the same name, in the Province of *Cascongne* in *France*, upon the River *Midon*, where it receives the *Donse*; in an excellent Soil for Corn. The *Huguenots* were Masters of this Town in 1569. before the Battle of *Maunconour*: But the *Roman Catholic* Party forced it soon after. See *Marfan*.

Pont Wartre, a Mount near *Paris*, on the North side; where there is a remarkable Abbey, so called, either from the adoration of *Mary* or *Mercury* in ancient times there, as some; or from the Martyrdom of *S. Dennis* and his Companions upon it, as others say.

Pontmelian, a strong Castle in *Savoy*; the only place the Duke had left him by the *French* in *Savoy*, in the Year 1630. In vain attempted by the *French* in 1690; but taken the year after.

Pontone, *Bedesio*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, commonly called *il Bedese*, or *Ronco*. It springeth from the *Apeninne*; and running through the Dominions of the Church, watereth *Maddala*, and some other Castles; then falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*.

Pontone, *Visio*, a River in *Italy*, which riseth out of the *Apeninne*; and watering *Forli*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Reverna*. Upon the Banks of this River, five Miles above *Ravenna*, *Lewis XII.* (King of *France*) slew eighteen thousand *Spaniards* in a set Battle, in 1512.

Pontpellier. See *Mompellier*.

Pontpenier, a small Town in the *Lower Auvergne* in *France*, upon an Hill, betwixt *Aigueperce* and *Gannat*; adorned with the title of a Dukedom and Peerdom, by *K. Francis I.* in 1538. It had formerly a Castle: But this was destroyed in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* *Lewis X.* dyed here in 1226.

Pontreuil. See *Monreale*, an Archbishop See in *Sicily*. *S. Petra Desertis* in *Arabia* has sometimes gone by this name: and also a Town in *Spain*, where *Alphonfus VI.* K. of *Spain*, established the order of the *Knights Templars*.

Pontreuil l'Argille, *Monasterium Argille*, a strong Town in *Picardy*, in the County of *Pontbeuz*, seated upon an Hill; two Leagues from *Eastple* to the East, upon the River *Canche*; three from *Hesdin* to the West, and the same distance from the *Brussels* Sea. It has a strong Castle belonging to it, and two ancient Abbeys of the Order of *S. Benedict* for Men and Women. *Philip L. K.* of *France*, alter his divorce from *Queen Berthe* his Wife, banish'd her to this

this place, where she dyed in the Year 1093. It is also called *Montreuil sur le Mer*, to distinguish it from *St. Montreuil-Bellay*, a Town in the Province of *Angou*, upon the frontiers of *Poitou*, at the conjunction of the *Touay* and the *Thon*.

Montreuil, Mons Refarum, a small Town in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*; twenty five *English* Miles from *S. Andrews* to the North-East; upon the Mouth of a River which there falls into the *German Ocean*. This place (tho' small) deserves to be remembered on the account of *James Graham* Earl of it: who did Wonders for *Charles I.* in the lowest of his Misfortunes; and suffered Death for *Charles II.* with the same undaunted Bravery, in 1650. Whole dispersed Limbs by the Order of that Prince were Collected, *May 11. 1661*, and decently Buried in the Monument of his Ancestors; and the Head of the *Marquis of Argyll* (his bitter Enemy) set up in the same place where his had stood.

Mont-Saint-Marie, Mons Sancta Maria, a Territory in the Diocese of *Souffens* in *France*, otherwise called *Nestra Dame de Tarsson*; and mentioned by the *French Geographers* upon the account of two Synods there assembled in 973. and 983.

Montserrat, a small Island in the North *America*, in the Possession of the *English*; so call'd by the *Spaniards*, from the Mountain of that name near *Barcelona* in *Spain*: it is about ten Miles long, and nine broad; in 17. Deg. Lat.

Monza, a small Town in the *Milanese* in *Italy*, upon the River *Lambro*, towards the Lake of *Como*; in a great Plain, ten Miles from *Milan*. The Emperors heretofore used to receive the *Iron Crow* here.

Monspelita, an ancient City of *Caramania*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which has formerly born the honour of a Bishops See, and likewise of an Archbishop under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Strabo* mention it. A small Synod was assembled at it in 550. against *Theodorus*, the Bishop of the place. Now called *Ma mistra*.

Morat, Murat or Mourat, Muratum, Moratum, a small Town in *Switzerland*, in the Canton of *Friburg*, and the County of *Romont*; two Leagues from *Friburg* to the North, and three from *Bern* to the West; call'd by the *Germans*, *Murten*; it stands upon a Lake of the same Name. In this place the *Swiss* first overthrew the Forces of *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1476. then besieging it. In memory whereof, they, in a Chappel upon the banks of the Lake, advanced this Inscription; *Invidiosissimum atque fortissimum Caroli Ducis Burgundiae Exercitium Muratum obsidens, contra Helvetios pugnavit, hic suis Monumentum reliquit, Anno 1476.*

Morato, Tegrü.
Morabe, Moravus, Morus, Marus, a River in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; heretofore call'd *Marus*; now by the Inhabitants, *Morawa*; by the *Germans*, *Marb*. It riseth in the Confines of *Bohemia* near *Altschade*; and bending Southward, watereth and divideth the Province of *Moravia* (which takes its Name from it) and the City of *Olmutz*; then in *Austria* falls into the *Danube* over against *Hainburg*; five *German* Miles beneath *Vienna*, towards *Freiburg*.

Morabe, Moravus, Margus, Margis, a River of *Servia*; which riseth in the Borders of *Macedonia*, towards the Fountains of *Orpheus*; and being augmented with many smaller Rivers, falls into the *Danube* beneath *Sendrinnum*, eighty Miles from *Belgrade* to the East. There is another call'd by the same Name, which falls into this beneath *Nissa*: Which last is call'd *Morava* in *Bulgaria*, to distinguish it from the former.

Moravia, a well peopled Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Morawa*; *Morawiska Zemä* by the *Slovonians*; *Mahren* by the *Germans*; *Moravie* by the *French*. It lies between *Silesia* to the North, and East; *Bohemia* properly so call'd to the West; *Austria*, and *Hungary* to the South: in the form of a triangle; about forty five Leagues from East to West, and thirty from North to South; under the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. This was anciently the Seat of the *Quadi*, a warlike People, and the *Marcomani*. It bore the honour, for some time, of the title of a Kingdom; afterwards of a Dukedom, and then a *Marquisate*. It now makes a part of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and is supposed to take its name from the River *Morawi*, *Morave*, or *die Mahr*, (*Morus* or *Marus*), arising near to *Altschade* in *Bohemia*; and joining with the *Danube* at *Hainburg* in *Austria*; being the same River with the precedent *Morava*. The Capital of it is *Olmutz*; and the other principal Towns are, *Brinn, Sglaw*, and *Znaim*. It is a fruitful and pleasant Country; extremely well improv'd.

Morbihan, Morbihanum, a large Haven on the North side of the *Lesser Bretagne* in *France*; seven Leagues from *Port Louis* to the East, and near *Vannes*. Above thirty small Islands lye in the Gulph of this harbour.

The Morvathes, a Province in the North Eastern Parts of the Empire of *Russia*, towards the River *Rba*; between the *Czernomiss* to the East, and *Woldamera* to the West. It is a Country of great Extent; and made terrible by its vast unpassable Woods and Forests.

Moje or Moore, an Episcopal City in the County of *Mayo*, in *Connaght* in *Ireland*.

Moræa, Peloponnesus, a celebrated, great, and fruitful Peninsula of *Greece*; of about five hundred and fifty Miles in circuit. Its extent from *Corinth* in the North-East to *Cape Sappenza* in the South, is one hundred and fifty Miles: its breadth from *Cape di Sebilla*, to *Cape Torone* on the West, one hundred and seventy five. Containing the Provinces of *Romania*, *Sacania*, *Belvedere*, and *Clarentia*; and the famous Cities of *Corinth*, *Coron*, *Clarentza*, *Patras*, *Misura*, *Nauplia*, &c. Its principal Rivers are the *Orfæa*, and the *Iris* or *Basilipotamo*. Its Mountains *Mynthe*, *Symphala*, *Pholoe*, *Lycæus*, &c. are mentioned in the Writings of the Ancients. This Country was first intirely conquered by the *Macedonians*, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*: then by the *Romans*, under *L. Mummius*, about one hundred and forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour; when *Corinth*, the then Capital of this Province, was intirely ruined. In the later times of the *Greek* Empire, it had *Despots* (or Princes of its own) who were subject to the Emperors of *Constantinople*; the last of which, *Thomas Paleologus*, was driven out of his Dominions by *Mahomet II.* in 1543. Ever since it has been in the Hands of those Destroyers of Mankind. But in 1685, the *Venetians* began the Reconquest: and in 1687, were intirely possess'd of it (excepting only *Malvasia*) by a wonderful Revolution. And in *September*, 1690. they recovered *Malvasia* also.

Moret, Muritum, a Town in the Territory of *Gastinon*, in the Ile of *France*, upon the River *Loing*; adorned with the title of an Earldom. A Synod was held there in 850.

Morab, Margus, a River of *Bactria*, a Province of *Persia*; which springing from the Mountains of *Chorazan*, and flowing through the Country call'd by their Name, falls into the River *Obengir*, which ends in the *Caspian* Sea.

Morua,

Mosin, Mura, a River of France, in the Province of *La Brie*; which watereth *Colomiers* [*Colombaria*] and *Cressy*; then falls into the *Marne* beneath *Meaux*: this is called the *Great Morin*, to distinguish it from another which falls into the *Marne* in the same Province, beneath *La Ferre sous Jouarre* to the West of *Meaux*.

Mozini, a People of *Gallia Antiqua*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Virgil*. The latter styles them, *Ex-cremique hominum Morini*, &c. It is supposed with greatest probability, that they dwelt in the (now) Diocese of *S. Omer*, *Boulogne*, and *Tpres*.

Mozlais, *Morlaum*, *Mons relaxus*, a City in the Province of *Bretagne*; upon a River of the same Name, which has a Harbor on the North Shore of that Province. It stands about two Leagues from the *British* Sea, and forty from *Remes* to the West, over against *Plymouth*. There is a Fort built to secure the Passage of the River, in an Island of the River. The Town stands upon an Hill, betwixt two Plains, and shows the Ruines of an old Cittadel.

Mozmanden, *Milmandra*, a River of France, in *Le Berry*.

Mozpeth, a considerable Market and Borough Town in the County of *Northumberland*, upon the River *Wensbeck*: The Capital of its Ward; fortified with a Castle; returning two Members of Parliament, and giving the Title of *Viscount* to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Moztagne, *Moristania*, a small Town in the Territory of *Tournaysis* in *Flanders*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Escaut* and *Scarpe*, towards *Valencien-nes*, two or three Leagues from *Tournay*. It has formerly been fortified. § Also a large, handsome, and populous Town in the *Upper Perche*, in France, towards the borders of *Normandy*, upon a Stream which there begins to form the River *Huisne*. This *Morzagne* is now adorned with a Castle. § There is a third of the Name in the Province of *Poitou*, towards the Confines of *Bretagne*, at the reception of the *Loing* by the River *Sevre Nantaise*.

Moztain, *Moritonium*, *Moritolium*, a small Town in *Normandy*, near the River *Ardee*, towards the Confines of *La Mayne*, betwixt *Auranches* and *Domfront*: which by *Henry I* King of England and Duke of *Normandy*, was given, with the Title of an Earldom, to his Nephew *Stephen Blois*, afterwards in 1135. King of England, whose second Son *William* enjoy'd the same Title in the next Succession. But *William* died without Issue. This Town by ancient Custom, in publick Processions, carries a naked Sword in the place of a Standard.

Moztans, *Mortana*, a River in *Lorain*.

Moztara, or *Mortara*, *Mortaria*, *Pulchra Sylva*, a strong, great, populous Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Gogna*; four Miles from *Vigevano* to the North-West, ten from *Novara* to the South-East, and twenty four from *Pavia* to the West. Anciently called *Bella*, or *Pulchra Sylva*, the *Beautiful Wood*; but upon the great Slaughter of the *Lombards*, by the Forces of *Charles the Great*, (when he took *Desiderius*, their King, Prisoner, in 774,) it took the Name of *Mortara*, which signifies *Slaughter* or *Death*. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1638. and put under the Duke of *Modena*. In 1660. it was upon a Peace restored back to the *Spaniards*. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Lumellina*.

Le Mozuan, *Morundia*, *Morvinius tractus*, a mountainous Tract or Territory in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, of small extent; and its Limits not well known.

Moz Merridh, the *Welsh* name of the *Irish* Sea.

Mozta, the *Meise*. See *Mais*.

Mozambique, *Mozambica*, a City of *Zanguebar*; on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, in an Island near

the Continent; at the Mouth of a River of the same name; which there falls into the *Ethiopic* Ocean: To this City belongs a strong Castle, and a safe Harbour, all in the Possession of the *Portuguese*. Long. 63. 40. South Lat. 14. 05.

Moscow, *Moskwa*, *Moschia*, the Capital of the Empire of *Moskovy*, or *Russia*; called by the Inhabitants *Mosqua*; by the European Strangers, *Moscow*; by the *Poles*, *Poltout*; by the *German*, *Wolraw*. One of the greatest Cities in Europe; extremely frequented on the score of Trade, and the common Residence of the Great Duke, or *Czar* of *Moskovy*. It stands upon a River of the same name; (which a little more to the East falls into the *Occa* or *Aka*; which at *Novogorod* falls into the *Wolga*;) one hundred and seventy Miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the East, fifty four *Poish* Miles from *Smoleusko*, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the North-East. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36. This City is three *German* Miles in compass; and no doubt (saith *Olearius*) has been greater; yet in his time it had forty thousand Houses. In general, it looks like a mass of divers Towns, rather than one City. The Streets are broad, but very miry; the Houses generally low, built all of Deal, covered with Bark and sometimes with Flag over the Bark, which makes them extremely subject to be destroyed by Fire. The Houses of some great Lords and rich Merchants are built with Brick and Stone. In 1571. the *Crim Tartars* made an Inroad and burnt this whole City, except the Castle: in 1611. the *Poles* burnt it in the same manner. About 1636. the third part of it was burnt by Accident. In 1668. it was almost totally destroyed by Fire. The Castle (or Great Duke's Palace) is fortified with three strong Walls, and a good Ditch; well mounted with Cannon. In the midst of it is a Steeple covered with Copper; there is in it a Stone Palace built for the Prince after the *Italian* manner: before it is the great Market-Place, well stored with all sorts of Merchandize; and the Traders have their particular Places assigned them. § The Province of *Moscow* is bounded on the North by *Koslov* and *Susdale*; on the East by *Rbezan*, on the South by *Vorotina*, and on the West by *Bitkia*: the Capital of it is *Moscow*. This Province is very fruitful, well peopled: and the Dukes of it having by Marriages and Wars subdued and brought in all the other, this whole Empire is commonly called by that Name. but I shall represent it under the word *Russia*.

Moselle. See *Mosel*.

Mosentiga, *Messene*, once a famous City of *Peloponnesus*; now a small contemptible Village on the South-West part of the *Morea*, upon the River *Piraxa*: eight *German* Miles from *Coron* to the North, six from the Mouth of that River, and thirteen from *Mistra* to the West.

Moska, a River which passeth through the City of *Moscow*: it ariseth in the Province of *Tuere*; and receiving the *Occa* near *Columna*, about a Mile lower falls with it into the *Wolga*. *Olearius*.

Mosul, *Assira*, a Region of *Asia*, the Seat of the first General Empire. Till of late it was under the King of *Persia*; but now almost entirely under the *Turks*. It has this name from *Mosul*, a City upon the *Tygr*; thirty five Miles from *Amida* to the North-East; thought to be *Antioche*.

Motta, *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Islands in the *East-Indies*, under the *Line*; betwixt *Gilolo* to the East, *Tidor* to the North, *Machian* to the South and *Celebes* to the West. It is in the Possession of the *Hollanders*.

Motola, *Morula*, a small City in the Province of *Osranto*, in the Confines of *Bari*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. It stands

at the foot of the *Apennine*; seven Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, thirteen from that City to the North-West, twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West: and not much better than a Village.

La Roche, a Village and Fortrefs in *Lorain*, upon the Borders of *Champagne*; which endured a Siege of five months; but being at last taken by the *French*, was dismantled in 1645.

Moulins, *Moline*, a great City in *France*; the Capital of *Bourbonnois*; seated upon the River *Allier*, which watering *Nevers* also, falls into the *Loir*; sixty two Leagues from *Paris* towards *Lion*, twelve from *Nevers*, and twenty from *Clermont*. This City grew up out of the Ruins of *Syloniacum*, an ancient City not far off; and used to be the ordinary Residence of the Princes of *Bourbon*, who built a Castle in it, where the Kings of *France* have often taken their Diversion. The Tomb of *Henry 2.* King of *France*, is to be seen here. *Charles IX.* held a great Assembly of the Nobility and Chief men of the Kingdom at this place in 1565; passing at the same time the famous *Edict of Moulins*. It affords good medicinal Waters, and here the *Allier* receives the River *Daur*.

Moulon, *Mole*, a River of *France*, near *Bourges en Berry*; which flowing by the Monastery of *S. Sulpicius*, falls into the Greater *Aoyron*, *Hoffman* in *Essex*.

South Moulton, a Market Town in *Devonshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Mounster, *Momonis*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. On the North it is separated from *Connaghr*, by the River *Shannon*; on the East it has *Leinster*, on the South and West the *Vergivian* Ocean. It is in length from North to South ninety Miles, in breadth one hundred: divided into six Counties; viz. *Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Desmond*, and *Tipperary*. The chief City is *Limerick*. The rest are *Cashell*, *Cork*, *Kinsale*, and *Waterford*. The *Irish* call this Province *Uman*.

The Mountains of the *Span*, *Montes Lune*, are a Ridge of Mountains which run cross *Africa* from East to West; separating the Kingdom of *Gojame* to the North, from the Lower *Ethiopia* to the South. The Ancients supposed the Nile to spring out of these Mountains; which is found to be a mistake: that River rising in a Plain, on the North side of those Mountains.

Mountferrill, a Market Town in *Leicestershire*, in the Hundred of *Gofcore*, near the *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge; and formerly a Castle, that stood upon a steep and craggy Hill; but long since demolished.

Mouzon, or *Mouzon*, *Mosomum*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Maas*; in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; between *Sedan* to the North, and *Stenay* to the South; three Leagues from either, and eleven from *Verdun*. Often taken and retaken of latter times; and particularly famous for a brave Defence it made against the Imperialists under the Command of *Picolomini*, one of the greatest Captains of his time. It was finally recovered out of the hands of the *Spaniards* in 1653, and is still under that Crown. Two small *French* Synods were assembled at it in 948. and 995.

Mowcop-Hill, a noted Hill in *Staffordshire*. in the Confines of *Cheeshire*, where Mill-stones are procured.

Mozambick. See *Mozambick*.

Mstslaw, *Mstslavia*, a City in *Lithuania*, of great strength; seated upon the River *Soz*, in the Confines of *Moscovy*; sixteen *Polish* Miles from *Smolensko* to the South, and eighteen from *Molslow* to the East. This Place was besieged in 1386. by *Swenustaus*, Duke of *Smolensko* without any Success,

But taken by the *Russ* some few years since; who in the Reign of *Sigismund I.* (King of *Poland*) had received a great Defeat under the Walls of it. It has the honour of the Title of a *Palatinate*.

Mura, *Mura*, *Savaria*, *Darus*, a River of *Stiria*; which ariseth in the Bishoprick of *Saltzburgh*; and flowing through *Stiria*, watereth *Graz*, (the Capital of this Province) and *Julenburgh*; and a little beneath *Kanischa*, falls into the *Drave* in the Lower *Hungary*. On the Banks of this River Count *Serius* defeated an Army of the *Turks*; and slew ten thousand of them, in 1663.

Muer, *Murocinia*, a Town in the Lower *Germany*, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*; now called *Moers* by the *Germans*; and *Muers* by the *French*: the Capital of an Earldom and a County of the same name; between the Dukedom of *Cleves*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. It lies in the middle between the *VVesel* to the North, and *Neuss* or *Niuy* to the South; nine Miles from *Cologne* to the North.

Mutaco, *Mutacum*, a Kingdom of great extent in the Higher *Ethiopia*.

Mutachen, a great City in the Province of *Suebuen* in *China*.

Mulbach, *Mliare*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Muldaw, *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Mulava*. It ariseth in the Borders of *Bavaria*, five *German* Miles from *Paffaw*; and flowing North, watereth *Budweis*, a City of *Bohemia*; then taking in the *Sazawa* and the *Mizza*, it passeth through *Prague* the Capital of that Kingdom: and three Miles lower falls into the *Elbe*.

Mulgrave, an ancient Castle in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, near the Sea, and not far from *Whitby*: first built by *Peter de Mauley* in the time of *Rich. I.* and continued in the line of its Founder for seven Generations. Afterwards, through other Families, it came to the *Sheffields*. *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*, Lord *President* of the North, being created *Earl of Mulgrave* by *R. Charles I.* in 1625, whose Great Grandson by *Edmund* *Earl of Mulgrave* is the *R. Hon. John Sheffield*, the present *Earl of Mulgrave*.

Mulhausen, *Mulnhausen*, *Mulhufia*, a City of *Germany* in *Thuringia*, at the foot of a Mountain, upon the River *Unstrutt*; seven *German* Miles from *Erford* to the West, and four from *Eysenach* to the North. It is a fine City; under the Protection of the *Elect* of *Saxony*; being otherwife Free and Imperial.

Mulhausen, *Arvalinum*, *Atalbinum*, *Mulbasia*, a City in the Upper *Alsatia*, called by the *French* *Milauze*; seated upon the River *Hellel*. Once an Imperial and Free City; but in 1515, leagued with the *Swiss*, and united to *Suntgow*. It stands three Leagues from *Ferrette* to the North, and *Basil* to the South-West; but heretofore belonged to *Alsatia*.

Mulheim, *Limiris*, a Town in *Saxony* in *Germany*.

Mullon, *Naulibno*, a River of the *Asturia* in *Spain*; which separates *Galecia* from the *Asturia*, and then falls into the Bay of *Biscay*.

Multan, *Multanum*, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, upon the River *Indus*; in the middle between *Labar* to the East, and *Candabar* to the West; under the *Mogul*. Once great and well peopled; but now declining; yet it is the Capital of a Province of the same name. Long. 104. 55. Lat. 31. 05.

Multaw, the same with *Muldaw*.

Mulbia, a River of *Africa*, which springeth from Mount *Atlas*; and separates the Kingdom of *Fez* and *Teleim*, then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Munch, the *Carpathian* Mountains.

Munchen, *Monachum*, *Monachium*, *Campodunum*, the capital City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; called by the *French*, *Munich*; by the *Italians*, *Momaco*; and

and of old *Ismia*. It stands upon the River *Iser*; (here covered with a Bridge) : and has a magnificent Palace belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which in 1675. suffered something by Fire: five German Miles from *Frisingen* to the South, fifteen from *Ratisbon* towards *Insruch*, and eight from *Ausburg* to the East. First walled by *Otto*, Duke of *Bavaria*, about the year 1156. *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took it in 1632. and being advised to ruine the Ducal Palace, said, he should be sorry to deprive the World of so admirable a Piece.

Munda, an ancient Town in the Kingdom of *Granada*, in *Spain*; which *Mariana* admits to be the same with the modern *Ronda la Vieja*. It was at this Town, that *Julius Caesar* had a period to the Civil Wars betwixt *Pompey* and him, by a Victory obtained over the Sons of *Pompey*, in the year of *Rome* 709.

Munila, *Apolinis Urbs magna*, an ancient City in *Egypte*, upon the West side of the Nile; one hundred and sixty English Miles South of *Grand Cairo*: now in a good condition.

Mungoon, a City in the Province of *Tanna* in *China*.

Munia, *Lycopolis*, a City on the Western Shore of the Nile; one hundred and five English Miles South of *Grand Cairo*: now in a flourishing State.

Munick, the same with *Muncken*.

The *Muyamudiths*, a Tribe of the ancient *Berberes*, in *Africa*. See *Berberes*.

Munster, *Mimingerada*, *Monasterium*, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*; called by the French, *Munstre*. The Capital of *Westphalia*; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*, founded by *Charlemagne*; and a great, rich populous City. It stands upon the River *Aa*; seven German Miles from *Osnaburg* to the South, twenty two from *Bremen* towards *Cologne*, (from which it stands eighteen,) and twelve from *Paderborne* to the West. It has a strong Castle; and was once an Imperial and Free City, but since exempted. Particularly remarkable for the great Calamities it sustained in 1333. when seized by the *Anabaptists*: who set up here *John of Leiden* for their King; perpetrating horrid Villanies, under the pretence of *Enthusiastick Zeal*; and could not be suppressed, till this City had endured a years close Siege. No less famous for a general Peace here treated in 1648. In 1661. it was taken by *Bernard* its Bishop, (a man wholly addicted to War and Bloodshed) after a long Siege: ever since, it has been subject to the Bishops of this Diocese.

The Bishopsrick of *Munster*, called by the *German*, *das Bisthum zuon Munster*: is a Province in the Circle of *Westphalia*. In the *German* Empire; which has its name from its Capital. Bounded on the West with *Overssel*, on the North with the Earldoms *Emden* and *Oldenburg*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County of *March*: on the East by the Bishopsrick of *Osnaburg*, and the Counties of *Diropols* and *Ravenberg*. Almost an hundred Miles in length from North to South; but not of equal breadth; and divided into thirteen Bailiwicks. The principal Cities, are *Munster*, *Meppen*, *Veche*, and *Varindorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marshes: fitter for the production of Cattle, than Habitation of Men.

Munster, *Monasterium*, is a small City in the Valley of *S. George*, in the *Upper Alsatia*; upon the River *Fach*, at the foot of *Mount Vauge*; five Leagues from *Brisach* to the West: called the *Witzgenstenthal*, to distinguish it from the other Cities of the same name. It was an Imperial Free City; but now exempted, and subject to the Crown of *France*.

Munster Cyffel, a Town in the Duke.dom of *Jiliers*, upon the River *Esyl*; in the Territory of *Kyffel*, in the Borders of the Bishopsrick of *Cologne*; six German Miles from that City to the South, and seven from *Aquisgran* to the North-East; under the Duke of *Newburgh*.

Munster Weinseld, a Town in the Bishopsrick of *Trier* or *Trèves*, upon the *Muselle*; three German Miles from *Coblentz* to the North-West: under the Archbishop of *Trier*.

Munsterberg, *Munsterberga*, a City of *Silesia*; heretofore subject to its own Duke, with the Territory belonging to it. This City stands upon the River *Olaw*; seven German Miles from *Kraslaw* to the South, and the same distance from *Oppoun* to the West.

The Dukedom of *Munsterberg*, lies in *Bohemis* in the *Upper Silesia*: now in the possession of the Emperour. Bounded by the Dukedom of *Groskawk* to the East, that of *Schwaidnitz* to the North, and *Bohemis* to the West and South.

Munsterthal, *Vallis Monasterii*, a small Territory in the Canton of *Gorrespunt*, amongst the *Grisons*.

Munzartum, *Taurus*, a Mountain in the *Lesser Armenia*.

Muradal, or *El puerio de Muradal*, *Saltus Castellumensis*, a passage over the Mountains of *Morena*, leading to *New Castle*, *Andaluzia*, and the Borders of *Portugal*: where *Alphonfus* King of *Castile* with the King of *Navarre*, obtained to great a Victory over the *Moor*s, as to leave two hundred thousand of them dead upon the place. This was heretofore, nigh to it, a Town called *Castulo* (now a Village, by the name of *Castona*,) which gave it the *Latin* Name, of *Saltus Castellumensis*.

Murat, a small Town in the Province of *Auvergne*, in *France*, upon the River *Alagnon*, at the foot of the Mountains; three or four Leagues from *S. Flour*: adorned with the Title of a *Vicomte*.

Murata, *Crabra*, a River in *Italy*, which ariseth in *Campagna di Roma*; and dividing into two Branches, one falls into the *Tevere*, (two Miles above *Rome*,) the other runs through *Rome* into the *Tiber*.

Mutria, a City and a Kingdom in *Spain*. The Kingdom is very small: lies on the South of *New Castile*, (to which it is now united) which bounds it on the North. The Kingdom of *Valencia* on the East, the Kingdom of *Granada* on the West, and the *Mediterranean Sea* on the South. It is called a Kingdom, because during its being under the *Moor*s it had distinct Kings for many Ages. The chief Cities in it, are *Carthagena*, and *Murota*, (the Capital of this Kingdom.) It is seated on the River *Segura*, in a pleasant Plain, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Valencia*; three Leagues from *Oribania* to the West, six from *Carthagena* to the North-West, eight from the *Mediterranean Sea*. Retaken from the *Moor*s in 1265. and being a considerable and pleasant place, enjoys the presence of the Bishop of *Carthagena*, for the most part.

Muret, *Marettam*, a Town in the Province of *Gascogne*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the *Garonne*, two Leagues from *Toulouse*: near which, *Simon*, Earl of *Montfort*, in 1213. obtained a great Victory over the *Albigens* and *Arrogans*. *Peter* (the King of *Arragon*) being there slain, together with the Earl of *Toulouse*; and above twenty thousand of their men. A little small Town in the Province of *Languish*, in the same Kingdom.

Muro, *Muro*, a small City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. It is seated at the foot

foot of the *Appennine*, in the Confines of the Principate; twelve Miles from *Cosenza* to the North-East, and twenty from *Acerenza* to the West.

Murray, *Moravia*, one of the North-Eastern Shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; of great extent from East to West: on the North it has the *German Ocean*, and *Murray-Frith*; on the East *Buchan*; on the South *Archie* and *Marr*; and on the West *Loquaber*. It is in length ninety Scotch Miles, and in its greatest breadth thirty. The principal Town is *Elgin*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*: but he is stiled Bishop of *Murray*, not of *Elgin*.

Murray-Frith, *Vada*, a great Arm of the *German Ocean*; which pierceth the Eastern Shoar of *Scotland*. On the North and West it has the County of *Ross*, and on the South *Murray* and *Buchan*. There is no Town of any consideration upon it, except *Chaurie*.

Muskovy. See *Russia*.

Mutuan, a Town in the Province of *Perigord* in *France*, upon the River *Lille*, four or five Leagues from *Perigoux*: famous in the Civil Wars of *Religion*, in the last Age.

Nava, *Vidua*, a River of *Inland*.

Naga, *Mulcha*, the *Niger*, a vast River in *Africa*.

Negone. See *Micoli*.

Negonia, a Country of the ancient *Macedonia*, betwixt the Rivers *Strymon* (*Sironona*), *Axius* (*Vardari*), and the Gulph of *Aiomana*, *Apollonia*, *Amisgona*, *Amphipolis*, &c. were its principal Cities. The same name was anciently also given to a Country in *Mesopotamia*, lying along the course of the River *Mydanis*, which watereth the Walls of the City *Nisibin*, and thence runs to the Bed of the *Tigris*.

Nepesae, an ancient City of the *Peloponnesus*, betwixt *Argos* and *Corinth*. Otherwise called *Agios Adrianos*.

Nepes, *Mylias*, a City of *Pamphylia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; now ruined.

Nepes, the ancient name of the City *Sirumisa* in *Lycia*. See *Sirumisa*.

Nepesbach, a small Town in the *Upper Alsatia*, in *Germany*; remarkable for a famous Abbey, which before the possession of this Country by the *French*, had the honour to be an Ecclesiastical Principality, immediately dependent of the *Emperour*.

Nepes, *Apamia*, a City of *Bythinia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the South Shoar of the *Propontis*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*; and still called by its ancient name.

Nepes, a Country of *Asia Minor*, according to the ancient Geography; divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser Myfia*; the former lay betwixt *Phrygia*, *Bythinia*, the *Aegean Sea*, and *Myfia the Less*; as this latter did betwixt *Troas* and the *Hellespont*. Now wholly contained in *Naxolia*, and under the *Turks*. Its principal ancient Cities, were *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Adramyttios*, *Cyzicus*, *Lampfacus*, &c.

N O

Nab, *Nabus*, a River of *Norwegow*, which ariseth out of the Mountains of *Sulzberg*, near the Fountains of the *Main*; and flowing Northward through *Norwegow*, or the *Upper Palatinato*; is increased by several smaller Rivers; at last ends in the *Danube*, a little above *Retzbene*.

Nabathae, an ancient people of the *Stony Arabia*, descended, in the judgment of *Isidore*, from *Nabath* the Son of *Ismael*. Their Country was bounded by *Arabia Deserta* on the East, *Palestina* on the South, and *Arabia Felix* on the North. Their Capital City, *Petra*. Being the same people, who, as *Josephus* writes, were defeated once in a great Fight by *Paulus Gabinius*, sometime Governour of *Syria*.

Nadder, a River of *Waleshire*, joining with the *Willy* at *Wilson*, near *Salisbury*; and thence falling into the *Avon*.

Nadia, a Fortrefs in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*; taken from the *Venetians* by *Solyman II.* but since retaken by them, and kept.

Narden, or *Norden*, *Nardenum*, a strong Town in *Goeland*, (whereof it is the Capital,) in *Holland*; upon the *Zwyder Sea*; almost four *German Miles* from *Amsterdam* to the East. In 1572. surpris'd, and much defaced by the *Spaniards*. In 1672. it fell into the hands of the *French*; but being recovered, is now very strongly re-fortified.

Nagata, the Kingdom of *Astracan*, in *Tartaria Deserta*, in the *Czar's* Dominions. Some describe it to be a Kingdom, or a *Howd of Tartars* there, distinct from *Astracan*.

Nagara, *Nagara*, a City in *Old Castile*, in the Province of *Rusconia*; by a River of the same name: once a Bisho, a See, now translated to *Calzada*; yet honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies thirty *Spanishe Leagues* from *Saragoza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Burgos* to the North-East. Near it was a Bloody Fight between *Peter King of Portugal*, and *Henry King of Castile*, in 1365. In which the latter prevailed; and in memory of that Victory, instituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*; the *French* joining with *Peter* against *Castile*, and being beaten in that Battle.

Nagibanta, a Town in *Transylvania*, in which are Mines of Silver: six Miles from *Bistritz* to the West, in the Borders of the *Upper Hungary*: called, by the *Latin Writers*, *Rivuli Puellarum*.

Naha, *Nava*, a River of *Germany*.

Najar, a small Town in the Province of *Rouergue*, in *France*, upon the River *Aveyron*, betwixt *Ville Franche*, and *S. Antonin*. It is a famous place for *Vitriol*; and in the Civil Wars of *Religion*, it attained to a considerable name.

Najara, one of the principal Towns in the Province of *Rioga*, in *Old Castile*, in *Spain*; betwixt *Le-gro-ne* and *Calaborra*: adorned with the Title of a Dukedom.

Naim, a small City in *Galilee*, in *Palestina*, four Miles from *Nazareth* to the West, and near *Mount Tabor*; where our Saviour raised a person from the dead. Now in the condition of a despicable Village, with only some houles of *Wild Arabs* in it.

Naimptoch, a Market Town in *Cheeshire*: the second in beauty and largeness, in that County; and of particular note for the *White Sale* here made in great plenty. It stands upon the Banks of the *Wec-voer*, and is the Capital of its Hundred.

Namur, *Namureum*, *Nemetocerna*, a great and strong City in the *Low-Countries*; the Capital of one of the *seventeen Provinces*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, by the Order of *Pope Paul IV.* This City stands betwixt two Hills, on the West Shoar of the *Maes*, where it receives the *Sambre*; nine Leagues from *Louvain* to the South, ten from *Brussels* to the East, and seven from *Philippeville* to the North. Adorned with divers Churches, Monasteries, and handsome Buildings. It has a strong Castle, and was under the *Spaniards*, till the beginning of the year 1692. that it was taken by the *French*.

The Earldom of **Namur**, is a small Province; included by the Bishoprick of **Liege** on the East and South; by **Hainault** on the West, and **Brabant** on the North. There are only three places of Note in it; **Namur**, **Charlemont**, and **Charleroy**; besides some good Abbeys, and about one hundred and eighty Villages. It is Mountainous and Barren, but not unprofitable; there being great plenty of Iron and Lead Mines, and Quarries of Marble. We read of its being an Earldom ever since the year 924. It is about twelve Leagues long, and a little less broad.

Nancang, or **Nangan**, a City in the Province of **Suanfi** in **China**, almost ruined in the late Wars of the **Tartars**.

Nancy, **Nesum**, **Nancaum**, **Nancium**, the Capital City of the Dukedom of **Lorraine**; seated upon the River **Murto**, (which falls into the **Meuse**) five Leagues from **Toul** to the East, fourteen from **Bar le Due** to the same, and ten from **Metz** to the South. In 1476. **Charles** Duke of **Burgundy** was slain in Battle, by **Rene** Duke of **Lorraine**, near this City. In 1587. it was first fortified. In 1633. taken by **Lewis** XIII. King of **France**. In 1661. dismantled. But in 1673. the **French** began to re-fortify it; and have since made it very strong.

Nancyam, a City in the Province of **Chiamsi**, in the Kingdom of **China**.

Nandz, **Alba**, **Belgrade**.

Nangazacht, a City of **Japan**, in the Island of **Ximo** and the Province of **Fignn**, with a very convenient Port. Pope **Sixtus** V. advanced it to the Dignity of an Episcopal See, under the Metropolitan of **Goa**. But at present it abides without a Bishop.

Nanhung, a City of **China**, in the Province of **Quansi**.

Nanhang, a City of **China**, in the Province of **Quansi**.

Nannt, a City in the Province of **Chiamsi**, in **China**, at the Confluence of the Rivers **Puen** and **Si**, towards the Borders of the Kingdom of **Tunquin**.

Nannang, a City of **China**, in the Province of **Quansi**.

Nanquin, a great City in the Kingdom of **China**, upon a Bay, and in a Province of the same name; once the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the Court, and now vastly great and populous: But its Palace Royal was ruined by the **Tartars**: One of the most celebrated Ports in the East.

The Province of **Nanquin**, (which was once the greatest in this Kingdom) is bounded on the North by **Xantum**; on the West by **Honan** and **Huquam**; on the South by **Cheksam**; and on the East by the **Chinian Ocean**. It contains fourteen great, and an hundred and ten small Cities; one hundred ninety six thousand eight hundred and sixteen Families: Being divided into fourteen Parts, to each of which there belongs a great City.

Nansa, **Nesia**, a River in **Biscay** in **Spain**.

Nanterre, **Nemprodurum**, **Nemesodurum**, a Town in the Isle of **France**, near the River **Seine**, betwixt **Paris** and **S. Germain**, from the former distant two Leagues. **S. Genevieve**, the Patroness **Saint** of **Paris**, was born at it. In the year 591. a grand Assembly of the Prelates and Nobility of the Kingdom was held here, about the baptizing of King **Clothaire** II.

Nantes, **Corbillum**, **Nannetes**, **Nannetum**, **Condovicum**, a City in the Upper **Bretagne** in **France**; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of **Tours**; also an University, and the Capital of the County of **Nantes**: seated upon the **Loire**, where it receives the **Arde**, at the foot of some Hills; twelve Leagues from its Mouth to the East; seventeen from **Angers**, and twenty from **Remes** to the South. It has a strong Castle and a Bridge over the **Loyre**:

Some of the ancient **Dukes** of **Bretagne** lye entombed in the Cathedral. There are many Churches and Religious Houses in it; and one of the 4 Suburbs is walled round. In the year 1342. the **English** besieged it without success. But in 1355. they took it by surprise. **Henry** IV. King of **France** pulled the famous **Edict**, in favour of the **Huguenots**, called the **Edict of Nantes**, here in 1598. Divers **French Synods** have by times been assembled here also.

The County of **Nantes**, is divided by the **Loir** into two parts: bounded on the East by **Anjou**, on the South by **Poitou**, and on the West and North by the **British Sea**. This retains the name of its most ancient Inhabitants, who were called **Nannetes** by the **Romans**.

Naples, **Neapolis**, by the **Italians** called **Nepoli**, by the **Spaniards** **Napoles**, is an ancient, great, rich, populous City: the Capital of a Kingdom in **Italy**; called by the **Turks**, **Anobola**. It is seated in the **Terra de Lavoro**, on the **Tyrrhenian Sea**; one hundred twenty five Miles from **Rome** to the South-East; in a fruitful pleasant Plain, being very well watered; and has a large safe Harbour, much frequented by the Merchant Ship of all Nations. The Viceroy of this Kingdom does always reside in this City; and has a noble Palace, which belonged to the Kings of **Naples**. It is also a Bishops See, instituted by **Gregory** I. adorned with an hundred and ten magnificent Churches, and a vast number of publick and private Buildings of great beauty and expence: so that all considered, it is one of the greatest, richest, and most populous Cities of **Italy**; containing no less than seven Miles in compas: and besides the Security the Sea gives it, and the Neighbouring Mountains, (which serve instead of Ramparts) it has four strong Castles or Citadels for its security, which were built at several times by **William** III. a **Norman**, **Charles** I. Brother to **S. Lewis** King of **France**, **Ferdinand** King of **Aragon**, and the Emperour **Charles** V. In the Metropolitan Church, dedicated to **S. Januarius**, they preserve the Blood of that **Saint** in a Glass, congealed; which, they pretend, melts and bubbles, when the Head of the same **Saint** is brought near it. And in the Church of the **Dominicans**, they show the **Cross**, which you are told, spoke these words to **S. Thomas Aquinas**; *Bene de me scripsisti, Thomas, quamnam mercedem habebis? whereunto he made answer, Nullam, domine, prater teipsum.* The **Italians** give **Naples** the name of *la Geniale*, for its beauty and neatness; it attracting all the Nobility of the Kingdom to it. But their Proverb goes further, *Ma la gens cattiva: tuttavia un paradiso habitato da diavoli.* The people are bad: it is altogether a **Paradise** inhabited by **Devils**. This City is so very ancient, it is reported to be built by **Hercules**, about the year of the World 2725. in the times of **Thola**, Judge of **Israel**. The **Chaldeians** rebuilt, or enlarged it; and instead of **Parbenepe**, (its old Name) called it **Nadammis**, that is, the New Town. The **Romans** took it from the **Sannites** about the year of **Rome** 463. after three or four bloody Wars. Being subjected to that State, the Inhabitants of this City are much celebrated for their Fidelity to **Rome**; and ever after the Battle of **Cannæ**, would not submit to **Hannibal**, till he made use of force against them. In the year of **Rome** 537. (together with **Rome**, and the rest of **Italy**, in the fifth Century) this City became a prey to the **Goths**, and other Barbarous Nations: amongst them to the **Lombards**; from whom it passed to **Charles** the Great. After this, it fell under the **Saracens**. In 1008. the **Normans** began under **Tamcred** to enter upon this Stage; whose Children drove out both the **Greeks** and **Saracens**, and possessed, this City and Kingdom under the Title of Earls of **Calabria**. In

1216. there was an University opened here by *Frederick II.* Emperor of *Germany*. The rest of its Fate depends on the Changes in the Kingdom; except that prodigious Revolution in 1647. when one *Masanello*, a poor Fishery Boy, appearing against the *Spaniards*. (who had over-much oppressed this populous City by their Impositions,) raised such a Storm against them, as bid fair for the excluding them for ever out of that Kingdom. In June 1688. *Naples* suffered extraordinarily by an Earthquake, several days.

The Kingdom of *Naples*, (*Neapolitanum Regnum*) has its name from its principal City; but was at first called the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as it is still in all the Publick Acts. It is bounded on the West with the *Lombies* of the Church; and on all other sides surrounded with the *Mediterranean Sea*. Under the first Kings it was divided into four parts: at present into twelve Provinces or Counties: it has about thirty Cities, great and small. Its length from North to South, ninety German Miles; (that is from the River of *Arno* to the Cape of *Spaurivento*) and its breadth from Cape *Massia*, not far from *Naples*, to Cape *Gargano*, (or *Monte di S. Angelo*,) on the *Venetian Gulph*, thirty. About the year of Christ 1000. this Kingdom was miserably harassed by the *Saracens* and *Greeks*, then expelling the Children of *Charles the Great*. The *Normans* drove out first the *Saracens*, and then the *Greeks*. In 1125. Pope *Anacletus II.* gave this Kingdom to *Roger Earl of Sicily*; excluding the Children of *William*, his Elder Brother. In 1196. another Usurper dispossessed this Line; and called in *Henry VI.* Emperor of *Germany*. His Posterity enjoyed it till 1261. when *Charles Earl of Anjou* entered and slew *Manfred IV.* the last of the *German Line*. His Posterity enjoyed it four Descents more; when *Charles IV.* in the year 1371. entered and slew *Joan Queen of Naples*. In the year 1434. *Alphonso*, King of *Arragon*, partly by Adoption, and partly by Conquest, got this Kingdom from another *Joan*, the third of the *Caroline* Descent. His Posterity enjoyed it five Descents; till *Ferdinand III.* King of *Castile* and *Arragon* dispossessed them in 1503. In this Family it is at this day; *Charles*, the present King of *Spain*, being the sixth from *Ferdinando*.

Gapo, a River of the Kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, passing by *Ayala* in the Province of *Quivros*, to join it self with the River of *Amazons*.

Napoli di Barbaria, a Town near *Tripoli* in *Barbary*: called also *Lebeda* and *Lepe*.

Napoli di Salbasia. See *Marsajia*.

Napoli di Romania, *Nauplia*, *Anaplia*, a City on the Eastern Shoar of the *Morea*, in the Province of *Romania*; anciently a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*; but that City being ruined, it became an Archbishoprick it self. This City stands upon the River *Inachus*; sixty Miles from *Misira* to the North-East, fifty five from *Athens* to the North-West, and thirty six from *Corinth* to the South. Surrounded on all sides, but the North, with the Sea; its Shoars are so very high and steep, that an Enemy can neither land, nor batter its Walls with their Cannon. On the West it has a large and safe Haven, secured by a Fort built upon a Rock in the midst of its Mouth; and shut up on both sides by two Chains: which from this Fort reach to the Town on the North side, and to another Fort on the Continent to the South. The Mountain of *Palamede* on the North commands the Town: in all other points, it is situated as well for Defence as Commerce, equal to any place in *Europe*. Said to have been built by *Nauplius*, a Son of *Hercules*; and to have been one of the most ancient Towns in the

Morea. It was first taken from the *Greeks* by the *Venetians* and *French*, in 1205. But it did not long remain in their hands, before it was retaken, with the slaughter of all their Garrison and Governour. In the thirteenth Century it fell into the hands of *Mary d'Erigane*, Relict of *Peter*, Son of *Frederick Cornar Palopia*. This Lady not being able to preserve it from the *Turks*, religned it to the *Venetians* in 1393. who fortified it: the *Turks* however frequently attempted it. *Mahomet II.* sent *Machmus*, a *Bassa*, with a potent Army to reduce it by force; which design miscarried in 1460. After him, *Solyman the Magnificent*, in 1537. again besieged it; and lost a great part of his Army, to no purpose, before it: but about two years after upon a Treaty, the *Venetians* surrendered it, to purchase a Peace of him. In 1686. the *Venetians* again came before it with a considerable Fleet and Army; and having beaten the *Seraglio* of the *Morcia*, and possessed themselves of Mount *Palamede*, forced the Town to surrender. It was the ordinary Residence of a *Sangiacok*, and inhabited by a great number of *Greeks*, with others.

Golfo di Napoli, in which this City stands, was of old called *Sinus Argolicus*.

Napoulose, *Neapoli*, an ancient Town in *Palestine*, at the foot of the Mountain *Gerizim*, otherwise called *Sechar*, *Siechem*, *Nabartho* and *Mrotbia*. in the year 1120. the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* assembled a Council at it. It is misplaced, by *Eusebius* and *Epphanius*, near *Jericho*.

Narbarth, a Market Town in *Pembrokeshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Narbon, *Narbo*, *Narbona*, *Narbo Martius*, *Civitas Atacurorum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, an ancient Roman City in *Languedoc*, in *France*; built by the *Romans*, (as *Polybius* saith,) in the one hundred and sixtieth *Olymp.* one hundred and thirty eight years before the Birth of our Saviour; an Archbishop's See, seated upon a Branch of the River *Aude*. (which was made by the *Romans*,) and commonly called *la Robine*; twelve Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, ten from *Carcaffone* to the East, and sixteen from *Mouppellier* to the West. *Julius Caesar*, *Craffus* and *Tiberius*, obliged this City with considerable Privileges. The Proconsuls of *Gallia Narbonensis* made it their Residence, built a Capitol, an Amphitheatre, Schools, Baths, Aqueducts, with all the Marks of the Majesty of the *Romans*, in it. In 435. the *Visigoths* besieged and took it. In the times of the first Kings of *France*, *Tholouse* it self was a Suffragan to this Archbishop. In 733. this City was taken by the *Moors* or *Saracens*, and much ruined, till *Charles Martel* recovered it again out of their hands. To prevent this for the future, its Fortifications are carefully kept: which, with the number of its Inhabitants, give it a sufficient security. Yet taken by the *Black Prince*, in an Inroad he made with a small Army from *Bourdeaux* in 1355. It contains five Parishes; was heretofore governed by its own *Viscounts* and *Dukes*; and some write, that *Paulus Sergius*, the *Proconful* converted by *S. Paul*, was its first Bishop. Several small *French Synods* have been assembled at it.

Narden. See *Naruden*.

Nardo, *Neritum*, a City in the Province of *Ortranco*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. Built in a Plain; four Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to the North. Pope *John XXIII.* instituted this Bishoprick in 1413. Pope *Alexander VII.* was Bishop thereof, before his Elevation to the See of *Rome*. It also gives the Title of a *Duke*.

Rarenta, *Nare*, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon a River of the same Name; thirty five Miles from *Dolcigno* to the North, fourteen from *Regusa* to the North-East, upon a Bay of the Gulph of *Venice* of the same Name. Heretofore the Capital of *Dalmatia*, a great and populous City; but being taken by the *Venetians* in 987. and deprived of these Advantages, it began to decay: and altho now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regusa*, in a fruitful Plain; yet it is but small to what it has been. *Baudrand* saith, it is in the Hands of the *Turks*: but when it came into their Power, or whether it is not since retaken by the *Venetians*, I know not.

Rarni, *Narnia*, a City under the Pope, upon the River *Nera*; forty Miles from *Rome*: which is a Bishops See, under the Pope only; and was the Birth-place of *Nerva*, the *Roman* Emperor. Six Miles from *Terni* also. Pope *John* XIII. was a Bishop of this See.

Rarota, a great Lake in *New France* in *America*.

Rarisinga, *Caramania*.

Rarisinga, *Narisinganum*, a City and Kingdom on this side the *Ganges*, in the *East-Indies*: subject to the Kingdom of *Bijnagar*, and sometimes called by the same Name with it. The City is great and populous, and it stands upon a River, thirty five Miles from the City *Bijnagar*. See *Bijnagar*.

Rarisingapatan, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the *East-Indies*; on the Western Shoar of the Bay of *Bengala*.

Rarva, a City of *Livonia*, upon a River of the same Name; which separates *Livonia* from the Dominion of the Duke of *Moscovy*: over against which, on the Eastern Bank of the River, lies the Castle of *Ivanowgorod*: both under the *Suedes*. The City is very strong; thirty *Suedish* Miles from *Reval* to the East, and about one from the Bay of *Finland*. The Castle was built by the *Russ*; and being founded on a Rock in the River, was thought impregnable till taken by the *Suedes* in 1617. ever since which time they have been possessed of it. *Wolmar* II. King of *Denmark* is said to have built this City in 1213. *John* Basilowicz, Duke of *Moscovy*, took it in 1558. *Ponus de la Garde*, General of the *Suedish* Forces, retook it September 6. 1591. Ever since, the *Suedes* have kept it. About 1654. all the Trade of *Moscovy* was driven by this Port, by reason of a War between *England* and *Holland*; which hindered the Navigation to *Arch-Angel*. It stands in Lat. 60. co.

The River of *Narva* riseth out of the Lake of *Peipis*; and falls into the Gulph of *Finland*: in a manner as broad as the *Elbe*, but much swifter: about half a League above *Narva*, it falls from a steep Rock, which breaks the Water into small Particles and throws them into the Air; so that when the Sun shines, they form a pleasant kind of Rainbow. But this hinders the bringing Goods by Water to the Town, and inforceth the unloading the Boats above this Cataract.

Rasacepha, *Selucia*, *Bagdas*.

Rasaimons, an ancient People of *Libya* in *Africa*, mentioned by *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. They are diversely plac'd by them; sometimes near the *Atlantic* Ocean, sometimes by the Sea of *Marmora*, and again towards the *Syris* *Magna* of *Barbary*.

Rascaro *Stinis*, a River in the Further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Rassaw, *Nassovia*, a small Town in *Weteraw*, upon the River *Loone*; two Miles from the *Rhine* to the East; five from *Bangen* to the North, and twelve from *Cologne*: under its own Prince. From whence the Family of *Nassaw* has its Rise. § The Principality of *Rassaw*, is a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*; which lies partly in *Westwald*, and partly in *Weteraw*; between the Dukedom of

Westphalia, the *Upper Haffia*, and the Bishoprick of *Trier* beyond the *Rhine*. It was at first a County; but made a Principality by *Ferdinand* III. in 1653. *Adolphus* (the Emperor) was of this Family, chosen in 1462. and the Earls of *Sarbruck*. But the Noblest Branch is that of *Orange*: in whose Honour, the *Durch* have given the Name of *Nassaw*, to two of their Forts in Foreign Parts: the one in *Guinea*, the other in the Island *Morir* amongst the *Moluccas*: also to a small Island they call *Nassaw Eyland*, in the *Indian Ocean*, belonging to *Asia*; and to *Weigarts* *Streigbr*, otherwise called the *Streigbr* of *Nassaw*.

Rasctban, *Naksivan*, or *Naxivan*, *Naxuana*, a City of the *Greater Armenia*, mentioned by *Prolemy*; which is an Archbishop See; at the Foot of Mount *Ararat*, (or *Taurus*) between the *Caspian* Sea, and the Lake of *Esfechia*, (*Lychmirin*.) The Archbishop is ever since 1300. chosen out of the *Domnicians*, and confirmed by the Pope. This City is under the *Persians*; but has been wretchedly barbed by the *Turks* who, as they prevail over the *Persians* and the *Persians* over them, lay each others *Mosques* in Ruins. Here is a stately Tower, said to be the Building of *Tamerlano*. The *Armenians* pretend that *Noah*, after the Deluge, dwelt and was buried in this City. It stands about seven Leagues from the River *Araxes*. Long. 81. 34. Lat. 38. 40. in a fertile Country. The Capital of *Armenia*, the Seat of a *Persian* *Kan*, or Governour. Sir *John* *Chardin* saith, they have generally thrown off the *Roman* Rites; and are returned to their ancient Religion: tho the Pope, by an Ambassador sent to *Persia* in 1664. obtained great Favours from that Court for his Followers, by which they are rather damnified than benefited.

Rasewy, a memorable Town in the Count, of *Northampton*, in the Hundred of *Gulesborough*, not far from *Rushwell*; near to which the Rivers *Avon* and *Nem* derive their Springs; it standing upon a high Ground. But more especially remarkable, for the Battel here fought, June 14. 1645. betwixt the King's and the *Parliamentarian* Forces. The first commanded by Prince *Rupert*, the other by their General *Fairfax*. The King's Forces were totally routed.

Ratarone, *Valturnus*. See *Volturno*.

Rattisa, or *Nassione*, *Nassia*, a small River in *Frisia*; which arising above *Aquileja*, and washing it, beneath that City is divided into two Branches: both fall into the *Ionian* Sea near *Grado*, a City in that Province. This River was once Navigable up to *Aquileja*, and served that City as a Port; but now, not.

Ratolla, *Asia Minor*, is the most Western Part of *Asia*, of great extent; in the Form of a Peninsula: called by the *Turks*, (its Masters) *Radulit*: and by the *French*, *Natalie*. It is bounded on the North by the *Euxine*, or *Black* Sea; on the West by the *Propontis*, and *Archipelago*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the East by *Armenia*. The principal Cities, at this day, are *Amasia*, *Antyra*, *Cunage*, *Cogni*, *Tocat*, *Uisich*, *Bursia*, *Smyrna*, and *Tarabasan*, (or *Trapezunt*.) It reacheth from Long. 51. to 72. and from Lat. 36. to 45. from the *Helleppont* to the *Euphrates*: supposed to be six hundred and thirty Miles long; and its breadth two hundred and ten. The Air is very healthful, the Soil as fruitful; before it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was very populous, Rich, Civil, and Learned; but now in a manner desolate; lamenting the Ruins of four hundred Towns destroyed by Earthquakes, and the Barbarous devouring *Turks*.

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Hands of the
il, and Learned;
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Nabagrot, *Paropamisus*, a part of *Imaut*, a vast Mountain in *Asia*.

Nabareins, *Navarenum*, a City in the Province of *Bearn* in *France*; which has a strong Castle: seated on the River *Gave d' Oleron*; four Leagues below *Oleron* to the North, and six from *Pau* to the West.

Nabarin, *Abarinus*, *Pylus Messeniaca*, a great populous City, on the Western Shoar of the *Morea*, in the Province of *Belvedere*; called by the *Turks*, *Nabarin*. It stands ten Miles from *Modon* to the North, and fifteen from *Coron* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Towns in the *Morea*; and yet in a flourishing Condition; being seated in the most pleasant and fruitful part of the *Morea*, and having the best and most convenient Port. Accordingly, whilst it was in the Hands of the *Venetians*, they built two Castles and a strong Wall to defend it. In 1498. it sustained a furious Siege; and repelled the *Ottoman* Forces with that Bravery, that they were forced to retire. About two years after, it fell twice in a short time into the Hands of the *Turks*, through the Condemnation of its Inhabitants, after the *Turks* had taken *Mondon*: and in their possession it continued till 1686. when the *Venetians* retook it.

Navarre, *Navarra*, a Kingdom in the North of *Spain*: bounded on the North by *France* and the *Pyrenean* Hills; on the East and South by *Aragon*; and on the West by old *Castile*: yet was there a small part of this Kingdom which lay on the North Side of the Mountains on the side of *France*. The Country, tho' incompal'd with vast barren Mountains, is said to be very fruitful, and tolerably level within. The Kingdom, (one of the first that was set up against the *Moors*.) began in the person of *Garzia Ximenes*, in 916. and continued under thirty seven successive Princes of its own, till 1512. when *John de Albert*, (King of *Navarre*.) being excommunicated by Pope *Julius II. Fernando*, King of *Aragon*, taking the advantage of the little affection his Subjects bore to him, seized this Kingdom; and drove the miserable Prince over the *Alpes* into *France*. *Baudrand* avers, that the *Spaniards* had no Authority from the Pope to usurp this Kingdom; but owns they had a Bull to justify the keeping of it, which needs no great Debate. Since that time, the *Upper Navarre* has been under the Crown of *Spain*: the *Lower* (which is the least,) in the person of *Henry IV.* was united to the Crown of *France*; and by *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in the year 1620. incorporated for ever into the said Crown. *Pampelune*, in the *Upper*, is the Capital of the Kingdom. In the *Lower*, the principal Town is *S. Jean Pic de Port*.

Nauratals, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt*. It stood near the Mouth of the most Western Branch of the *Nile*, in a Division of its own Name; and was the Birth Place of *Athenaus*, the *Deipnosophista*, who, together with *Hierodotus*, relates divers Customs of its ancient Inhabitants.

Naugracat, *Naugracium*, a Territory under the Great *Mogul*, in the North Part of *Indistan*, towards *Tartary*; which reacheth to Mount *Caucasus*. It has also a City of the same Name, upon the River *Ravée*, which afterwards falls into the *Labor*, two hundred and twenty Miles from *Labor* to the East.

Naumburg, *Neoburgum*, a City of *Misnia*, in the *Upper Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdburgh*; and once an Imperial Free Town. It stands upon the River *Saal*, where it receives the River *Unstrut*. The Bishoprick was translated to this place from *Zeitz*, in 1128. This City was in latter times under its own Bishop; now under the Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Newburgh*, (who is of the House of *Saxony*.) with a small District belonging to it; being yielded to the

House of *Saxony* by the Treaty of *Passau*, in 1552. It is seated in the Confines of *Thuringia*; eight German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and six from *Leipfick* to the West. The Bishops have been of the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1564. This City was taken by the United Forces of *France*: and *Sweden* in 1638.

Naxia, *Naxus*, old *Naxia* also, *Naxos* and *Strongyle*, one of the *Cyclades*, is an Island in the *Archipelago*, great, populous, fruitful; eighty four Miles in compass; having a City of the same Name, (which has in it a *Greek* and a *Latin* Bishop,) and eighteen Villages. It belonged to the *Venetians*, and was a Dukedom; but now under the *Turks*. The Maps call it *Nixia*. The Ancients dedicated it to *Bacchus*, for the excellency of its Wines; to whom they built a *Temple of Marble*, (which also abounds in this Island) upon a Rock, very near the Shoar, joined by a Stone-Bridge to it; the Foundations whereof, and a Gate about thirty Foot high and fifteen broad, remain to be seen to this day. The *Venetians* enjoyed it from the year 1210. to 1516. when *Selim I.* made himself the Master of it. It pays six thousand *Platters* Tribute to the *Turk*. There are divers Monasteries of the *Greeks* and *Latins*. They find of your *Emruds* in this Island. But there is no Port or Harbour in any part of its Coasts.

Naxio, *Acone*, a Port in *Bithynia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; which was the Port to *Heraclea Pontica*: and stands upon a River called *Acone* of old.

Nazareth, a City of *Galilee* in *Judea*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, thirty Leagues distant from *Jenusalem* to the South, upon the ascent of a Mountain. The same, in which *Joseph* with the young *Child* and his Mother dwelt, after their return from *Egypt*, *Matth. 2. 21, 23.* It is said, the *Virgin* here in the House of *Joachim* and *Anne* (her Parents) conceived, by the Operation of the Power of the *Highest*; and that she herself also either was born or was conceived in the same place. *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, built a stately Church in *Nazareth*, in Commemoration of these Passages: which the *Christian Kings* of *Jenusalem*, after the Conquest, in 1099. erected into an *Archiepiscopal* See, and adorned with a *Chapter of Canons*. But this Edifice was so defaced in 1291. by the Sultan of *Egypt*, who retook the *Holy Land* and exterminated the *Christians* thence, that now only some Ruins remain to be seen of it. Ard (as what became of the miraculous Chamber of the *Virgin*, see *Loretto*). At this time, the *Franciscans* have a Monastery and a Church at *Nazareth*, which *Pilgrims* visit: you are shown the rells of the *Synagogue*, in which our Saviour explicated the Passage of *Isaiah* concerning himself; together with the place where *Joseph* kept his Shop; to whom in the Chapel there is an Altar dedicated, and another to *Anne* his Spouse. But *Nazareth* is a poor Village. There is a *Tunlar Archbishop* continued by the See of *Reme*, at the City *Barletra*, in *Apulia* *Lucetia* in *Itav*: and the Title particularly was born by Pope *Urban VIII.* before his Elevation to the Pontificate. The *Turks* call all *Christians* *Nazarenes*, from this place: as *Christ* himself, (*Matth. 2. 23.*) was called.

Nazianze, an ancient City of *Cappadocia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; and an *Episcopal* See heretofore under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*, which had the Honour to be farther advanced to an *Archiepiscopal* one, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. This was the Birth-place of *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, whose Father had been the Bishop here.

Ncash, a Market Town in *Glamorganshire*, in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Ncaugh.

Nabagrot,

strength, *Neangus*, a very great Lake in the Province of *Ulster* in Ireland.

Nebio, *Nebium*, *Censlanum*, a ruined Episcopal City in the Island of *Corsica*. The See was a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Genova*. It stood about the place where the Town *Kolo* is now is.

Nebriso, or *Lebriso*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia*, in *Spain*; betwixt *Sevill* and the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*: mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*.

Necastro, *Neocastrum*, a small City in the *Firther Calabria*; almost ruined by an Earthquake in 1638.

Necker, or *Neckar*, *Nicer*, *Neccaru*, *Neccanu*, *Nicerus*, a River of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Swartzwald*; scarce seven Miles from the Fountains of the *Danube*; and passing *Rorweil*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, watereth *Elfing* and *Hailbrun*; and so passing by *Heydelburgh*, in the Palatinate, falls into the *Rhine*.

Necropolis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, four Miles from *Alexandria*; where *Cleopatra* poisoned her self with *Asps*.

Neba, *Nedua*, a River of *Arcadia* in the *Morea*.

Nedham Point, a Fortess in the *Barbadoes*, which sustained an Attack of four hours continuance made upon it by *De Ruyter*, the *Dutch* Admiral; sent with a Squadron of Ships to conquer this Island in 1665, but was repelled.

Nedham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Bosmere*: which drives a Trade in Blew and Broad Cloaths for *Russia*, *Turkey*, and other Foreign Parts.

Nees, *Nabaha*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in *Juliers*, twelve Miles from *Juliers*; and flowing through the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and *Gelderland*, by the Castles of *Gelders*, a little below *Genep*, falls into the *Maes*: three Leagues above *Nimeguen* to the South.

Negapatan, a City of *Coromandel*, in the *Hither East Indies*; now under the *Dutch*, formerly under the *Portuguese*.

Negombo, a Town in the Island of *Zeilan*, in the *East-Indies*, in the Possession of the *Hollanders*.

Negrepelisse, a small Town in the County of *Querrey* in *Guienne*, in *France*; upon the River *Auverou*, betwixt *Bourmiquet* and *Albias*, two or three Leagues from *Monrauban*. *Lewis XIII.* sent a Garrison of four thousand Men hither in 1621, who were in one night massacred by the Inhabitants, during the *Civil Wars* of *Religion*. Therefore in 1622, the *Sud King* besieged it; and taking it, it was laid in Blood and Ashes by the Fire and Sword of the Conquerors.

Negro, *Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it ariseth near a Lake of the same Name, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, but in the hither Principate; thirteen Miles from *Polcastro* to the East, at the Foot of the *Apennine*. And flowing North, watereth *Arana*; and after it has buried it self for four Miles under ground, comes up again; then falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, near *Cappachio*, twenty Miles from *Salerno* to the South.

Negropont, *Euboea*, an Island in the *Archipelago*; of old called by the Poets, *Chalcis* and *Abantus*; now by the *Turks*, *Egriponte*, or *Egribos*; and sometimes *Cariponte*: because the Wonder of the same'd *Euripus*, by the natural situation of the Rocks, the Promontories, the Channel, &c. is made here. It lies upon the North of *Acbaia*, (or *Lyadua*) being separated from it by a narrow Channel: one hundred and twenty Miles from East to West, thirty broad; three hundred in circuit; joynd to the Continent by a Bridge of Stone built by the *Venetians*. It is extraordinary fruitful, but little inhabited. The

principal Town was called formerly *Chalcis*, now *Negropont*; and stands on the South Side of the Island, at one end of the Bridge: its Walls are two Miles in compass. None but *Jews* and *Turks* are suffered to reside within those: the Christians dwell altogether in the Suburbs, the whole of which may be about five thousand, exceeding far in number the other: and amongst these the *Jesuits* have a College. There are four Mosques in the Town, of which the principal hath been a Cathedral Church dedicated to *S. Mark*, and the Seat not only of a Bishop under the Archbishop of *Athens*, but of an Archbishop. The Town is separated from the Suburbs by a deep Ditch of equal breadth from top to bottom: both stand on a plain level Ground: the Channel between the City and the Continent being not above thirty Paces, and the Bridge being secured by a Tower. This Town and Island was granted to the *Venetians* by the *Latin Emperors* of *Constantinople*, (in consideration of their Services,) about 1204. Though they fortified it to the utmost, yet *Mahomet II.* took the principal City with the loss of forty thousand Men in 1463, or 69. (for I find various Accounts) after he had beleagued it with one hundred and twenty thousand Men, thirty days; putting all above twenty years of Age to the Sword; which amounted (when the Siege began) to eighty thousand. In 1660, the *Venetians* retook it: and relost it. Wherefore the *Turks* have fortified it with so many new strong Works, that tho the *Venetians* laid Siege to it with an Army of twenty four thousand Men, commanded by *Morosini*, (then Doge,) which stormed it October 12. 1658; yet it was left in the Enemies Possession. The most noted Promontories of the Island are the ancient *Caphareus*, now called *Capo Figera* or *Capo d'Oro*, and the *Capo Lithar*. Its two Rivers are the *Similio* and the *Cereo*. The City *Caristo*, which the *French* call *Chateau-roux*, near *Capo Figera*, is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Negropont*: and *Recco*, betwixt that City and *Negropont*; another. Here is Cotton in abundance, and Marble, digged out of the Mountain *Caristo* near the City of the same Name.

Negroes, a general Name for all the *Black People* of *Africa*; as well those upon the Western Sea-Coasts, and towards *Nubia* and *Abyssinia*, as those who dwell on both sides the River *Niger*.

Nelss, *Nissa*, a River of *Böemia*; which arising in *Lusatia*, flows through *Silesia*; and a little beneath *Guben* falls into the *Odir*.

Nelste, *Nissa*, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Grotkau*, upon the River *Nelss*; two Miles from *Grotkau* to the South: in which the Bishop of *Wratzlaw* resides. *Hofman* makes it a City.

Nettes, a small River which falls into the *Rhine* near *Anderspach*, in the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Neba, *Nebu*, a small River in *Entre Douro*, a Province of *Portugal*.

Nekrakin, *Ormus*, an Island in the *Persian Gulph*. *Nemica* and *Nemeus*, a River of the *Morea*, now called *Langia*; where *Pericles*, the *Athenian* General, defeated the *Sicyoni* in the year of *Rome*, 301. § Also a great Forest in the Province of *Romania*; and an ancient City, *Nemica*, in the same made memorable by the *Nemean* Games instituted in the fifty first Olympiad in the Honour of *Hercules*.

Nemours, *Nemolium*, *Nemoracium*, a great and pleasant Town in the Isle of *France* in *Gustinois*, upon the River *Loing*: made a Dukedom in 1414, by *Charles IV.* King of *France*, and then first walled. It stands seventeen Miles from *Paris* to the South.

Necoclerica. See its Modern Name *Tocat*

Nepel, *Nepesin*, *Nepes*, a small, but ancient City, which is a Bishops See in *S. Peters* Patrimony, under the Pope; upon the River *il Pozzolo*; between *Viterbo*,

terbo, and *Rome*, six Miles from *Suri* to the East.

Nera, *Nar*, a River in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which springs out of the *Apennine*, and flowing Westward watheth *Narni*; and a little lower falls into the *Tiber*.

Nerac, *Neracum*, a City in *Aquitain*, in *Gascogne*, upon the River *Baise*; and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Albret*; not two Miles from the *Garonne* to the South, three from *Comond* to the North, and four from *Agen* to the West. It is in a good condition, tho its Walls came to be raised in the last Civil Wars. In 1579. Queen *Katherine de Medicis* held a Conference with the King of *Navarre* here, wherein they made a League with the *Huguenots*, on whose side this Town stood. King *Henry IV.* resided a considerable time at it; and the ancient Lords of *Albret* built it a Castle.

Nerica, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; between *Westmannia* and *Sudermannia* to the East, and *Westrogothia* to the West. The Capital of which is *Orebro*, by the Lake *Hielmer*.

Nermonster, an Island upon the Coast of *Positum* in *France*.

Nero, an ancient Name of the delightful Village of *Daphne*.

Nerva, See *Narva*.

Nervit, an ancient People amongst the *Galls*, whom *Cesar* mentions with an Elogium of their Courage and Conduct. They are thought to have dwelt in the (now) Diocese of *Cambray*.

Nesle, *Nigella*, a small Town in the Tract of *Sarverre*, in *Picardy*. It stands upon the Rivulet *Ignon*, which falls in the *Somme*, two Leagues from *Ham*, almost betwixt *Peronne* and *Noyon*; having the Honour to be a Marquisate. *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, took it by Assault in 1472. and because the Inhabitants had murdered a Herald, sent to summon them, with two Men more in the time of a Truce, he suffered the Execution of the utmost Severity upon them.

Nestor Alba, or *Neister Alba*; a Town in *Bessarabia*, on the *Euxine* Sea.

Nesuf Châtel, *Novum Castrum*, a Town in the *Paix de Caux*, in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, upon the River *Arques*; eight Leagues from *Dieppe* to the South-East.

Nesuf Châtel sur Meuse, a Town of *Lorraine*, upon the *Maes*; in the Borders of *Champagne*; five Leagues from *Mirecourt* to the West, and seven from *Toul* to the South.

Nevers, *Novernum*, a Fine, Great, Rich, Populous City; a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sens*; and a Dukedom, since the year 1457. when *Charles VII.* King of *France*, advanced it to that Dignity: whereas it had been before an Earldom: it has a Bridge over the *Loyre*, and a Castle, built by its ancient Earls: five Leagues from *Baris* and *Lions*; twelve from *Moulins*. *John Casimir*, King of *Poland*, died in this City, December 16. 1672. *Cesar* speaks of it in his Commentaries, under the Name of *Noviodunum in Aeduis*. The Latin Writers variously call it *Novernum*, *Vadicastrum*, *Noviodunum*, *Augustonemetum*, &c. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Novernos*; which is about twenty Leagues long and broad; lying betwixt *Brivry*, *Gastinois*, *Bourbonnois* and *Bourgonne*: of the latter of which it makes a part, and has other considerable Towns standing in it.

Nesuf Marche, *Novus Mercatus*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Eure*; by which it is separated from *Beauvais*. Heretofore very much regarded. *Lein VII.* took it after a sharp Siege, in 1151. It was restored to the English in 1154. In 1161. there was a Parliament held in it, under *Henry II.* King of *England*, in which the Title of Pope *Alexander III.*

to the *Roman Chair* was recognized; and *Victor*, the *Antipope*, rejected. This Town stands twenty Miles from *Roan* to the South, and the same distance from *Paris* to the West.

Nevbern, a Market Town in *Pembrokeshire*, in the Hundred of *Kemmes*.

Nevlin, a Market Town in *Caernarvanshire*, in *Wales*, the Hundred of *Tinlilin*.

Newis, or *Mewis*, one of the Leeward *Charibb* Islands in *America*, very near to *S. Christopher*. It is the Residence of the chief Governor of all the Leeward Islands. In *Charles-Town* (which is the principal Settlement) almost all the Houses of Brick and Stone were levelled by an Earthquake, April 1690. At the same time the Sea left its accustomed Bounds a great part of a Mile; the Earth vomited hot and fetid Waters; its motion, Pulses, and Openings also all over the Island, being such, as nothing can be more terrible.

Neure, a River of *Kilkenny*, in *Ireland*, which watheth *Ross*; then falls into the *Sewer*, (which separates *Leinster* from *Mounster*;) and falls beneath *Wexford* into the Ocean.

Neusiedlersee, *Peiso*, a Lake between *Austria* and the *Lower Hungary*; betwixt *Raab* to the East, and *Vienna* to the West.

Neustria, the Name of a part of the Kingdom of *France*, in use amongst the Writers of the Times of *Charlemagne* and his Son, to denote the Country from the *Saone* and the *Meuse*, to the *Loyre* and the Ocean: It has been since changed into that of *Normandy*, tho the present Dukedom of *Normandy* makes no more than a part of the ancient *Neustria*.

New Tibton, *California*, an Island on the West of *America*, in North Lat. 38. discovered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578.

Newark upon Trent, is a fair, rich Town in *Nottinghamshire*; seated on the East Bank of the *Trent*, where it divides into two Branches, and makes an Island before the Town; eleven Miles from *Nottingham* to the North, and in the high Road to *Tork*: which took its Name from a Castle here built by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*, (in the Reign of *Henry II.*) which was seized by King *Stephen*. King *John* died in this Town in 1216. *Edward VI.* incorporated it, and gave it the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament. It suffered a Siege for its Loyalty in 1643, 1644. which was raised by Prince *Rupert*, March 22. It stood firm to the Royal Interest till May 11. 1646. and then was forced to surrender; the King being in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his Forces dissipated. This Town gives the Title of *Viscount* to the Earl of *Kingsfon*: and is the Capital of its Hundred.

Newbury, *Novum burgum*, a Town on the South of *Berkshire* upon the River *Kenner*, which at *Reading* falls into the *Thames*. Called by *Anonimus*, *Spina*; tho not built now in the same place; a fine, rich, Cloathing Town; seated in a *Champaign Plain* Country. Made famous by a signal Victory obtained here by *Charles I.* *Septemb.* 20. 1643. over the Forces of the Parliament. *October* 27. 1644. there was a second Fight; in which, tho the King's Forces, (which were much divided) had at first the good Fortune to drive the Enemy out of the Field; yet being overpowered by Numbers and fresh Supplies, they were at last Routed; and the King in great danger of being taken. This Battel, tho short, was the sharpest that was fought in all that War. *Charles II.* added a great Honor to this Place; when in 1675. he created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Soushampton*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Baron of *Newbury*.

New-Castle upon Tyne, is a strong, rich, populous Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland*, upon the

the North Bank of the River *Tine*; but on the Borders of *Durham*; six Miles from the Sea. The River is very deep, the Haven secure and large: the Town stands upon a rising Ground; and has a fair Bridge over the River on the South side; with an Iron Gate upon it, which divides the County of *Northumberland* from the Bishoprick of *Durham*; near which stands the Castle, and over against it the Market-Place, and more to the North upon a steep Hill, the Body of the Town; fenced with Towers and strong Walls. It contains four Parishes; amongst which *St. Nicholas's* Church, upon the top of the Hill, has the gracefullest of a Cathedral. Ships of good burden come up to the very Bridge: But the *Newcastle-ship* commonly stays at *Sheales*, near the Rivers Mouth. This Town for Wealth and Commerce, by Sea and Land, for all Commodities, may well be esteemed the *Bristol of the North*. *Mr. Camden* doth suppose it to have been called *Garbofenum* by the *Romans*; afterwards, *Monkechester*; and to have taken the name of *Newcastle*, when it was rebuilt by *Robert*, Eldest Son to *William* the Conqueror; and *Newcastle upon Tyne*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Lincolne*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* a Rich Man being taken Prisoner in the Town by the *Scots*, after his Ransom began the Fortifications of it; and the rest of the Inhabitants finished this Work, which made it both safe and rich. *Richard II.* made it a Mayor Town. Long. 21. 30. Lat. 57. 34. Thus far *Mr. Camden*. The *Scots* in 1640. seized this strong Town; and thereby began the Calamities of *England*, which lasted twenty years. In 1644. after a long Siege, the *Scots* took it the second time. *October 19. Lewis Steward* (Duke of *Lennox*.) was created Earl of *Newcastle*, in 1604. by *James I.* He dying without Issue, *William Cavendish* Viscount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, was by *Charles I.* created Earl of *Newcastle* in 1627. Marquis of *Newcastle*, in 1643. and Duke of the same in 1664. by *Charles II.* to whom succeeded *Henry* his Son in 1676. The Corporation Elects two members of Parliament.

Newcastle under Linc. a large Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*, upon the rivulet, *Line*: It is a Borough Town, and hath the honour of electing two Members of the *English* Parliament.

New England, a large Country in *North America*; first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, under *English* Colours, in 1497. Entered upon for the *English* by *Mr. Philip Amadas* in 1584. It lies in forty and forty one deg. of North Lat. seventy Miles upon the Ocean, which affords it plenty of Harbours. The Air is healthful, but the Weather very uncertain. This Country was first begun to be Planted in 1606. In 1610. one *Robinson*, an Independent Preacher, struck in with the *Delign*, and much promoted that Plantation. It is well watered with Rivers; has great variety of Wild Fowl, Wild Beasts; Timber in abundance, Flax, Hemp, Corn of all sorts, Furra, Amber, and Iron; wherewith the Inhabitants drive a gainfull Trade with the other *English* Plantations in *America*. This Colony is very strong. They have built seven great Towns; the chief of which is *Boston*; which in 1670. had fifty Sail of Ships belonging to it. They would never submit to any Governour sent from *England*, but lived like a Free State; till a *Quo Warranto* being sent against them in 1683. by *K. Charles II.* they submitted to *Henry Cranfield* Bish; and in 1686. accepted *Sir Edward Andros* as Governour for *King James II.*

The Dukedom of *Newenburg*, *Neoburgum*, called by the *French* *Naubourg*; is a Tract in *Germany* in *Norwigow*, upon the *Danube*; part of which lies in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and part in *Schwaben*. Hereto-

fore a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; till *Maximilian I.* granted it to the Children of *Ropers*, Prince Palatine. This Line ended in 1559. in the Person of *Henry*; after whom Succeeded *Philip Lewis*; Duke of *Deuxponts*, (or *Zweybrucken*) in which Family it still is. It takes its name from *Newburg* (*Noburgum*.) a City in *Bavaria* upon the *Danube*; four Leagues from *Donawert* in *Schwaben* to the East, three from *Ingelstadt*, and the same distance from *Aichstadt* to the South. The Duke of *Newburg* is lately become Elector Palatine; by the Death of *Charles* the last Elector without Issue.

Newenburg, *Newburg*, *Neopyrgum*, a small City in *Schwaben*; in the Dukedom of *Wurzburg*, upon the River *Enz*; in the Borders of the Marquifate of *Baden*: six German Miles from *Stuggars* to the West, and as much from *Spire* to the South.

Newenburg, *Newbourg*, *Noburgum*: a Town in *Brifgow*, upon the *Rhine*; between *Brifach* to the North, and *Basil* to the South: heretofore a Free Imperial City, but in 1410. exempted; and granted to the House of *Austria*. Since that, in 1675. it was much damaged, and in part destroyed.

Neustadt, *Neustad*, *Neustadium*, a City in *Austria*, which is one of the principal Cities in that Dukedom; built in a Marly low Ground, upon a small River; six German Miles from *Piem* to the North. The Town is of a square Form, with a Piazza in the middle; inclosed with two Walls and a Ditch. The outward Wall is not high; the inward is of no great strength; yet has defeated two Attempts of the *Turks* against it: in the latter of which, *Solyman* the Magnificent, (in 1529.) Stormed this Town seven times in one day, and was every time repulld. In this City the Emperor has a Palace of a square building, with four Towers; which may be seen a great way off. There is another City of the same name in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Oppelen*; near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Grotkow*. five Miles from *Oppelen*. There is a third in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; four German Miles from *Spire* to the West, and two from *Landaw* to the North: once an Imperial City, but now exempt. A fourth in the Dukedom of *Wurzburg*; two Miles from *Wimpfen* to the East, and a little more from *Hailbrum*. A fifth in the Dukedom of *Bruswick* upon the River *Leyne*, six Miles from *Zell* to the West; which is under the Duke of *Hannover*.

Newent, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, in the Hundred of *Baslow*.

The *New Forest*, a Forest in *Hampshire*, in compass about thirty Miles; in which *Richard*, the second Son of *William* the Conqueror was killed by a Deer: *William*, his third Son, was accidentally slain by *Sir Walter Tyrrel*; and *Robert Curthose*, his Grandson, was struck into the jaws by the bough of a Tree and dyed. Which fatalities have been the more remarked, because, to make this Forest compleat for game, *William* the Conqueror caused no less than thirty Parish Churches, with many Towns and Villages, to be levelled to the ground.

Newhaufel, *Neuhalm*, a strong but small Town in the *Upper Hungary*; called by the *Hungarians* *Owar*: it stands upon the River *Nierria*, two German Miles from the *Danube* to the North, and eleven from *Presburg* to the East. It is seated in a Marsh, which is its greatest strength. It has six Bastions made in the form of a Star, and walled up Breat height, above the Level within; the Dike not broad or deep. The *Grand Visor* fat down before this Town *August 14. 1663.* and took it the 27. with the loss of fifteen thousand Men. He immediately endeavoured to strengthen it, by bringing the River to run round: but however *July 7. 1693.* the Duke of *Lorraine* fat down

down before it; and took it by Storm *August* 19. following; putting all the Garrison to the Sword.

Newmarcht. *Novomarchia*, a City of *Transylvania*, called by the *Hungarians* *Misserhely*. It stands upon the River *Mersich*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains; thirty five Miles from *Clausenburgh* to the South-East. In this City the *Assemblies* of the States of *Transylvania* are most usually held.

Newmarket. a Town in the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; in a plain, yielding a large prospect; ten Miles from *Cambridge* to the East. It consists of two Parishes, the one in *Suffolk*, the other in *Cambridgeshire*. Famous for Horse Races, and a House belonging to the Kings of England. A Fire in this Town saved the Life of *Charles II.* by necessitating his return before the time appointed; which prevented the designs of the *Rie-House* Conspirators.

Stonham, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, in the Hundred of *Fausley*.

Newport. *Medina, Novus Portus*, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*; which is the Capital of the Island. Well seated, much frequented, and very populous. It has a small Haven; and is a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament, by the Grant of *James I.* *Charles I.* honoured it also by Creating *Mountjoy Blount*, Earl of *Newport*, in 1628. This Honour is now enjoyed by *Henry his Son*, who is the third Earl of this Family. Long. 19. 14. Lat. 50. 40.

Newport upon the Usk. a considerable Sea-Port Town in the County of *Monmouth*; seated between the *Ebwith* and the *Usk*; with a fair Bridge over the latter; two Miles from the *Severn* to the North. As the *Usk* discharges it self into the *Severn*, it makes a good haven, which bears the name of this Town.

Newport Paguel. a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, upon the *Ouse*; over which it hath two Bridges. The Capital of its Hundred.

Newport. in *Pembrokeshire*, is a considerable Town in the North-West part of that County, upon the *Irish* Sea; built at the foot of an high Mountain, by the side of the River *Neuerm*. By *Martin of Tours*, and the procurement of his Posterity, made a Corporation also, returning one member to the *English* Parliament; in which afterwards they built a Castle for their Habitation.

Newport in Shropshire. a handsome Market Town in the Hundred of *S. Bunsford*, South of *Drayton*; and upon a long plain adjoining to *Staffordshire*.

Newport. *Novus Portus*, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Flanckert*, of old called *Sandsofr*, that is, the *Sandy Head*. It has a competent Haven upon the *German* Ocean at the Mouth of the River *Iperle*; five Leagues from *Dunkirk* to the East, and three from *Ostend* to the West. Still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*. Near this place *Prince Maurice of Nassau*, gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow, Feb. 25. 1600.

Newton. a Market and Borough-town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Salford*, privileged with the Election of two Parliament-men.

Newton-abbot or *Newton-Bishops*, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Hesser*.

Newtown. a Market Town in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Kidriorn*.

Neyland. a considerable Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Babergh*, upon the River *Stower*. It stands in a rich bottom, and drives the cloathing Trade.

Neytracht. See *Nitrach*.

Niancheu. *Niancheum*, a considerable City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*.

Niaren Poje. the *Russian* Name of the North Ocean or *Frozen Sea*; called *Mare Scythicum*.

Nicaragua. a Region in *New Spain*, in *North America*, of great extent; between the North Sea to the East, the South Sea to the West, the Province of *Hondura* to the North, and *La Costa Rica* to the South. Also called *New Leon*, from *Leon de Nicaragua*, the principal City in it: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*; and is intirely in the hands of the *Spaniards*. In this Region, there is a Lake, one hundred and thirty Leagues long; which ebbs and flows, and discharges it self into the North Sea called the Lake of *Nicaragua*: The City *Leon* stands upon it. The riches and fertility in fine of this Province has given it the name, with some, of *Mabometts Paradise*.

Atcaphtach, Oxus. a great River in *Persia*.

Naxia. an Island in the *Archipelago*, towards *Asia*; which has *Samo* to the East, *Naxia* to the West, *Sio* to the North, and *Pamos* to the South. There is a City in it of its own name, formerly a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*, before the *Turks* took the Island from the *Genouse* in the fourteenth Century, and subjected it to the *Sangiac* of *Gallipoli*. It enjoys a good and improvable Soil. The passage betwixt *Samo*, and it is dangerous. Upon the Eastern Coast therefore, in a very high Tower, they keep a light for a signal to Sailours. The first and eldest names of this Island, says *Pausanias*, were *Maceris*, *Pergamus*, and *Icaria*. It is about forty Miles in circumference, the length much exceeding the breadth; and anciently it was honoured with a *Tauropolion*, a famous Temple dedicated to *Diana*.

Nicastro. *Nicastrum* and *Neocastrum*, a small City at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the *Furber Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, within five or six Miles of the Sea. Honored with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reggio*.

Nicaea. a City of *Bithynia*, which is an Archbishops See; of old called *Autogonia*, (from its Builder); in *Phny* *Olbia*, and in *Stephanus* *Ancora*; and named *Nicaea* by *Lyfima-bus* in honor of his Wife; now called *Spnich*, from a neigl bounding great Lake, *Niebor*, and *Nichea*. This City is particularly famous for the first General Council here held against *Arianism*, and touching the time of the celebrating of *Easter* with some points of Church Discipline, in the Imperial Palace, by the Command of *Constantine* the Great, in 325: which had three hundred and eighteen Bishops in it. There was ano her designed here in 359. for the promoting *Arianism*; but it was disappointed by an Earthquake, which ruined a great part of the City. There was a second General Council here in 787. consisting of three hundred and fifty Bishops; where Image-Worship was approved; which *Charles* the Great censured in a Council at *Frankford*, in 794. consisting of three hundred Bishops. This City was taken by *Godfrey de Bouillon* in his Passage to *Jerusalem*, in 1097. out of the Hands of the *Intdels*; by whom it was restored to the *Greek* Emperor. In 1329. it was besieged by *Orchanes II.* of the *Ottoman* Line. *Andronicus*, the *Greek* Emperor, coming up to its Relief was wounded, and forced to retire; yet the City held out, and was taken by a Stratagem rather than force the year following. It stands forty four Miles from *Nicomedia* to the North, twenty five from *Trussia* to the West; in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 42. 25.

Nice. *Nicaea*, a City in *Provence* in *France*; called also *Nizza*, *Nicia*, and *Nice* de *Provence*; which is a great, splendid, populous City; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*; seated upon the Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea, furnished with a large Haven, and a Calle; two Miles from the Mouth of the River *Var* or *Varo*, and seven from *Port Monaco* to the West. This City was subject to the Earls of *Provence*, till 1365; when it was left by *Qu Joanna* P p

to *Lewis II. Duke of Savoy*, with the County belonging to it; it is still subject to that Family; and is the most Western Town in *Italy*, in the present esteem. Built at first by the *Marsiliani*, in Commemoration of a Victory they had obtained over the *Ligurii*. Next it became subject to the Kings of *Burgundy*, and then to the Earls of *Provence*. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 43. 45. In 1538. Pope *Paul III.* had an interview here with *Franco I. King of France*, and the Emperor *Charles V.* at which they agreed to a truce of ten years. In 1545. The *French and Turks* together, (the latter, commanded by their Admiral *Barberousse*) took the City, but could not take the Castle. It hath besides the Cathedral, three Parishes, one College, and divers religious Houses; and it gives sufficient marks of its antiquity in Inscriptions, ruins, &c. The County of *Nizza*, whereof it is the Capital, includes the Counties of *Tende and Bueil*; together with the four Vicariates of *Nice, Barcelonette, Sospello and Pueron*.

Nice, Nicæa, once a City and a Bishops See in *Macedonia*, now a Village; inhabited by *Turks and Bulgarians*. Thirty four Miles from *Ovrida*, (or *Gaustandis*, as the *Turks* call it) towards *Heraclea*; its Ruins shew it to have been a vast City.

Nitche, Nicæa.

Nicomedia, the ancient Capital City of *Bithynia*, in *Asia Minor*; called vulgarly *Comida*, and by the *Turks* *Ismid*, and *Isfuzimid*. It stands upon the ascent of a delicious little Hill, (embellish'd with Fountains, Vines, Corn, and Fruits,) towards the Coast of the *Propontis*, or the Sea of *Marmora*: upon a Gulph of its own name, about half a League in breadth, convenient for the building of Ships. In ancient times it was one of the most considerable and important Cities of the East. Built by a King of *Bithynia* of the same name, says *Serabo*. *Hannibal* poisoned himself here, in the Reign of *Prusias* King of *Bithynia*, to avoid his being delivered to the *Romans*. *Constantine the Great* dyed in or very near this City; which received the *Christian Religion* early, and became honoured with divers Martyrdoms. In 358. a violent Earthquake, described particularly by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, almost entirely ruined it, at a time, when the Emperor *Constantinus* was to celebrate an *Arrian* Council at it. A number of *Greek and Latin* Inscriptions appear there yet to be seen: And some relations tell us, it is now inhabited by about thirty thousand People, *Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Turks*, who have their respective Mosques and Churches, and trade much in Linnen and Silks.

Nicoping, Nicopinga, a City of *Sweden*, which is the Capital of *Sudermannia*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea; thirteenth Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West, and seven from *Norkop* to the South-East. It has an Haven and a Castle, the ancient Seat of the Dukes of this Province, and the Residence of *Charles* the last Duke, before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden*.

Nicoping, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Faister*; over against *Laland*; eleven *Danish* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the South: in which *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark*, died in 1333. A small, but a fine Town.

Nicopolis, in the *Lesser Armenia*. See *Gianich*. § In *Bulgaria*, see *Nigeboli*. § In *Epirus*, see *Preveza*. § In *Judæa*, the same with *Emmaus*.

Nicosia, Leucosia, Nicosia, a City in the Isle of *Cyprus*; which is an Archbishop's See: strong, populous, and seated in the midst of the Island. It was the Seat of the Kings of this Island; and after that, of the *Venesian* Governours; till in 1571. taken by the *Turks*, whose Governour still resides in it. This

City is three Miles in compass, and stands in a fruitful well watered Plain.

Nicotera, a City in the *Furber Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*: little, and not well inhabited; having suffered very much by an Earthquake in 1638. Long. 40. 00. Lat. 38. 25.

Nicoya, a City and County in *Nicaragua* in *New Spain*, in *America*.

Nictia. See *Naxia*.

Nidzofia, a River of *Norway*, which falls by *Drombeim* into the *Virgician* Ocean: the City *Drombeim* is called by the same name in *Latin* Writers. In Lat. 64. 36.

Nied Teutsche or *Alleman, Nita Germanica*, a River which ariseth in the Forest of *Lorraine*; and taking in the *Nied Fransois*, (*Nitam Romanum*), which watereth *Haudonville, Estangi, and Niedburg*; they thus united fall to *Bosenville*: and there fall into the *Saare* or *Sare*, a little above *Trier*.

Niemeca, Germany.

Niemen. See *Memel*.

Nienhuis, Niensluisum, a Castle near *Paderborn*, upon the confluence of the *Alme* and the *Lippe*; built by *Theodore Furstenberg*, (Bishop of *Paderborn*) for the Residence of his Successors. *Nero Claudius*, and *Charles* the Great, had before built Castles in this very place; the first against the *Sicambri*, the second against the *Saxoni*.

Nispet, Borythenes, a River of *Poland*, very well known to *Ptolemy*, and the Ancien: it ariseth in *Moscovy*, in the Palatinate of *Bielki*, near *Dnieprisco*; and flowing Westward, entereth *Lithuania*, (a Province of *Poland*) watereth *Smolensko* and *Orissa*; then turning South, passeth by *Mobilow, Robozow* and *Regozycza*; above which last it receives the *Berezina* from the West, and passeth South-East to *Lojowrad*; beneath which it takes in the *Perispeç*, a vast River from the West. So halseth to *Kjovia*, above which it admits the *Defzina*, a vast River from the East; from hence it runs South-East by *Riszew, Czycass*, and as far as the *Rocky Stones*; where it turns South-West by the *Zaporawia* Islands, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea almost four *English* Miles East of *Bialograd*; a few Miles above its Outlet it takes in the *Bog*, a vast River from the West. It has seventy five Miles above its Outlets thirteen Cataracts called by the Inhabitants *Poromy*; which make it impossible to carry any Boat higher up its Stream.

The *Nispet, Tyras*, a River of *Poland*: called also the *Turla*: it springeth out of a small Lake in *Red Russia*, nine *Polish* Miles from *Premysle* to the East, and four from *Lemberg* to the South; running East through *Pokurie* and *Podolsa*, it separates *Bracław* from *Walachia*; and in *Bessarabia* falls into the *Euxine* Sea, sixty Miles from the Mouth of the *Danube* to the North. *Baudrand*. But the latter Maps make it not much above twenty *English* Miles.

Nigeboli, Nicopolis, a City built by *Trajan*, after the Conquest of *Decebalus*, King of the *Dacians*, (who was a valiant and wise Prince) at the Confluence of the *Isicar* and the *Danube* in *Bulgaria*. It was at first a Bishoprick; but now an Archbishop's See; commonly called *Nigeboli*; but by the *Turks, Scitaro*. Ten *Hungarian* Miles from the Borders of *Servia* to the East, and three from *Silistria* to the North. Near this City the *Christians* received a great Overthrow from the *Turks*, in 1393; under *Sigismund* the Emperor. Long. 50. 20. Lat. 45. 15.

Nigir, Niger, the greatest River of *Africa*; called by the Inhabitants *Huid Nijar*; it ariseth in *Æthiopia*, from a Lake of the same Name; and turning Westward, divides *Nigritia* into two parts, to the East

East and West, the space of eight hundred Leagues. It encreases in the middle of *June* like the *Nile*, and overflows the Country. This continues twenty four days; and the decrease the same. After a long Course, and the Reception of many Rivers, (whose Names are unknown to us) it falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean by six great Outlets; which are all (but one) South of *Cape Verde*.

Aggritis, a large Country of *Africa*, extended on each side the River *Niger* which divides it from East to West into two parts; lying and bounded betwixt *Guites* to the South, the *Atlantic* Ocean to the West, and the vast deserts of *Zaara* to the East and North. The Kingdoms of *Borno*, *Agades*, *Cano* or *Ghana*, *Tombu*, *Gualata*, *Gurebna*, *Gaoga*, and divers others of note and great extent, are contained in this division of *Africa*. The Inhabitants are the *Negroes*, above-mentioned; who make a Trade of selling not only the Prisoners they steal or force from their Neighbors, but even their own Wives and Children, for Slaves, to the *Europeans*.

Atte Nilus, a vast River in *Africa*; which ariseth from two Fountains in the higher *Ethiopia*, in the *Abyssus* Empire; in a Country called *Sacabala*, amongst high Mountains; and being enlarged by the *Gema*, *Kelzi*, and *Branis*, it passeth through the South part of the Lake of *Dumbea*, to the greatest *Cataracts*. Before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze* at *Falac*; and entering and traveling the *Upper Egypt*, four Miles beneath *Grand Cairo*, it divides first into two, and after into more Branches; which anciently made the number of seven, but are now reduced to four; the rest being stopped up by the Sands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and those brought down by the River; the *Mahometan* Princes (who have been many Ages Lords of *Egypt*) taking no care to keep them open. The Eastern Branch falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea by *Damata*, and was of old called *Os Pelusiacum*. The Western was then named *Campus*, and falls into the same Sea below *Rosetta*. These two make the *Delta* an Island, which is the richest portion of Land in *Egypt*. There are two other Outlets between these, but poor in Waters, saith Mr. *Sandys*. This River is the only cause of the Fertility of *Egypt*; beginning every year to rise with the Rising Sun, *June 17*. and swelling sometimes to twenty four Cubits. About the middle of *September* it begins to decrease: about a Month after they sow their Grounds; and in *May* reap them. The Cause of this Inundation is now known to be the Rains, which fall in *Ethiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, and the *Egyptian* Summer. They of *Egypt* owe not only their Food, but many of them their Lives to the swellings of this River: insomuch that when five hundred die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. These Waters are sweet to the taste, cool and wholesome; and extremely Nutritive both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fish, and too many Crocodiles; some of which live to be thirty foot long; but rarely come so low as *Grand Cairo*. Mr. *Thevenot* begins the encrease of the *Nile*, *May 16*. or 20. and saith, the Publication is made *June 28*. or 29. He saith, they give no account of its encrease beyond *September 24*. tho it often swells to the beginning of *October*, and gradually abates till the Month of *May*. He gives also this account of the Head of the *Nile*, from the Report of an *Ethiopian* Ambassador he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of *Nile* is a Well that springs out of the Ground in a large Plain, called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*; which calls up the Waters very high; the Well being twelve days Journey from *Goutbar*, the Capital of *Ethiopia*. These Waters running Northwards,

pass by seven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*; and he saith, there are no Mountains near its Head by three weeks Journey. If the River doth not rise sixteen foot, a Famine follows for want of Water: if it swells to twenty four, there is a Dearth; because the Seed time is lost. The *Abyssines* entitle the *Nile*, the Father of Rivers.

Nimwegen, *Noviomagus*, a City of the *Low Countries*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; called now by the Inhabitants *Nimeguen*; by the *French* *Nimegue*; by the *Spaniards* *Nimega*. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, under the *United Provinces*; seated upon the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maer*; two Leagues from *Arnhem* to the South, six from *Utrecht* to the East, three from *Cleves* to the West, and twenty from *Cologn* to the same. Anciently a Free Imperial City, but afterwards exempt, and subject to the Dukes of *Guelderland*; being mortgaged to one of them by *William* Earl of *Holland*, who was then chosen Emperor of *Germany*. About the Year 1585, this City was much inclined to the Interest of the *Roman* Catholic Religion. In the Year 1589, the *Hollanders* endeavoured without any good success to reduce it; when *Skenkum* (their General) was drowned in the *Wael*. In the Year 1591, Prince *Maurice* took it after a sharp Siege. In the Year 1652, it was taken by the *French*; the only Town in all those Provinces which fought for its Liberty: the year after the *French* deserted it. In 1678, there was a Peace agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*. In the Year 1679, between the *Germans* and the *French*. This City is said to have been first built by the *Catti*, and the Castle by *Julian* the Apostate, whilst he was in *France*; *Charles the Great* built here a Noble Palace; which together with this City was burnt by the *Normans*. The *Germans* prevailing against the *Normans*, rebuilt the City; and gave it many Privileges; several of the Emperors residing in it, till at last it was mortgaged to *Ordo*, Duke of *Guelderland*; and became the Capital of that Dukedom.

Ningite, *Ningiva*, a City in the Province of *Leatinin*, in *China*. *Baudrand*.

Ningque, *Ningqua*, a City in the Province of *Nankyn* in *China*.

Ninive, *Ninuw*, an ancient and most celebrated City of *Assyria*; mentioned in the Sacred and Profane Stories. Built by *Asbur*, the second Son of *Shem*, according to *Josephus*, and the vulgar translation of *Gen. 10. 11*. But *Bochartus* transposes that verse, and endeavours to prove, that *Nimrod* was its Founder, going forth out of the Land of *Assur*. Others say, *Ninuw* built, or at least augmented it, and gave it his own name. *Diodorus Siculus* has left us a stately description of it. In the time of *Jonas*, we read, it was an exceeding great City of three days Journey: *Jon. 2. 3*. that is, in *St. Jerom's* construction, in circuit. The Prophets foretold its destruction; which accordingly happened under *Merodach* and *Nebuchodonosor*, Kings of *Assyria*. It lies now in Ruins. Out of it is sprung a new City, called *Mosul*, built on the other side of the *Tigris*, which is under the *Turks*; an hundred Miles from *Baga*: to the North.

Ninote, *Niniva*, a small City in *Flanders*, in the County of *Alost*; not above two Leagues from *Alost* to the South; in the middle between *Brussels* to the East, and *Oudenarde* to the West.

Niozt, *Noverogus*, a Town in *Poitou*, thirteen Leagues from *Rebelle* to the North-East.

Niphates, the ancient name of that part of the Mountain *Taurus*, which runs betwixt *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*. Now called *Curdo*. It gives source to a River of the same name, passing through the same Countries to fall in the *Tigris*.

Niphonia, or *Nippon*, a great Island belonging to *Japan*, the principal Province of that Empire; in which are *Yedo* and *Meaco*, the Royal Cities, where the King resides. It is divided into five Territories or Provinces, *Jamaisoit*, *Jesegen*, *Jesten*, *Ochio* and *Quanto*: being about sixty Leagues in Circuit.

Nisa, *Nysa*, a City of *Lydia* in the *Lesser Asia*, which is a Bishops See. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 40. 30.

Nisibin, *Nisibis*, the principal City of *Mesopotamia*, of great Antiquity; mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbishops See; and the Capital of *Diarbeck*; under the *Turks*. It stands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris*, under Mount *Taurus*; thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the West, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and seventy five from *Taurus* to the South-West. In 1338. *Sapor*, King of *Persia*, besieged it in vain.

Nisi, *Coron*, a City in the *Morea*.
Nisi, *Nysa*, a City of *Armenia* the *Lesser*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*; from which it stands sixty Miles to the East. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 40. 30.

Nisi, *Enisus*, a small River on the East of *Sicily*; which falls into the Sea between *Messina* to the North, and *Cap di S. Alfio* to the South, by the Town of *Scala*.

Nisita, *Nessi*, an Island in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, upon the Coast of the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Italy*, three Miles from *Pozzuoli*.

Nismes, *Nimes*, *Nemausum*, *Volcarum Aremoricarum Nemausus*, a City of *France*, in the *Lower Languedoc*; which was a Roman Colony, of great Antiquity; now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; in which there is an Amphitheatre, very perfect, and many other *Roman* Antiquities; it is now in a flourishing State; in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Montpellier* to the West; seven Leagues from either. This City was, in the late Civil Wars, one of the Bulwarks of the *Huguenots*; hath had its Counts and Viscounts; and in ancient times some Synods have been assembled at it. Long 25. 05. Lat. 43. 6.

Nisau, *Nissa*, *Nisi*, *Naisum*, one of the principal Cities of *Serovia*; seated upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Morava*; fifteen *German* Miles from *Scopia* to the North, and twelve from *Giufaudi* to the West, and forty two from *Thissalonica* to the North-West. On September 24. 1639, the Imperialists defeated entirely an Army of forty thousand *Turks* near this place; and the next day took possession of it without any Opposition. Again, September, 1690, the *Turks* recovered it from the Imperialists, after a three weeks Attack.

Nithsdale, *Nithia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, near the Borders of *England*; which has *Cluydesdale* on the North, *Anandale* on the East, *Solway Firth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the West. The River *Nyth*, which denominates it, runs through it: Its Capital Town is *Dunfren*.

Nittacht, or *Neytracht*, *Nitra*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*; and stands upon a small River of the same Name. Ten *German* Miles from *Presburgh* to the East, the same distance from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Nembausel* to the same. It is the Capital of a small County of the same Name; and in the Hands of the Emperour, whilst *Newbausel* was under the *Turks*.

Nitria, see *Nitrach*. § Also a Mountain in *Egypt*, which has been sanctified by the retreat of divers *Anchorites*.

Nitt, the Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*.

Nitata, a City and Province of *Japan*, in the Island *Nippon*, and the Region of *Quanto*.

Nitche, *Nivcaum*, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tertiary*; the King of which has lately conquered *China*. This is called by others *Tenduc*.

Nitche, *Nivus*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*; called by the Inhabitants, *Errobi*. It ariseth in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Navary*; and watering the Town of *S. Jean de Pied Port*, falls into the *Adour*, through *Bayonne*.

Nivernois, *Ambarri*, *Novemensis Comitatus*, is a Province in *France*, of great extent upon the *Loyre*. It has the Dukedom of *Burgundy* on the East, that of *Bourbons* on the South, *Berry* on the West, and *Orleans* on the North. The *Vadicaasses* were the ancient Inhabitants of this Province. *Nevers* is its Capital City: the rest of any note are *La Charre*, *Cofne*, *Clamecy*, *Decize*, and *Corbigny*. This Province hath the honour of the Title of a Dukedom.

Nizza della Paglia, a Town in the Dukedom of *Montferrat* in *Italy*, betwixt *Ast* and *Aqui*; which hath partaked of the sufferings of the Civil Wars of its Country.

Nizza. See *Nice*.

Noailles, a Town in the Province of *Limosin*, in *Aquitain*, in *France*: giving name to a Family of Honour.

Noceva, *Nuceria*, a City of *S. Peter's Patrimony*, in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope; seated at the Foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Marcchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*: sixteen Miles from *Spoleto* to the North, and fifteen from *Camerino* to the West. Some are of opinion, that this is the same place with that which *Livy* calls *Alphaterna*.

Noceva, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principate; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*; and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. Called for distinction from the Precedent, by those of the Country, *Noceva di Pagani*, because it hath been taken formerly by the *Saracens*. The ancients in many places speak of it. It stands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. § There is a Town of this Name in *Calabria*; eight Miles from *Amantea* to the South, and three from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*.

Noerre, *Notra*, a River of *Angoumois* in *France*.

Noerensad *Wistritia*, the same with *Beslercze*.

Nogaro or *Nogaro*, the Capital Town of the County of *Armagnac*, in the *Upper Gascony*, in *France*; upon the River *Midou*, below *Montefun*. The *Latin* Writers call it *Nogariolum* and *Ningarolum*. It has a Collegiate Church, and in the Years 1290. 1303. 1316. there were Synods assembled here.

Nogent l'Artaud, a Town in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marne*; below *Chasteau Thierry*.

Nogent le Bétrou, *Novigentum Rogrudum*, the fairest Village in *France*; the Capital of the County of *La Perche*; seated upon the River *Huina*. Fourteen Leagues from *Chartres*, (the Capital of *La Beaulle*) and honored with the Title of a Dukedom. The *English* heretofore took it under the Earl of *Salisbury*. *Charles VII.* King of *France* retook it in 1449. The little River *Ronne* falls into the *Huine* here.

Nogent le Bop, a Town in *la Beaulle* in *France*, upon the *Eure*, betwixt *Dreux* and *Chartres*.

Nogent sur seine, a Town in *Champagne*, upon the River *Seine*, which it covers with a Stone Bridge.

Nola, a City and Colony in *Campania Felix*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*; in a tolerable State, and shews many Footsteps of its great Antiquity.

Antiquity. *Hannibal* besieged it without any success, in the Year of *Rome* 540. In or near this City *Augustus* (the first *Roman* Emperor) died, *Anno Christi*, 14. Not less famous for being the Birth-place of *S. Paulinus*, who was afterwards Bishop of it. It stands fourteen Miles from *Naples* towards the East, near the River *Agno*, *Clanis*.

Noti. *Nautium*, *Nautium*, a small City in the States of *Genova*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genova*. It stands in a Plain, on the Shoars of the *Ligurian* Sea; but it has no Harbor, as I have often seen, (saith *Baudrand*.) Once a Free State; now subject to the State of *Genova*; from which City it stands thirty one Miles to the West, betwixt *Savonia* and *Albengua*.

Rombze de Dios, *Nomen Dei*, *Onomatheopolis*, a City of *Terra firma*, a Province upon the Straights of *Panama*; twenty five Leagues from *Panama* to the North; which has a noble and safe Harbor, to the North Sea: Built by the *Spaniards*, but since forsaken, for its unwholesome air.

Nonantum or *Nomeniano*, the Capital Town of the ancient *Nomentani* in *Lattium*, frequently mentioned by the *Classicks*. It hath sometime been a Bishops See, but now is only a Village, in the Duchy of *Monte-Rotondo*, in the States of the Church.

Nomeny, *Nomenclum*, a City or great Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, in the Territory of *Messin*, upon the River *Seule*, *Salia*; five Miles from *Nancy* to the South, and seven from *Marsal* to the South-East.

Nonna, *Enona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; which is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* or *Zadar*; well fortified: ten Miles from *Zara* to the North. It is under the *Venesians*, and hath a Port to the *Adriaticque*. The *Slavonians* call it *Nin*. Some admit it to be the *Enona* of the ancients.

Nonstuch, a Palace Royal in the County of *Surrey*, not far from *Espsom*: delightfully situated, and magnificently built by *K. Henry VIII.*

De Norwic, *See*, *Mare Germanicum*, the *German Ocean*.

Norcia, *Nurcia*, a small City in the Dominions of the Church; placed by *Livy*, *Pliny*, and the rest of the Ancients, in *Umbria*. It stands amongst the Hills, near the *Apennine*, by the River *Fredda*; six Miles from the *Marchia Anconiana* to the South; between *Aquila* to the East, and *Spoleto* to the West; thirteen from either. This was the Count y of *S. Benedicti*, the Father of the Western Monks; as also of *Servorius*, the great *Roman* Commander, slain in *Spain*. It hath been an Episcopical See.

Nordern, *Nordenham*, a City in *Westphalia* in *East-Friesland*, upon the *German Ocean*; to which it hath a considerable Port: under the Prince of *East-Friesland*, sixteen Miles from *Emblen* to the North.

Nordlingen, *Norlinga*, a City of *Schwaben*, in the Year 1251, made a Free Imperial City: it stands upon the River *Eger*; four German Miles from *Laningen* to the North, ten from *VVerden* to the South-West, and from *Ingsstadi* to the West: between the Territories of the Duke of *Nenburgh*, and the Count of *Oeringen*. Famous by a Defeat of the *Suedes* in 1634, and a Victory of the *Suedes* and *French* in 1645, tho otherwise small, and in a decaying condition. This place is called by the *French*, *Norlingue*; and by the *Germans* also written *Norlingben*.

Norfolk, *Norfolcia*, a County on the Eastern Coast of *England*. Bounded on the North with the *German Ocean*; on the East in part by the same Ocean, in part by *Suffolk*; on the South by the Rivers of *Waveney* and the little *Ouse*, which part it from *Suffolk*; on the West with the great *Ouse*; and towards *Lincolnshire* with that part of the *Nene*, which

passeth from *Witch* to the *Washes*. It containeth in length from *Tarmouth* to *Wibich* fifty Miles, in breadth from *Theford* to *Wells* thirty; in circuit about two hundred and forty. The Southern parts, which are Wood Lands, are fruitful; the Northern or *Champaign*, barren and dry. In the whole are six hundred and sixty Parishes, and thirty one Market Towns; and besides the *Waveney* and the *Ouse*, watered by the Rivers *Tare* and *Thryn*. Its Capital City, *Norwich*. The largest County next to *Yorkshire*, in *England*; and surpassing even *Yorkshire* in populousness. In the time of the *Heparchy*, it was a part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. The first Earl of *Norfolk* was *Ralph de Waver*, Created in the Year 1075. After whom succeeded the *Bigors* from 1125, to 1279, in six Descents. In 1213, *Tho. de Brotherton*, a Son of *Edward I.* was made Earl of *Norfolk*: *Margaret* his Daughter, in 1398, was made Duchess; whose Son *Thomas Mowbray*, (saith his Descendants) continued the Honor to the Year 1461. In 1475, *Richard Duke of York* was made Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1493, *John Lord Howard* was velted with the same Honor, in whose Family it now is. *Henry* the present Duke of *Norfolk* being the ninth Duke of this Race.

Norimburgh. See *Nurenberg*.

Norrit, a fort of *Dalmatia*, betwixt the River *Narenta*, and the branch thereof called *Norin*, which returns into the bed of the *Narenta* again. Under the *Venesians*.

Norshoping, *Noreopia*, a small City in *Sweden*, between two Lakes; five Miles from the *Baltick Sea*; in the Province of *Ostrogotia*, by the River *Motala*: ten Miles from the Lake *Veter*, East.

Normandy, *Neustria*, *Normannia*, is a great and fruitful Province in *France*, which has the Title of a Dukedom. It has this name from the *Normans*; who, under *Rollo* their first Duke, settled here in the time of *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*. Bounded on the North and West by the *British Sea*; on the East by *Picardy*; on the South by *le Perche*, and *le Maine*. It lies sixty six Leagues from East to West, and from North to South about thirty; the principal City in it is *Rouen*, or *Roche*. This Province is divided into twelve Counties; but more usually into the Upper and Lower *Normandy*: the former containing the Bailiwicks of *Reims*, *Eureux*, *Caux*, and *Gisors*: the other those of *Alençon*, *Caen*, and *Constantin*. Its principal Rivers are the *Senne*, *Eure*, *Risle*, *Dive*, *Soule*, *Ouve*, &c. A cold Climate, plentiful in Corn, Cattel, and Fruits; but generally wanting Wine. It yields some Mines of Iron and Brass, together with Medicinal Waters: Is better inhabited by *Gentry*, than almost any other Province of *France*; and reckons above a hundred Cities, and a hundred and fifty great Towns standing in it. *Rollo* the first Duke, (under whom the *Normans* besieged *Paris* three times) obtained that Title in 912. from *Charles the Simple*, (who gave his Daughter in Marriage to him,) upon condition to hold *Normandy* in homage to the Crown. *William* the base Son of *Robert* the sixth Duke) Conquered *England* in 1066: by which means it was United to the Crown of *England* till 1202: when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry V.* about 1420. reconquered this Duchy: His Son lost it again about 1450. ever since which time it has been annexed to the Crown of *France*.

De Norw *Capp*, *Rubea*, *Rubea Promontorium*, is the most Northern Point of *Finmark*; and indeed of all *Europe*. There is a Cape of the same Name in *Gusana*, in South *America*.

Norrtogow, *Norregotia*, a Province of *Germany*; between *Bohemia* to the East, the *Danube* to the East

East and South, (which parts it from *Bavaria*;) *Schwaben* and *Franconia* to the West, and *Poigeland* to the North. The Capital of it is *Norimburg*. This name, in the *German Tongue*, signifies the North Country. It was the Seat of the antient People, *Narvis*.

North-Milerton, A Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, near the Stream *Wisk*, which falls into the *Swale*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Northamptonshire, *Northamptonia*, is seated almost in the midst of *England*: on the North it is parted from *Lincolnshire* by the River *Woland*; on the East from *Huntingdon* by the *Nene*; on the South it has *Buckingham* and *Oxford*; and on the West *Warwickshire*, separated by *Watlingstreet*, a *Roman* way. From North to South it is forty six Miles in length; but not full twenty in breadth where broadest. In the whole, there are three hundred twenty six Parishes and thirteen Market Towns. The Rivers *Nen* and *Woland* have their rise in this County, together with the *Ouse*. The Air is temperate; the Soil rich, fruitful, champain; full of People. The chief Town is *Northampton*, pleasantly seated on the Bank of the River *Nen*, where two Rivulets from the North and South fall into it; which for its Circuit, Beauty, and Buildings, may be compared with moit of the Cities of *England*. It was burnt by the *Danes*. In the Wars in King *John's* time it suffered much from the Barons. Near this City in 1460. *Henry VI.* was overthrown; and first taken Prisoner by *Edward IV.* In 1261. the Students of *Cambridge* are said to have removed hither by the King's Warrant, with Intentions to have settled the University here. In the Reign of King *Charles II.* Sept. 1675. it was totally destroyed by Fire; but by the favour of that gracious Prince, and the cheerful Contributions of good People, long rebuilt. Long. 19. 40. Lat. 52. 36. To omit the more antient Families; *Villiam*, Lord *Compton*, was created Earl of *Northampton*, by King *James I.* in 1618. The present Earl, *George*, is the fourth of this Noble Family.

Northhausen, *Norbustia*, an Imperial Free City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Zorge*; between *Erford* to the South, and *Halberstad* to the North; eight German Miles from either. This City is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; and said to have been built by *Meroveus I.* King of the *Franks*, in the Year of Christ 447.

The North *Fozeland*, *Cantium*, a Cape of the Isle of *Thames* in *Kent*; famous for a Sea Fight between the *English* and the *Dutch*, in 1666. When the brave Duke of *Albemarle*, with only two Squadrons of the *English* Fleet, maintained a Fight against the whole *Dutch* Fleet of an hundred Sail, two days together: Prince *Rupert* coming up in the Evening of the second day, the *English* fell again (the third) on the *Dutch* Fleet, and beat them home: which, all things considered, was the most wonderful Naval Fight that ever was fought upon the Ocean.

Northumberland, *Norbumbria*, is parted on the South by the *Derwent* and the *Tyne* from the Bishoprick of *Durham*: on the East it has the *German* Ocean; on the North *Scotland*: on the West *Scotland* and *Cumberland*: it has the form of a Triangle or Wedge, containing in length from North to South about forty Miles, in breadth where it is the broadest, thirty: in the whole, four hundred and sixty Parishes, and only six Market Towns. The Air is cold and sharp; the Soil barren and rugged, but much improved by the Industry of its Inhabitants; and chiefly towards the Sea, fertile. The Bowels of the Earth are full of *Coal Mines*, whence a great part of *England* is supplied with that Fuel. The principal Places in it, are *Newcastle* and *Berwick*, *George Fitz-Roy* a

Natural Son of *Charles II.* was created Duke of *Northumberland* in 1674. Which Title had been once before enjoyed by *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, created Duke of *Northumberland* by *K. Edward VI.* in 1551. and beheaded by *Q. Mary*. After the death of the said *John*, the Title of Earl of *Northumberland* returned to the *Percies*: in whose Family, as it had heretofore belong'd to them from the Year 1337, when *Henry Percy*, Lord Constable, possessed it under *K. Richard II.* and was succeeded in it by five of his Name and Family, with little interruption; so it continued till the Year 1670, when *Joceline Percy* died at *Turin* without Issue Male.

North-Curry, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, upon the River *Tone*: and the Capital of its Hundred.

Northwich, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, upon the River *Dane*, which runs into the *Wecoo*: the Capital of its Hundred. Its Salt pender it remarkable.

Norway, *Norvegia*, *Nerigon*, *Bastia*, is a Kingdom of great extent on the North-Western Shoar of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Norricke*, and by *Contraction* *Norke*; by the *Germans*, *Norwegen*. Heretofore esteemed the Western part of *Scandinavia*; and called *Nerigon*, as *Civilius* saith: it reaches from the Entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, to almost the North Cape: but not of equal breadth. On the East a long Ridge of Mountains, always covered with Snow, (called *Sveones*;) separate it from *Sweden*. Barren and Rocky; or overgrown with vast and unpassable Woods. Its length is about one thousand and three hundred *English* Miles; and two hundred and fifty its breadth. Divided into five Provinces; *Aggerbus*, *Bergensius*, *Dronsbombus*, *Vardhus*, and *Babus*. The Inhabitants traffick abroad with *Dried Fish*, *Whales Grease*, and *Timber*. Of the same Religion with the *Danes*; and some of them inclined to *Mozick*, like the *Lapllanders*. The *Glama* is the only River in this Kingdom that is sufficient to carry Vessels of great burden. In 1646. a discovery was made of a golden Mine, near *Opflow*; which was quickly exhausted. *Babus* was resigned to the King of *Sweden* in 1658. There depend upon this Kingdom several Islands; as *Island*, *Groenland*, *Spitzberg*, the Isles of *Feroe*, and those of *Orkney*; the latter whereof were resigned to *James VI.* of *Scotland*. The principal Cities are *Dronsbom*, and *Bergben*. This had Kings of its own from very antient times; but in 1326. it was first united to *Denmark* in the Person of *Magnus III.* In 1376. they became so united, that they were never since separated.

Northwich, *Nordovicum*, *Norvicum*, is a rich, populous, neat City; in the middle of the County of *Norfolk*; seated at the confluence of the *Venster* (or *Vensler*) and the *Tare*, over which it hath several Bridges. This City sprung up out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which not many years since was found a vast number of *Roman* Urns. When or by whom *Norwich* was built, is not known: it seems to be a *Saxon* City; it was certainly the Seat of some of the Kings of the *East-Angles*. In its Infancy *Sueno*, a *Dane*, burnt it in 1004. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it was besieged, and taken by Famine. *Herbert*, Bishop of this Diocese, contributed to its growth; by removing the Bishops Chair from *Thesford* hither, about 1095. In the seventeenth year of King *Stephen's* Reign, it was re-founded and made a Corporation. The Castle is thought to have been built in the Reign of *Henry II.* Taken by the *French* in the Reign of King *John*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it was walled by the Citizens. *Henry IV.* in 1403. granted them a Mayor. Afterwards it began to decay

cay, till Queen *Elizabeth* sent the *Dutch* Stuff Weavers (who fled over into *England*), from the cruel Government of the Duke d'*Alva* thither: whereupon it grew very populous, and rich. There was great need of this supply: one *Kett* (a Tanner of *Windham*) having almost ruined this City about 1548. in the Reign of *Edward VI.* The present Bishop of *Norwich* is the seventy first from *Bedwinus* of *Elmhambam*, the seventy fifth from *Felix*, (the first Bishop of the *East-Angles*) who began the Bishoprick in 636. Long. 24 55. Lat. 52. 40. This City, being about a Mile and a half in length and half as much in breadth, contains twenty Parishes; well walled, with several Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance; and so pleasantly intermixt with Houses and Trees, that it looks like an Orchard and a City within each other. It gives the Title of *Earl* to the Duke of *Norfolk*; whose Palace, with that of the Bishop, the Cathedral, the Hospital, &c. are the principal Ornaments of its Buildings.

Rotto, *Netum, Nea, Nethum, Nectum*, a City of *Sicily*, of great Antiquity; and at this time great, well inhabited, the Capital of the Province called by its name. It is encompassed with high Rocks, and steep Valleys; being seated on the South side of *Iceland*. Eight Miles from the Sea, fifteen from *Pachyno* to the South-West, and twenty five from *Syracuse* to the South.

Il Val di Roto, *Nesina Vallis*, the Province in which the last mentioned City stands, is the second Province of *Sicily*; and lies on the South side of the Island. On the North it has *Il Valle di Demona*, on the West *Il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African Sea*.

Rotteberg, *Notteburgum*, a Town in *Ingria* in *Sweden*; seated on an Island in the Lake *Ladoga*: towards the Confines of *Moscovy*. Called *Oreska* by the *Russ*. A very strong Town by its Situation; yet *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Moscovites*, in 1614. It takes its name from *Nurs*.

Rottinghamshire, *Nottinghamia*, is bounded on the North and West by *Yorkshire*; on the East by *Lincolnshire*, (divided from it by the *Trent*;) on the South by *Leicestershire*, on the West by *Derbyshire*. It is in length thirty eight *English* Miles from North to South; and in breadth from East to West not above nineteen; and in Circuit about an hundred and ten, containing 168 Parishes, and nine Market Towns. The Air is good and pleasing; the Soil, rich Sand and Clay: so that for Corn or Grass it may compare with any County of *England*: it abounds equally with Wood and Coals; and is watered with the Rivers *Trent* and *Idle*, besides several small Streams. This County takes its name from its principal Town,

Rottingham, *Rogge*, a delicate pleasant Town, seated on a high Hill; full of fine Streets, and good Buildings; upon the River *Line*; towards the South Borders of this County: and about a Mile from the *Trent*, to the West. Over the *Trent* and the *Line* it has two Bridges, besides two others over two Ponds, called the *Cheney Bridges*. It has three Churches, and a strong and goodly Castle; built on a steep Rock on the West side of the Town. In the Reign of *Burhred* King of the *Mercians*, and *Erhelved* King of the *Wes-Saxons*, the *Danes* having got the Possession of this Castle, kept it against three Kings, (united against them) and forced them to a Peace. After this *Edward*, the Elder, walled the Town: the South part of which was standing in *Mr. Camden's* time. The Castle, which is now standing, was rebuilt by *William* the Conqueror, to curb the *English*. *Edward IV.* repaired it. In 1175. it was besieged by *Henry II.* but could not be taken. In the Ba-

rons Wars it was surpris'd by *Robert de Ferraris*, an *Earl*; otherwise it was never taken by force, as the same Author observes. Long. 22. 14. Lat. 52. ed. *Charles* Lord *Howard*, descended from the House of *Norfolk* by the *Mombrays* (Earls of this County, from 1377. to 1475.) was in 1597. created *Earl of Nottingham*. This Family ending in *Charles* Lord *Howard*, the third in that Line; the Honor was conferred May 12. 1681. upon *Henriage* Lord *Finch*, Baron of *Downer*, (then Lord Chancellor of *England*;) and it is now enjoyed by *Daniel*, Son of the said *Henriage*.

Roba Antequera, a City of *New Spain* in *America*, in the Province of *Oaxaca*; eighty Spanish Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, seventeen from the North Sea to the South, and seventeen from *Vera Cruz*. It is little, and not much inhabited; though a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, ever since 1535.

Roba Guinea, a large Country in the Western part of the *Pacifick* Ocean, which is a part of the *Terra Australis*: on the East of the *Molucco* Islands. First discovered by *Andrew Ardameta* a *Spaniard*, in 1523. and then thought to be an Island, but since to be a part of the South Continent.

Robara, *Novaria*, a City of *Italy*, which in *Pliny's* time was the Capital of *Insubria*. It is now a part of the Duchy of *Milan*; and a Bishops See, under that Archbishop; the Head of a small Territory, called by its name. Very strong, and can show many ancient *Roman* Inscriptions as Testimonies of its Antiquity. It stands twenty five Miles from *Milan* to the West, and ten from *Turin*, in a well-watered and fruitful Soil, and upon an Eminence well fortified. Near this *Lewis Sforza* Duke of *Milan* was taken by the *French* in 1500. But twelve years after, the *Swiss* gave the *French* a great Overthrow in this Place, to abate their joy for their former Success. *Peter Lombard*, the Maker of the Sentences, (and sometime Bishop of *Paris*) was a Native of this City; and *Pope Innocent XI.* Bishop of it, when he was chosen.

Robellara, a fine Town in the *Lower Lombardy*, between the Territories of the Dukes of *Montona* and *Molena*; subject to a Count of its own, who is of the Family of *Gonzaga*; ten Miles from *Regio* towards the North. It has a Castle called *Bagnuolo*.

Robsbazar, *Novus Mercatus*, one of the principal Cities of *Serbia*; upon the River *Orasica*; fifty Miles from *Nissa* to the West.

Robigrad, *Novigradum, Argyrumum*, a Town in *Dalmatia*, which has a Castle: seated upon a Bay of the same name; twenty Miles from *Zara* to the East, and twenty five from *Sebenico* to the North. It belonged to the *Venetians*; but was taken by the *Turks* in 1646.

Robigrad, a small City in the *Upper Hungary*, which gives name to a County; one *German* Mile from the *Danube*, five from *Gran* to the North-East, and four from *Vaccia*. It has a Castle which is seated on a Rock; and a Dike thirty four foot deep, cut in the same Rock; which makes it almost inaccessible: yet the *Turks* took this strong Place, in 1663.

Robogozod Velki, *Novogardia Magna*, a City of *Moscovy*; called by the *Germanus* *Neugarten*; which is very great, and an Archbishops See; the Capital of a Principality of the same name: seated in a spacious Plain upon the River *Wolkow*, (where it issueth from the Lake of *Imen*) an hundred and five *German* Miles from *Moscow* to the North-West; forty six from *Pleskow* to the East, and forty from *Narva* to the South East. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 58. 23. The River *Wolchon* or *Woldga*, (saith *Olearius*) falls by *Notteburg*, and the Gulph of *Finland* into the *Baltick*.

rick Sea: this River is the chief cause of the Wealth and Greatness of the City; being Navigable from its Fountains almost to the *Baltick*: which has made this City the chief for Trade in all the North. *Vithold*, (Great Duke of *Lithuania*) was the first, who in 1427. obliged this City to pay a vast Tribute. *John Basslowitz Grosfeld*, Duke of *Muscovy*, overthrew an Army raised by this City in 1477. Thereupon he made himself Master of it, and carried thence to *Mosco* three hundred Wagons loaden with Gold, Silver, and rich Goods. *John Basslowitz*, another of their Princes, in 1569. slew two thousand seven hundred and seventy of its Inhabitants, and cast them into the River, upon a bare groundless suspicion; besides a vast number trodden to death by a Party of Horses. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611. and restored to the *Russ* in 1634. It hath formerly been so puissant, that it passed for a common Proverb, *Who is there that can oppose himself to God, and the great City of Novogrod?* They reckon about seventy Monasteries in it. Its largeness has been set in the parallel with that of *Rome*: but its Walls are of Wood, and the Buildings mean.

Novogorod Nisi, that is, the Lower; is a vast City of *Muscovy*, seated upon the *Volga*, where it takes in the *Occa*: an hundred German Miles from *Mosco* to the North-East, and forty from *Wolgda* to the South-East.

Novogorod, Novogroda, surnamed *Litawiski*, is a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same name; in which the Diet of *Lithuania* ought by turns with *Musky* to be holden. It stands scarce four Polish Miles from the River *Niemen* or *Memel*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South.

Novogorodsk Doblersky, a strong City of *Russia*; which has been attributed to *Lithuania*, when under the *Poles*; but now it is under the *Russ* again. It stands upon the River *Dzema*; seventeen Polish Miles from *Czerwiehou* to the North-East, forty six from *Kovnia* to the same, and the same distance from *Smolensk* to the South. This is also the Capital of a Palatinate.

Novon, Novomagus, Noviadumum, a City in the Isle of *France*; near the Borders of *Picardy* (of which it was a part) upon the River *Vorse*, which two Miles lower falls into the *Ouse*; eight Leagues from *Soissons* to the South-West, fifteen from *Amiens*, six from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris* to the North. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Reims*: the Bishop of it is one of the three Earls, and a Peer of *France*; the Diocese which belongs to it, is called *Le Noymois*.

Nubia, a great Tract in the Eastern part of *Africa*, and the River *Nile*: incompass'd on the North and West with Mountains: by which it is separated from *Egypt* to the North; *Guoga, Borno, Zanzara*, and *Biafara* to the West; on the East it has the *Nile*, which parts it from *Barnagasso*; and on the South *Abyssinia*, or *Aethiopia*. It lies three hundred French Leagues in length, and not much less in breadth; the Capital of it is *Darcada*: the other Cities, *Cusa, Gnata, Falac*, and *Sula*. This was the Country of the ancient *Nubæ* or *Nubæi*, and *Numides*. It is rich and fertile enough, towards the *Nile*.

Nuis, or Neus, Novesium, a Town in the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Germany*, where that River receives the *Epsi*; adorned with a Collegiate Church. It is ancient, strong, and memorable for the resistance it made against *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who besieged it a whole year. The Emperor *Frederick III.* granted it great Privileges. It was often taken and retaken in the last German Wars.

Nuis, or Nuisz, a small Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armançon*, betwixt *Mombard* and *Tonnere*. Some are of opinion, that it was the Work of the ancient *Nuithones*, a people of *Germany*.

Nland van Pieter Nuisz, *The Land of Peter Nuisz*, is a part of *New Holland*, in the *North America*, discovered by a *Dutch* man of the Name, in 1623.

Numantia, an ancient and celebrated City of *Spain*. It sustained a Siege against an Army of forty thousand *Romans*, for fourteen years together; and by its Courage and Conduct, did reduce *Emilius Lepidus*, and *C. Hostilius Mancinus*, (the two *Roman* Consuls, in the year of *Rome* 617.) to such a dishonourable Treaty, that the latter was ordered by the Senate to be delivered to the Enemy by a Herald at Arms, naked, with his hands tied, in indignation at the Conditions of Peace passed by him. But *Numantia* refused to take him. *Scipio Africanus*, afterwards undertaking the Siege, made himself Master of the place in fifteen Months: and the Inhabitants in despair burnt whatever was most dear to them, even their Wives and Children, and cast themselves naked upon the Swords of the Conquerors.

Numidia, the Country in the ancient division of *Africa*, which is now called *Biledulgerid*. There was also a *Numidia propria*. This latter had the honour to be a Kingdom, famous in the Persons of *Mausaussa*, who assisted the *Romans* in the last *Punic* War; and of his Grandson *Jugurtha*, taken Prisoner and carried to *Rome*, after a long War he had maintained against the *Romans*.

Nura, Nicia, a River in the Dukedom of *Parma* and *Placencia*.

Nurnberg, Nuremberg, Norimberga, Nuringberga, Noricorum mons, a great Imperial Free City, in *Germany*, in *Franconia*; upon the Confluence of the *Regen* and *Peggen*, two *German* Rivers; seated at the foot of an Hill of the *Pyrcian* Forest; and fortified with a Castle, and an Arsenal: *Frederick I.* made the Capital of *Norwgon*. It has belonging to it a Tract which lies between the *Marquitate of Holsach* to the West; *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the East, and the Bishoprick of *Meibred* to the South. This City was the Birth-place of *Wenceslaus* the Emperor, and now in a flourishing condition. It stands nine Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratisbon*, thirteen from *Wurzburg*, and nineteen from *Auburg* to the North. It bought its liberty of its Princes; and has carefully preserved it, ever since 1027. The Emperor *Henry V.* ruined it: but *Conradus III.* *Henry VI.* and *Charles VI.* re-established and augmented it. In 1427. it bought the Cattle of the *Burggrave*, which is since employed as a Granary. It borrowed its form of Government (which is *Aristocratic*) from *Venice*. In 1506. it embraced *Luther's* Doctrine in his time; but tolerated the *Calvinists*. In 1649. here was a general Peace concluded amongst the Princes of *Germany*.

Nusco, Nuscum, an Episcopal City in the *Furstber Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Salerno*.

Nysd, a River in *Torkshire*, falling into the *Ouse*: upon which *Ripley* and *Knaresborough* are situated.

Nyth, a River of *Scotland*, which flows through *Nithsdale* or *Nyhsedale*.

Nydenburg, Novoburgum, a small City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Hoyen* upon the River *Weser*: four *German* Miles above *Perdan* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the West.

Nylandt, Nylandia, a Province of *Finland*, upon the Bay of *Finland*; between *Carelia* to the East, *Tavastbia* to the North, and *Finland* (properly so called) to the West; over against *Lyonia*: from

from which it is separated by the Bay. There are but three Towns of Note in it; *Burgo, Helsingfors, and Ruseborg.*

Ospus, Nomesa, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Trier*; which watereth *Scheineck* and *Bisberg*, then ends in the *Saur*.

Ostye, Aufona, a River which watering the Town and County of *Northampton*, and *Wabich*; falls into the *German Ocean*, between *Norfolk* and *Lincolnshire*.

O A.

Oake, Obacer, a River in the *Lower Saxony*, and *Lunenburg*; called *Ovaca* in the middle times.

Oanus, See *Frascolari*. **S. Stephanus** makes mention of an ancient City, *Oanus*, in *Lybia*, in *Asia the Less*. But we have no account thereof at this day.

Oasis. The name of two ancient solitary *Recesses*, in the Deserts of *Barca*, in *Lybia*, in *Africa*; whither *Eugenius* and *Macarius*, both of them Holy Priests of *Antioch*, were banished by the Emperor *Julian the Apostate*; and *S. Hilarion* retired, to avoid the fury of the Emperors of the same Prince. The famous *Nestorius* died in his Banishment there also.

Oaxes and Oaxus, a River of the Island of *Candia*, now called *Armiro*. *Virgil* epithets it — *rapidum venenum Oaxem*.

Other Ancients speak of a City or Town there, of the same name.

Obb. See *Oby*.

Obboza, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, on the *Frozen Sea*; between the River *Oby* to the East, and *Perzora* to the West. There is never a City or Town of Note in it. The *Dutch* who have lately discovered its Sea Coast, have presumed to call it *Nieu West Friselandt*; but they have not settled any Colonies here, and probably never will.

Obeck, Gir, a River of *Lybia* in *Africa*.

Obeugte, Oechus, a River of *Persia*; which watereth the Provinces of *Balach* and *Tscharestan*; the Cities of *Balisch, Parvalin, Talecan, Badshacan, Arander*; and then falls into the *Gebun* or *Oxus*, above *Bachende*, bringing with it the *Balkan*. This River is the North Eastern Boundary of *Persia*, towards *Tartary*.

Ober Baden, Therma Superiores. See *Baden*.

Ober-Oesel, Ficalia, Vefavia, a City in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*; once an Imperial Free City, but in 1212 it fell into the hands of the Elector of *Trier*; it lies between *Baccharach* to the South, and *Boppard* to the North. *S. Werner* was here slain by the *Jews*, in 1237 in the time of *Leut. Mammaea*, the Mother of *Alexander* (the Roman Emperor,) was also assassinated in this place, as the Inhabitants report.

Oubi Raptum, a River of that part of *Aethiopia* next *Egypt*; which flowing Eastward toward *Quimancy*, watereth the City of *Quiloa* in *Zanguebar*; then falls into the *Aethiopian Ocean*.

Obricht, Obrick, the same with *Maesricht*.

Oburg, Oburgum, a City in *Finland*.

Oby, Oib, Ovis, Olius, a vast River on the East of *Moscovy*; which arising out of the Lake of *Kazayko*, and running Northwards, parts Europe from *Asia*. Between the Province of *Obdura* to the West, and the *Samosedes* to the East, it falls with a vast Current into the *Frozen Sea*. It has been sometime called *Carambuc*.

Occa, a River which riseth in the Borders of *Crim*

Tartary; and running North East, watereth *Bujzoff* and *Colonna*; ten German Miles West of *Mosco*; and taking in the *Clavina* and the *Moonka* at *Nish Novogorod*, falls into the *Volga*.

Ochymus, Tarfuras, a River in *Maugrelia*; which riseth out of the Mountains of *Colchis*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea*.

Ochysda. The same with *Giustaudil*.

Ochsefurt, Bopborus, Ochsenfurum, a Town or City in *Francia*, upon the *Maine*; in the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*; three Miles from the Capital City to the South.

Odeley, a Town in the County of *Surrey*; where King *Edelwolf*, Son to King *Egbert*, fought a successful Battel against the *Danes*.

Odebow, *Axiace*, a City of *Podolia*, seated at the fall of the *Nieper* into the *Euxine Sea*; thirty Miles from *Czircassia*. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644.

Odenfee, Odenfche, Ottonium, Oibonia, Ostomia, a City of *Denmark*; the Capital of the Island of *Fionia*, almost in the Centre of it: fourteen Miles from *Sleswick* to the North, and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the West. Built by *Harold King* of *Denmark*, and called to in Honour to *Orto I.* Emperor of *Germany*: it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, in 950. *S. Kanute*, King of *Denmark*, was slain here in 1086. whole Body was found in 1532. and much honoured. In this City also are Tombs of the Kings of *Denmark*. In 1257, the *Eccllesiasticks* assembled a Council here, which had the honour to be confirmed by Pope *Alexander IV.*

Oder, Odera, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, in the Borders of *Moravia*; at the Fountains of the River *Oder*; four German Miles from *Olmuz*.

Ode, Oder, Odera, Succus, Guttales Viadus, Viadrus, one of the greatest Rivers in *Germany*. It ariseth in *Silesia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, by a Town of the same name. in the Borders of *Moravia*; and taking with it the *Oppa*, it watereth *Ratibon, VVranislaw*, and the *Greater Glogaw* in *Silesia*: then entering *Germany*, it passeth the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and *Frauckfort ad Oderam*: at *Custrin* it admitts the *VVarra*; then entering *Pomerania* beneath *Stein*, it makes a Lake called *Dam Stoffs Haff*, out of which by three Mouths it passeth into the *Baltick Sea*.

L. Oder, Odir, Odera, a small River in *Bretagne* in *France*, which watereth *Quimper-Corantins*, and falls into the Bay of *Aquain*.

Obernheim, a small Town in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; which was once an Imperial and Free City, but since exempt, and now under the Elector *Palatine*. It stands two Miles from *Oppenheim*, and the *Rhine* to the West.

Ovtas, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*.

Odlham, a Market Town in *Hampshire*. The Capital of its Hundred; belonging formerly to the Bishops of *Winchester*. The ruins of that old Castle, so strong in the Reign of King *John*, as with thirteen *English* to hold out against the *Dauphine* of *France* and his Army fifteen days, stand near this Town.

Odisa, Tedanium, a River which divides *Croatia* from *Dalmatia*; then falls into the Gulph of *Venice*. Called also *Zermagna*.

Oeaso, a Promontory in *Guipuscoa*, in *Spain*; towards the *Cantabrian Ocean*, near the Mouth of the River *Bidasoa*; commonly called the *Cape of Fovrarabia* or *Cape Figuer*, as the Town *Fovrarabia* hath had anciently the name of *Oedispin*.

Orbalia, the same with the modern *Sacania*, in the *Morea*. § *Alia* a City of the ancient *Latium*, near *Tavernum*.

Orchalia Divers ancient Cities in *Theffalia*, *Laconia*, *Sarcadia*, and *Eubœa* are mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pausanias*, and *Mela*, under this name. But we have now no further knowledge of them.

Odenburg, or *Odenburg*, *Sempronium*, a City of the *Lower Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sapron*. It stands upon the Borders of *Austria*, near the Lake of *Neusiedler See*; and is very well fortified by the *Imperialists*, who have a great while possessed it.

Oeland, *Oelandia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, belonging to *Sweden*; on the Coast of the Province of *Smaland*, over against *Calmar*; from whence it is separated by the *Streights*, called *Calmar Sund* by the Natives. It is sixty nine Miles long from North to South; but scarce twenty over, where it is broadest; the Capital of it is *Borchholm*.

Oeno, an ancient Town of *Attica*, in *Greece*.

Oesel, or *Eusel*, *Ofsia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*; which has been under the *Suedes* ever since 1646. Not above three Miles from the Coast of *Curland*, and five from *Estonia* to the West; its Circuit is eighty. The chief places of Strength, are *Arensburg*, and *Sonneburg*; besides which, it has eighteen Parishes. Some think it was of old called *Læris*.

Oestricher Waedi, the People of *Austria* in *Germany*.

Oestrich, *Austria*.

Oestrischen Ostfriesen, *Oest-Friesland*.

Oeta, a Chain of high Mountains in *Theffalia*; reaching as far as to the Coast of the *Egean Sea*; upon the Borders of *Acbaia*, betwixt the Mountain *Pindus* to the North, and *Parnassus* to the South; including the *Thermopylae* towards the East; and now called *Bunina*. *Extremos ad Orientem Montes Oetam vocant*, says *Livy* of them. The *Latin Poets* frequently quote them, as the first, which, by their height and situation upon the extreme limits of *Europe* Eastward, behold the rising Sun. Covered in many places with Woods, and fruitful in *Hellebore*; giving the name of *Sinus Oetæus* heretofore to the Gulph, now called the Gulph of *Zeyton*, upon the *Archipelago*.

Oetmariten, *Marci veteres*, a Tract in *Over-tyffel*.

Oetigafat, *Quinque Ecclesie*.

Off, Curia, a City in *Voigland*, a Province of the *Upper Saxony*.

L'Ofanto, *Aufidus*, a River of *Apulia* in *Italy*, the only River that cuts the *Apennine*: yet it riseth out of that Mountain in the *Further Principate*, six Miles above *Conza*; and running Eastward, watereth *Conza*, and *Monte Verde*; then separating the *Basilicate* from the *Capitanate*, (and this last from *Terra di Bari*;) and watering *Canosa* with some other small Towns, it falls into the *Adriatick Sea*; four Miles from *Barletta* to the West, twenty five from *Manfredonia* to the South-West.

Offen, the same with *Buda*.

Ostenburg, *Ostemburgum*, a City in *Sclavaben* in *Germany*, the Capital of *Oranau*: seated upon the River *Kimzig*: an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of the House of *Austria*: it stands one Mile from the *Rhine*, and not tull two from *Straßburg* to the East.

Ostowen, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*: where *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, in the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, having at an Entertainment treacherously murdered *Ethelbert*, King of the *East-Angles*, in 793. erected a Castle, whose Ruins are

apparent by the name of *Offon-Castle*. The name signifies, *Offa's Town*.

Ogle-Castle, a Castle upon the River *Pont*, near *Belfer*, in the County of *Northumberland*: giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Newcastle*, and its name to the *Ward* it stands in. It did formerly belong to the Barons *Ogle*.

Oglio, *Ollio*, *Olius*, a River in the States of *Venice* in *Italy*: it springeth from the Mountains above *Edulum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valtelline*; and flowing through *Brescia* or *Brexia*, into the Lake de *Iseo*, it leaves it at *Calepio*: a little lower separating the Territory of *Brescia* from that of *Cremona*, (or the State of *Venice* from the Dukedom of *Milan*;) and watering part of the Dukedom of *Montona*, it falls into the *Po* at *Burgoforte*.

Oie, a County in *Picardy*. It is extended from *Calais*, as far as to *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*, and hath a Town in it of the same name. The *Spaniards*, during the Civil Wars of the *League*, possessed themselves of this County; till by the Treaty of *Verona*, in 1598. it was surrendered again to the Crown of *France*. The *English* hereto ore held it above two Ages. § There is a small Island, *Oie*, near that of *Ré*, upon the Coast of *Saintonge*, in *Aquitain*.

L'Osse, *Oseja*, *Uavria*, *Oesja*, *Æsia*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Picardy*, in the Confines of *Hainault* and *Champagne*; and washing *Guse*, *Lafere*, and *Noyon* at *Compeigne*; it takes in the *Aywie*, (a bigger River than it self:) so by *Pont S.Maxente*, *Beaumont*, and *Pont Osje*, falls into the *Seine* six Miles below *Paris*, towards *Rouen*.

Osham or *Oakham*, the Capital Town of the County of *Rutland*; seated in the rich and pleasant *Vale of Catmose*, and said to derive its name from the plenty of *Oaks* growing in its neighbourhood. It has a *College* where the *Assises* are kept, a *Free-school*, and a *Hospital*. And by an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty, a *Nobelman* entering on horseback within its Precincts, pays the homage of a *Shoe* from his *Horse*. Therefore upon the door of the *Shire-Hall*, there are many *Horse-shoes* nailed; and over the Judges Seat in the same, one curiously wrought, five foot and a half long, with a breadth proportionable. But this Homage or Forfeiture may be commuted for money.

Oshampton, a Borough and Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Black-Torring*: It returns two Members of Parliament.

Ois, or *Ould*, *Oltis*, a River in *Quercy* in *France*.

Oisde, or *Oude*, *Ulda*, a River in *Bretagne*.

Oidenburg, *Oidenburgum*, *Brannesia*, a small City in *Westphalia*; the Capital of a County of the same name; seated upon the River *Honia*; twenty five Miles from *Bremen* to the West, and forty from *Emden* to the East. Built by *Otto the Great*; and almost totally ruined by Fire in the year 1676. that very day the Citizens were to have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King of *Denmark*.

The County of *Oidenburg*, is a small County in the Circle of *Westphalia*; between *East-Friesland* to the West, the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the North. Very fruitful, especially as to *Pasture* and *Cattle*; the Air is cold and *Foggy*. This for a long time was under Counts of its own; who are derived from *Witiskins* the last King, and first Duke of the *Saxons*: *Wvalepart*, one of his Nephews, in 850. being the Earl of *Oidenburg*. This Line continued with some small variation for twenty three or twenty four Descents: and in 1676. failed. Since which, it has been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*; that King

King being descended of the Eldest Branch of the Earls of Oldenburg.

Odenbogg, a Town in *Holstein*, in the Territory of *Wageren*; once a Bishops See, but removed long since to *Lubeck*: it stands not above three Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and thirty from *Lubeck*, to the North.

Odenso, *Oldenfoa*, a Tract in *Ethonia*, in *Livonia*; between *Lettonia* to the South; *Ethonia*, (properly so called) to the West; *Alenrak* to the North, and *Mycora* to the East: under the *Suedes*; the chief Town in it is *Toufpae*.

Odensee, or *Oldenfel*, *Odefulia*, a strong Town in *Overyffel*, in the *United Netherlands*; taken and dismantled by the *Hollanders* in 1626.

Odello, *Oldenloe*, *Oldeloa*, a Town in *Holstein*, in *Wageren*; upon the River *Troos*, in the Borders of *Lauenburg*; three German Miles from *Lubeck* to the West, and five from *Hamburgh* to the South-East. The King of *Denmark* erected here a spacious Fortification in 1688. At which *Lubeck* was not a little alarm'd.

Oleron, *Uliarus*, an Island on the Coast of *Aquitain* belonging to the Duchy thereof, upon the Shoar of *Saintonge*; against the Mouth of the River *Charente*, two Leagues from the Continent. Six from North to South, two from East to West: strengthened by a very strong Castle on the South Side; and universally famous for the *Sea-Laws*, here Published by *Richard I.* King of *England*, at his Return from the *Holy Land*, in the fifth year of his Reign: at which time this Island lay under the Dominion of the Kings of *England*. This is the same Island with the *Olarion* of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, which, he says, yields plenty of *Rabbits*.

Oleron, or *Oleron sur le Gave*, *Oloronensis urbis*, *Huro*, *Harona*, *Blarona*, *Lorenensium Civitas*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*. Destroyed by the *Normans* in the year 1080. and rebuilt by *Centulus*, (one of the Earls of this Province) upon a Branch of the *Gave*, thence called *Le Gave de Oleron*; ten Leagues from *Tarbes* to the West, eighteen from *Dax* to the South, and twenty four from *Pampelena* to the North. It stands upon an Eminence, having an old Tower.

Olika, *Olika*, a City in *Polonia*, a Province of *Poland*; five Miles from *Lucko* to the South East: which in 1651. sustained a Siege against the *Cossacks*, and preferred it self out of their Hands.

Olinde, *Olinde*, a Maritine City of *Brasil*, in *America*; the Capital of the Province of *Pernambuc*. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1629. and fortified; but afterwards deserted, and returned under the Crown of *Portugal*. This City stands upon a Hill, near the Mouth of the River *Bibiribe*; has a Castle called *S. George*, and a large Haven. In 1626. it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Salvadore*.

Olivensa, *Evandria*, *Olvencia*, a strong City of *Portugal*, upon the River *Guadiana*; three Leagues from *Evora* to the South-West, and twelve from *Evora* to the East. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658. and restored to the *Portuguese* by the Treaty of Peace at *Lisbon*, in 1688.

Olivero, *Olivero*, *Helicon*, a River on the North of *Sicily*.

The Mount of *Olivet*, *Mont Olivetus*, a Mount in the Vicinage, to the East of the City *Jerusalem*, in *Palestine*: which hath the Valley of *Jehosaphat* lying betwixt *Jerusalem* and it, and the Brook *Kedron* gliking at its Foot. About two thousand Paces in length; from North to South, and six hundred in height, affording a delightful Prospect not only over *Jerusalem*, but towards the Mountains of *Arabia*,

towards *Jordain* and the *Dead Sea*, *Hebron* and *Samarina*. It breaks into three Points or little Hills, whereof the lowest to the South is called the Mountain of *Scandal*, that to the North *Mont Viri Galilee*; the other in the midst is the highest. And upon each of these Hills, in the times of the ancient *Moabites* and *Ammonites*, stood a Tabernacle of the Idols *Asherah*, *Chamsah*, and *Melchom*, which were adored by *Solemon's* Concubines. Either our *Saviour* retired to pray the Night preceding his Passion, as before often; and from hence he ascended into Heaven, leaving the Print of his Foot upon a Rock, which is shewn to *Pilgrims* to this day. *Helena*, the Motier of *Constantine*, built a Noble Church here, whose Ruins are extant; together with others of the Temple of *Moloch*, the Village *Shilab*, the Garden of *Gehemani*, and the Sepulchres of the Prophets *Haggai* and *Zechariah*, severally scattered up and down the Mountain. The *Turks* have now two or three small Mosques upon it. It is of a fruitful Mould, yielding Corn, and plenty of *Olive* according to its Name.

Olveto, a Principality towards the middle of the *Balticsea*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Olmütz, *Olmütz*, *Oltmütium*, a small, but neat, strong, populous City; once the Capital of *Moravia*, a Province in *Bohemia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*. Taken by the *Suedes* in 1642. and defended by them against the Emperor, till the Peace of *Munster*: it stands seven German Miles from *Brno* to the South-East, twenty from *Vienna* to the North, and twenty five from *Cracovia* to the West, in a fruitful Soil. The *Poles* call it *Olomontic*; the *Germans* *Olmütz*.

Olt, *Aluta*, a River of *Transylvania*, called by the *Germans* *Olt*; flowing Southward through *Transylvania*, and watering *Cronstad*, *Mergenburgh*, *Fogaras*, it leaves *Hermanstadt* to the West; and crossing the Mountains of *Eggenhorn*, and the Western Part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

Olympia, an ancient City of *Elis* (now the Province of *Belvedere*) in the *Mores*; where *Jupiter*, thence firnamed *Olympus* had a magnificent Temple dedicated to him, which the *Oracles* therein delivered, and the *Olympick Games* every five years celebrated in his Honour, rendered immensely rich. Famous moreover for a Statue and Throne of *Jupiter*, made by *Phidias* of Gold, Ivory, and Precious Stones with that Art and Grandeur, as to be accounted amongst the *Wonders of the Old World*. *Pausanias* delivers a particular Description thereof. *Strabo* remarks a Fault in the Proportion. The Emperor *Caligula* would have taken it away, but was diverted from his Enterprize by strange Prodigious, according to the Histories of *Dion*, *Suetonius*, and *Josephus*. In the same Temple, amongst many other Altars, there was one dedicated to the Unknown Gods: which gave the occasion to the like Inscription at *Athens*.

Olympus, a high Mountain of *Thessalia*, betwixt the Mountains *Pelion* and *Ossa*; well known in the Writings of all Greek and Latin Poets. It is now called *Lacha*.

Om, *Lar*, a River of *Arabia Felix*, which falls into the Gulph of *Persia*.

Oubla, *Arpna*, a River of *Dalmatia*, which falls into a Harbour of the same Name; two French Leagues from *Ragusa* to the North. This seems to be the Port belonging to *Ragusa*.

Ombria, or *Umbra*, *Umbria*, was in ancient Times a considerable part of *Italy*: Bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea: on the South by the River *Nera*, *Nar*; on the West by the *Tiber*; and on the East by *Picenum*, the *Apennine* dividing it.

This, in ancient Inscriptions and Authors epitheted according to its several Provinces, *Umbria Thufcia*, *Umbria Sabina*, *Umbria Crystomina*, *Umbria Fidenata*, *Senonia*, &c. contained the Dukedom of *Urbino*; a part of the *Marchia Anconitana*, and of *Romanola*; the Dukedom of *Spoleto*; and the greatest part of what is now from the ancient name called *Ombria*; which is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*; on the West with the Dukedom of *Florence*; on the South with *S. Peters Pavrimony*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*: all under the Pope except *S. Sepulero*, which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*: the Capital City of *Ombria* is *Perugia*.

Ombzone, *Umbro*, a River of *Italy*; which ariseth ten Miles from *Siena* to the East, and flowing Southward by *Bianconvento*, takes in *Mersa* and *Orcia*: and five Miles beneath *Grosseto*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; seven from *Talamoni* to the North West. There is a Castle called by the same name at its fall into the Sea.

Omland, a part of the Province of *Groeningerlande*, in the *United Netherlands*; well Peopled with Villages and excellent in Pasturage. It did belong heretofore to *Frisland*.

Omme. See *Trevo*.

Onega, a vast Lake in *Moscow*; between the *White Sea* to the North, *Ladoga* (another great Lake) to the West, *Kargapolia* to the East, and *Megrina* to the South: It parts the Dominions of the *Suedes* from the *Moscovites* to the North and South; and transmits its Waters by the River *Suri* into *Ladoga*. The Natives call it *Onega Ozero*. It is computed to be fifty Leagues in length, eighteen in breadth, and one hundred and twenty in circumference.

Onar, a City on the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*; eighteen Spanish Leagues from *Goa* to the South: which has a strong Castle, a large Haven; heretofore in the hands of the *Portuguese*; but now subject to the King of *Canara*, with the Kingdom depending on it, called by the same name.

Onegita, or *Oneille*, a Valley upon the Borders of the States of *Genova*, in *Italy*, under the Duke of *Savoy*. It hath the honour to be a Marquifate, and is extremely commended for its Vines, Olives, and Fruits.

Onspach, or *Anspach*, *Onoldum*, *Onspachium*, *Anspachium*, a Town and Castle in *Franconia*, upon a River of the same name in *Franconia*; six German Miles from *Norimburg* to the East, and ten from *Bamberg*. This is the Capital of a Marquifate, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*; between the Bishopsricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurtsburg* to the North, and that of *Eschlad* to the South.

Ophiophagi, an ancient People of *Ethiopia*, whom the *Classicks* characterize under this name, because of their Eating of Serpents.

Oppelen, *Oppolia*, a City of *Bobemia* in *Silesia*, upon the River *Oder*; the Capital of a Dukedom. It has an ancient Castle, which together with the Dukedom was mortgaged to *J. Casimir* King of *Poland*. The City is well fortified; yet taken by the *Suedes*, and kept till the Peace of *Munster*. It stands seven German Miles from *Ratisbon* to the North, nine from *Wratisslaw*, and six from the Borders of *Poland*.

The Land of *Ophir*. When *Christopher Columbus* first discovered the Island of *Hispaniola* in *America*, in 1492. he was confident he had found the *Ophir* of *K. Solomon*, to see the vast Mines of Gold there. *Peru*, and *Mexico*, have had the same judgment passed upon them; as in *Africa*, the Kingdoms of *Angola*, *Melinde*, and *Sofala*, together with *Car-*

thage; and in *Asia*, *Arabia*, the Islands of *Ormus*, *Zeylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*; the Kingdoms of *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Bengala* and *Malaca*: But the *American* Voyages, of all, found the most improbable, because of the immense distance of that Country from *Palestine*, and the want of the Compass in those times, which made Men scarce dare to lose the sight of Land. *Jokan*, of the Politerity of *Slem*, had two Sons, called *Ophir* and *Havilah*. *Gen.* 10. 29. *Havilah* is the name also, in *Gen.* 2. 11. of a Country, where there is Gold, the *Beldium* and the *Onyx Stone*: which being the same product with that of the Land of *Ophir*, (proceeded by *David* and *Solomon*), may signify the Lands of those two Brothers to compose but one and the same Country, to wit *Arabia*, variously called by each others name. And *Bocharus* allows, that the three thousand talents of the Gold of *Ophir*, prepared by King *David*, (1 *Chron.* 29. 4.) were fetched from *Arabia*. It is true, *Josephus* says, *Solomons Fleet* went to the *Indies*, to a Land called, the *Land of Gold*, meaning the *Chersonesus Aurea* (now *Malaca*;) and *S. Jerom*, that *Ophir* of the politerity of *Slem* gave his name not only to that *Chersonesus*, but also to the Isles of *Java* and *Sumatra*, and the Kingdoms of *Siam*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*: Whereby, the three years time, said to be spent in the Voyage, may be the better accounted for. But this is no place to controvert opinions.

Oppaw, the same with *Troppaw*.

Oppenheim, *Oppenheimium*, a small German City in the Lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*; heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but granted to *Rupert* Prince Elector by *Leuw* the Emperor in 1402, with its Territory. It stands upon a Hill three German Miles from *Mentz* to the South. *Rupertus* King of the *Romans* died here in 1410. The *French* put a Garrison into it in 1688. and have demolished it since.

Oppido, *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Furber Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reggio*; seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, at the Rise of the River *Marro*; twelve Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, thirty from *Messina* to the North-East, and twenty from *Mileto* to the South. *Cluverius* believes it is the old *Mamer-tum*.

Opyus or *Opuntium*, an ancient City of *Bootia*, in *Greece*, near the Gulph of *Negropone*. *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Ovid*, &c. mention it. Since the times of *Christianity*, there has been an Episcopal See placed in it, under the Archbishop of *Athens*.

Oryan, *Icofium*, *Oranum*, *Orano*, a small City in *Barbary*; called by the *Moors* *Gubaran*; which has a very strong Castle. Seated upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. Taken in 1509. by the Cardinal of *Ximenes* for the *Spaniards*, in whose hands it still is. In 1556. the *Turks* unprofitably besieg'd it. The *Spaniards* in 1687. sent thither a greater Garrison than it formerly had. A numerous Army of *Moors* encamped very near it for some months in 1688. and retired without any Action considerable. It has a safe and large Haven; seated over against *Cartagena* in *Spain*, and attributed to the Diocese of *Toledo* there. It has been heretofore called by the name of *Quiza*.

Orange, *Auranche*, *Arausio*, *Colonia Secundanorum*, *Arausio Cavarum*, *Arausica Civitas*, in *Sidonius Apollinaris Arausonesis Urbs*, a City of *Provence* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*; and an University; tho of small extent, seated near the River *Ligne*; three Miles from the *Rhone*, and from *S. Esprit* to the South-East; four from *Avignon* to the North, and near ten from *Montlimar* to the South. This City is the Capital of the

the Principality of Orange; and (saith Baudrand) under the Prince of Orange; but the Castle strongly built upon an Hill by Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1612. (which should have defended it) was destroyed in 1660. There is in it the Ruins of a Roman Amphitheatre; and of a triumphant Arch, without the walls, erected by Caius Marius and Lucius Cassulus, after their Victory over the Cimbris and Teutones. The Principality of Orange is a very small Territory, not exceeding six French Leagues in Circuit; surrounded by the County de Venaissin on all sides; and contains besides its Capital fifteen Villages. It has belonged to the Illustrious House of Nassau, ever since 1559. The Right and Title of it belonging now to R. William, the most Illustrious Prince of Orange. It is of a fertile Soil for Wine, Corn, Saffron and Fruits. The University of Orange was founded by Raymond V. of the House of Baux, Prince of Orange, in 1265. In 1562. and 1571. during the Civil Wars of Religion, under the Reign of Charles IX. K. of France, this City, addicted to the Protestant Interest, severely suffered by Plunder, and Fire, and Sword. In the Year 441. S. Hilarius Bishop of Arles, presided at a Council here touching the regulation of Ecclesiastical Discipline. In 529. Casarius Bishop of the same See presided at another, which determined the controversies about Predelination, Grace and Free-will, according to S. Augustin's discourses; having their Canons afterwards approved by P. Boniface II. in 1228. there was a third celebrated against the Albigenses.

Orba, or *l'Orba* and *Urba*, a River of Liguria, which rising from the Apennine, and flowing towards the North, (through the Territory of *Alessandria*) falls into the *Bormia*; four Miles from *Alessandria*: and *Bormia* falls into the *Tenaro*, two Miles beneath the same City. § There is a Town and Baywick in *Switzerland*, under the Cantons of *Bearn* and *Fribourg*, of this name; in *Latin* *Urba*, *Orbigenus*. § Also a River of the Province of *Languedoc* in France; arising from the Mountain *les Sevennes*, near *S. Pons de Tomeres*; and passing by *Bessiers* into the Ocean, below *Serignan*. In *Latin*, *Orba* or *Orbrin*. The French write it *l'Orbe*.

Orbeago, *Orbicus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*; which ariseth from the Mountains of *Asturia*; and flowing South, takes in the River *Ala* near *Astorga*: then falls into the *Eslla*, which by the City of *Leon* conveys it into the *Douro*; between *Miranda* to the West, and *Samora* to the East: upon the Banks of *Orbeago*, *Theodorick* (King of *Spain*) obtained a signal Victory over the *Suabians*, as *Ado Viennensis* relates.

Orbitelle, a Town upon the Borders of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, in the Territory call'd *Stato delli Presidii* by the Inhabitants. It is a strong Town; under the Emperor *Charles V.* it resisted the *Turks*. In 1646, the French: Anciently the *Sicenses* were Masters of it: but now the *Spaniards*; as of the whole Territory where it stands.

Orbo, *Fierus*, a River in *Corsica*.

The *Orcades*, now commonly called the *Isles of Orkney*, are a Knot of *Islands* about thirty in number; lying at the North Point of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. In *Solinus* his time not inhabited, but overgrown with Wood and Weeds; now inhabited; have no Wood, and bear no Corn but Oats and Barley. The *Romans* are thought to have possessed them first in the days of *Hadrian*; and to have lost them to the *Saxons* in the days of *Honorius*, from those words of *Claudian* the Poet,

— *Machurani Saxone fuso*

Orcades.

From these they came into the hands of the *Norwegi-*

ans, by the Grant of *Donald ban*, one of the Kings of *Scotland*. In 1266. they were re-conquered by *Alexander* King of *Scotland*. This Title was confirmed by *Haquin* King of *Norway*, and *Robert Bruce* King of *Scotland*, in 1312. In 1498. *Christian I.* King of *Norway* matching his Daughter to *James VI.* of *Scotland*, renounced all his Right for ever; to them; which was Confirmed by the Pope. The Inhabitants being a Colony of *Norway*, speak the *Gothick* Tongue. The principal of them is *Mainland*; in which the Bishop of the *Northern Isles* keeps his Residence. They have the commendation of being very healthful places.

Orchomene and *Orchomenus*, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, in *Greece*; where there was a famous Temple of old, dedicated to the honour of the *Graces*. It retains its appellation, amongst the *Turks*, at this day. § Antiquity tells us of another City, *Orchomene*, in *Arcadia*; and likewise calls a River of *Theffalia* by this name.

Orco, *Morgus*, a River in *Piedmont*, which falls into the *Po* at *Chivasso*, ten Miles beneath *Turin*.

Orfe, a River in the County of *Suffolk*, upon which *Orford* is situated; and *Framlingham* near its Head.

Orfeto, *Orebroa*, a small City in the Province of *Nerke* in *Sweden*.

The River of *Orellan*. The same, with the River of *Amazon*.

Orenoque, *Orenochus*, a vast River in South *America*; called *Tuyapari*: It divides *Paria* from *Guiana*; and after the reception of many Rivers, falls with a vast mouth into the North Sea; near the Island of *S. Trinidad*, in deg. 4. of North Latitude.

Orense, *Auria*, *Amphilochia*, *Aque Calide*, *Aque Celine*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*; upon the River *Munbo*; fourteen Miles from *Compostella* to the South, and twenty from *Braga* to the North-East; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; and much Celebrated for its Natural Bathes.

Orestæ, an ancient People of *Macedonia*, towards the *Adriaticque* Sea, and the Kingdom of *Epirus*; mentioned by *Lucan* with the Epithet of *Extremos Orestæ*.

Orestund, the Sound.

Orfa, the same with the City *Rhos*.

Orfa, *Alpheus*, a River in the *Mœrea*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea, over against the Isle of *Serophad*.

Orford, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk* and the Hundred of *Plumsgate*, between the River *Ore* on the East, and a small stream on the West; distant from the Sea about two Miles. It elects two members of Parliament, and is remarkable for a Light-house at the *Nefs*, called *Orford Light-house*. *Sir Rich. Baker* reports a Story of a Fish, shaped like a Man, that was taken near this place in the Reign of King *Henry II.*

Orge, *Orgia*, a small River in the Isle of *France*. There is another in the Province of *Vendosme*, more commonly called *Sorgue*.

Oriza, *Orisa*, a City in the Province of *Otravero*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*: placed at the foot of the *Apennine*, 16 Miles from *Brindisi* to the West. Once a considerable City, but now inhabited by few; and has scarce any thing worthy of regard, but an old Castle.

Orizuela Oriola, a City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Valencia*. It is seated on the River *Segura*, five Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, seven from *Carcagena* to the North, and three from *Murcia* to the East.

Oriza, *Menluseu*, a River of *Spain*; which ariseth in the Confines of *Alava*, from Mount *S. Adrian*; and

and flowing West through *Guipucoa*, washeth *Segura*, *Franea* and *Tofofa*; at *Oris* falls into the Bay of *Biscep*, seven Miles from *S. Jean de Lux* to the West.

Orissano, *Orissanum*, a City of *Sardinia*, seated on the Western side of that Island; which is an Archbishop's See. Heretofore called *Arborea* and *Uphelis*: In 1639. the French besieged it. It denominates the Gulph of *Orissano*, and is the Capital of a County of the same name. In the latter Maps, written *Orissagni*.

Orissa, a City in the *Hirber Indies*; with a Kingdom on the Eastern Shoar of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulph of *Bengala*; in the Possession of the King of *Golconda*. Called sometimes the Kingdom of *Orixa*, and at others of *Golconda*.

Orkney. See *Orcades*.

Orleans, *Aurelia*, *Aurelianum*, *Genabum* in *Cesar*, a City of *France*, in a Province of the same name; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Paris*, since the Year 1622. having been before under the Archbishop of *Sens*. One of the noblest Cities of *France*; seated on the *Loyre*, in the midst of this Kingdom: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the second Son of *France*; and an University founded by *K. Philip le bel*. Said to be built by *Marcus Aurelius* the Emperour, in the Year of Christ 163. and to have had its name from that Prince; Or, as another desires it, *Aureliana quasi Ore Ligertiana*, because it is situated towards the mouth of the *Loyre* (*Ligeris*), to which it enjoys a convenient and safe Port. It is a delicate City, seated in a fruitful Country, which yields a generous sort of Wine; and planted with a Civil and Ingenuous People. *Ausula*, King of the *Huns*, unsuccessfully besieged it in 450. Under the *Merovingian* Line, it was the Seat of a distinct Kingdom for some time. In 1418. being besieged by the *English*, and in great distress, it was relieved by the Valor of *Jean de Arc*, that Female General; whom the *English* afterwards took and burnt for a Witch. Upon the Bridge over the *Loyre* (which is very large and beautiful, with sixteen Arches,) you have a lively Portraiture in Brals of the Virgin *Mary* in a sitting posture, with the dead Body of our Saviour laid a cross her lap. On the right hand at a little distance, there is the then French K. (*Charles VII.*) upon his Knees praying towards the Virgin. And on the left this *Lady of Arc*, done all in Man's Armour, in the same posture. She continues to this day in great Veneration amongst the People; and is commonly called by the name of *Pucelle D' Orleans*, the Maid of *Orleans*. In 1312. the Hall for Reading Law was opened here by *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*. In 1551. *Hen. II.* opened here a Court for the determining small Cases. This City, especially the Cathedral, suffered very much in the Civil Wars of *France*. It stands thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the South, upon the ascent of an Hill, in the form of a bow, encompassed with a Wall of eight Gates and forty Towers, containing twenty two Parishes, and four Collegiate Churches, besides a rich and noble Cathedral. In the Years 511. 533. or 536. 538. 541. 549. there were Councils celebrated here, touching the regulation of Ecclesiastical Discipline. In 645. the opinions of the *Manichees* were opposed in a Council; as those of the *Martheans* in 1017. or 1022. in the presence of *Robert K. of France* and *Constance* his Queen. In 1411. *John Duke of Burgundy*, with his adherents, was excommunicated in another Council here: not to mention innumerable.

Orleanois, *Aurelianensis Ager*, is a part of the Prefecture of *Orleans*: bounded on the North with *la Beauce*, on the East by *Gashino*, on the West by *Nivoux*, and on the South by *Sologne*: from which

last it is divided by the *Loyre*; though some attribute several Villages to it, beyond that River. The Cities of it are *Orleans*, *Baugency*, and *Chartres*.

Ormus, *Ormuzia*, *Ormuzium*, *Organa*, a small Island on the Coast of *Persia*; known to the *Greeks* and *Romans*; with a City of the same name. This Island is seated at the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulph, upon the Province of *Schiras*, over against the Mouth of the *Drus*; nine Spanish Miles in compass, and twelve from the nearest Shoars of *Persia*. The City, which was once so potent and rich, fell into the Hands of the *Portuguese* in 1517: and was re-conquered by the *Persians*, assisted by the *English*, April 25. 1622. Whereupon this so famous Mart, presently became desolate and forsaken: so that there is now little of it left but the Caille, that the *Portuguese* built, which has deluded the Forces of the *Turks* and *Arabians*. Out of the ruins of it is sprung up *Gambroi*, on the continent. Long. 91. 20. Lat. 27. 30. This Island wants fresh water. It hath formerly sustain'd the title of a Kingdom. The *Tatars* call it, *Necralim*. The *Portuguese* were thought to lose six or seven Millions, at the retaking of it by the *English* and *Persian* Forces.

Ormond, *Ormondia*. The North part of the County of *Tipperry*, in the Province of *Munster*; called by the *Irish*, *Ormonaw*, that is, the frame of *Munster*. A lean Mountainous barren Country; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most Loyal Families in that Kingdom: the first of which was *James Butler*, Created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward III.* James the late Earl, was for his signal services in the old Rebellion in *Ireland* in 1643. Created Marquess of *Ormond*. In 1660. he was by *Charles II.* made Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*; and in 1661. in *England*.

Ormskirk, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Darby*, not far from *Merion Moor*.

Ornano, a Signory in the Isle of *Corsica*.

Orne, *Orna*, *Olima*, a River in *Normandy*, which watereth *Argentan*, *Caen*; and at *Esfreban* falls into the *British* Sea.

Orne, *Oxorna*, a River of *Lorraine*, which falls into the *Moselle*, between *Mess* and *Thionville*; it has a Town of the same name upon it, between the *Adolfelle* and the *Maes*; but nearest to the last, *Hofman*.

Orontes. See *Forsar*. The same is also the name of a Mount, near the City *Tauris* in *Persia*.

Oropus or *Oropo*, an ancient City of *Greece* in *Macedonia*, the Birth place of *Seleucus Nicator*. A third in the Island *Rubica*, in *Aristotle's* time, who remembers it. § And *Stephanus* places a fourth in *Syria*, called also *Tebaisus*.

Orsoy, *Orsoium*, *Orsoviuum*, a small, but strong and an important Town in the Dutchy of *Cloves*, in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*. Taken for the *Hollanders* by the Prince of *Orange* in 1634; and in 1673 by the Duke of *Orleans*, for the *French*.

Orsha, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, in *Poland*; seated at the Confluence of the River *Orsha* with the *Nieper*, eighteen Polish Leagues from *Smolensko* to the West and twelve from *Mohilew* to the North, towards *Witupski*. It is defended by a good Citadel. *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, defeated the *Muscovites* before it in 1514; taking Prisoners four thousand, and leaving dead upon the Place forty thousand. It hath heretofore been in the hands of the *Muscovites*.

Orta or *Orti*, *Horcaunum*, a small City in the Ecclesiastical State, upon the *Tiber*; near its Confluence with the *Nera*, and upon an Ascent. It belonged formerly

formerly to the Dukedom of *Toſcana*. *Pliny* takes occasion to mention it. It is an Episcopal City, thirty four Miles from *Rome* to the North.

Osternbourg, Osternburgum, a Town in the Province of *Carnubia*, in *Germany*, upon the *Drave*; having the honour to give a Title of a *Count* of the *Empire*.

Ostion, a Market Town in the County of *Westmorland*, in *East Ward*, amongst the *Heaths*; much wanting Wood.

Ostuna, a City of the Higher *Abruzzo*; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Trivento*; which has a safe Port on the *Adriatick*; twelve Miles from *Trivento* North-East, eight from *Lanciano* to the same, and eleven from *Pescara* to the South-East. It is now called *Ortona à Mare*, to distinguish it from *Ortona di Marſi*, in the same Province. Made a Bishop's See by *Pope Pius V.* in 1570. The Revenue of this Town belongs to the *Papacy*.

Oroneto, Oropitum, Orbiwentum, Heibanum, a City of *Italy*, of great antiquity; called in several Ages by various names. It was heretofore included in the Province of *Toſcana*, now in *S. Peter's* Patrimony; the Capital of a Territory denominated from it, and a Bishop's See; seated upon the River *Pelisa*, (which a little higher takes in the *Chiana*, and three Miles lower falls into the *Tiber*;) twenty Miles from *Viterbo* to the North, sixty from *Rome*, and thirty from *Perugia*. Very strong by its Situation; being fenced on all sides by Rocks, and steep Valleys or Precipices.

Oswell, a River in the County of *Suffolk*; upon whose Banks not only *Ipswich*, but *Stow Market* and *Neebham* are also situated.

Oſazo. See *Serchio*.

Ostoy, or Olor, Ostorium. The Geographers do not determine whereabouts in *Germany* it was, that this Place stood. But they omit not to mention it, upon the account of a Council there assembled, in the presence of the Emperor *Henry IV.* which condemn'd the *Anti-Pope Honorius II.* and continu'd the Election of *Pope Alexander II.*

Oſeau, Oſavus, a small River in *Bearn*.

Oſenburgh, Oſenburgum, Oſnabrugum, Oſnabrum, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*; which is a *Hanse* Town, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Colozn*; instituted by *Charles* the Great in 776. It is seated upon the River *Hansa*; eight German Miles from *Munſter* to the South-East, and fifteen from *Oldenburgh* to the South. Famous for a Peace concluded here between the Emperor and the Crown of *Sweden* in 1648. This City is under the Dominion of its own Bishop, who keeps his ordinary residence at *Patersburgh*; and called sometimes *Oſnabruck*. Not only the Parochial Churches are divided here amongst the *Roman Catholics* and *Lutherans*; but the *Lutherans* also have the Possession of three Prebends in the very Cathedral, with a Voice (Active) in the Election of *Dignitaries*. The *Roman Catholic* Prebendaries have Voices *Active* and *Passive*, electing and to be elected. § The Bishoprick of *Oſenburgh* is a Tract of *Germany*, under the Bishop of this Diocese; by the Order of *Charles* the Great. Bounded on the West and South with the Bishoprick of *Munſter*; on the East by the Principality of *Munden*, and the County of *Ravenſperg*; from North to South forty Miles, from East to West twenty five. The Bishop of this Diocese is to be a *Roman Catholic* and a *Lutheran* by turns; according to the Treaty made in this City, in favour of the House of *Brunſwick*.

Oſtra, Abſtrum, Abſortus, Abſorus, Civitas Anſarenſis, an Island and City of its name upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*; under the *Venetians*. The City is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

Oſimo, Auximum, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*, upon the River *Muzo*; ten Miles from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishop's See, under no Metropolitan but the *Pope*; in whose Dominion it is: and in a Consumptive Condition. *Lucan* calls it *Auximon*. A *Synod* was held at it in 1593.

Oſma, or Oſno, Oxoma, Uxama, a ruined City in *Old Caſtle*, upon the River *Douro*; which is yet a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; eighteen Leagues from *Burgos* to the South. This City was ruined by the *Moors*. The *Avion* and *Uxero* fall both near this City into the *Douro*. In 1550. there was a small Univerſity opened here.

Oſmanli, Bithynia, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*.

Oſnaburgh. See *Oſenburgh*.

Oſtroene, Oſroene, and Oſdroene, an ancient Province of *Mesopotamia* in *Asia*, near *Comagena*, upon the *Euphrates*. In the year 197. an early *Synod* was assembled here, about the Celebration of *Eaſter*.

Oſſa, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*, near the River *Peneus* and the Mountains *Pelion* and *Olympus*; equally with them famous in the Writings of the ancient *Poets*. Since, otherwise called *Monte Caffavo* and *Olira*. § *Strabo* writes of another Mountain, *Oſſa*, in the *Peloponneſus*; and *Protemy* of a City, ſo called, in *Macedonia*. § The River *Oſſa* is the same with the modern *Fiore*.

Oſſet, an ancient City of *Hispania Batica*, now in the Kingdom of *Andaluſia*, near *Sevil*, in *Spain*; with the name of *Iriana*. In the sixth Century there was a flourishing *Roman Catholic* Church in this City, whose Cause against the *Arians* was pretended to be favoured by *Marcules*.

Oſona, Anſa, a small ruined City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which is yet a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. Seated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*; eight Leagues from *Gene* to the West, and seventeen from *Barcelona* to the North; and inhabited by few.

Oſſery, Oſſeria, a Tract in the Province of *Leinſter*, in *Queens-County*; which is both an Earldom and a Bishoprick. The Bishop resides at *Kilkenny*, being a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*. The Earldom belongs to the Duke of *Ormond*, and deserves a particular regard on that account.

Oſſuna, Oſſuna, a small City in *Andaluſia*, thirteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the East; which is a Dukedom.

Oſtende, Oſtendz, a Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, seated in a Marsh at the Mouth of the River *Geule*; well fortified, and still under the King of *Spain*. It stands three Leagues from *Newport* to the South-East, and four from *Bruges*. This Town was besieged from *July* 1601. to *September* 22. 1604. by the *Spaniards*; being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. And at last was taken for want of Ground to defend it, by *Albert* Archduke of *Austria*, upon good Articles.

Oſterlandt, Oſſia, a Tract in *Misnia*; between *Touringia* to the West, *Voigtland* to the South, *Leipſick* to the North, and *Erzgebirgſee* to the East. The greatest part of it is under the Duke of *Saxony VVeymar*; and the chief Town is *Altenburgh*.

Oſtia, an ancient City, built by *Anus Martius* King of the *Romans*, upon the Sea of *Thurſcany*, at the Mouth of the *Tiber* (where it formerly had a famous Port), in the *Ecclesiastical* State. It is a Bishop's See, continually attributed to the *Dean* of the College of *Cardinals*. *S. Monica*, the Mother of *S. Auguſtine*, died at it. In 1556. the Duke of *Alva* took it; but the *Pope's* Forces retook it soon after. It had the Fortune to be destroyed by the *Saracens* in their times.

Estiong, a City and Province on the East of *Russia*. The City stands upon the River *Suckana*, where it receives the *Jug*; a hundred and eighty Miles from *Wolgda* to the East, and fifty from the *Luzina*.

Estrogothia, *Ostrogothland*, or *Est Gothland*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*. Bounded on the North by *Suonia*, on the West by *Westrogothia*, on the South by *Smaland*, and on the East by the *Baltick* Sea. The principal Cities are *Norkeping*, *Soderkypping*, and *Stregeborg*. The antient *Ostrogoths* and *Wisigoths* had this distinction in their names from their livings, the one in *Italy*, the other on this side the Mountains.

Estrobizza, a Fort in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*; surrounded with delightful Ferrells, Pasturage, and Springs, in so good an Air withal, as renders its Situation charming. About a hundred years ago the *Venetians* took it from the *Turks* and burnt it. And after the latter had again rebuilt it, the *Morlaques* of *Croatia* in 1682. set, a second time, fire to it. But in 1683. the *Venetians* entered upon a settled Possession of it, and secured it with a Garrison.

Estunt, *Ostunum*, a City of the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*; towards the Shoars of the *Adriatick*: sixteen Miles from *Brindisi* to the West, and twenty two from *Taranto* to the South-East.

Estwithre, a Market Town in *Shroffshire*. The Capital of its Hundred: near the Borders of *Wales*.

Estwith, a Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton Laib*, near the River *Darent*: where *Canutus the Dane*, in a Battel with King *Edmund bonifide*, was put to flight with the loss of five thousand Men. It is a Town of good Antiquity.

Estley, a Market Town in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Skirack*, upon the River *Wharfe*.

Estranto, *Hydruntum*, *Hydrus*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of a Province of the same name; on the Shoars of the *Adriatick*, to which it hath a Port; forty five Miles from *Brindisi* to the South, twenty four from *Gallipoli* to the East. This City was taken and miserably ruined by *Mahomet II.* (Emperor of the *Turks*) in 1480. But he dying soon after, *Alphonfus Duke of Calabria*, fate down before it; and took it before the *Turks* were in condition to relieve their Garrison. There is now in it a strong Castle, situated upon a Rock. In 1567, a Provincial Synod was assembled here.

La Terra d' Otranto, (the Province which takes its name from the City last mentioned) is bounded on the East, South and West, with the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North by *Bari*, and the *Basilicate*. This was a part of the antient *Calabria*; and has many *Greeks* living on the South side. The principal Places next *Otranto*, are *Lecca*, *Brindisi*, *Gallipoli*, *Matera*, and *Taranto*.

Estrewalt, *Ostboma Sylva*, a Forest in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; between the *Maine* and the *Necker*; which has been under that Elector ever since 1465. It lies in the Confines of *Francoma*, towards *Gerawer* and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

Esttercy S. Mary, a Market Town in *Devonsh.* The Capital of its Hundred.

Estthen, *Ostionum*. See *Odenfee*.

Eudernarde, *Aldenardum*, a Town in *Flanders*, of great strength; divided by the *Scheld* into two parts, and strengthened by a Castle called *Pamele*, which is joynd to the Town by a fair Bridge over the *Scheld*. It lies five Leagues from *Gannt*, and six from *Tournay*. Taken by the *French* in 1658. and 1667. Besieged without success by the

Spaniards in 1674. but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* restored to them in 1679. Some derive its beginning from a Fortrels built by the *Huns* upon the *Scheldae* in 411.

Euden, *Olda*, a River in *France*, in the Province of *Angou*. Another in *Aquitain*, called *le Lot mecie* commonly; and a third in *Beaufolons*.

Ever-Isfel, *Over-Isfel*, *Trans-Isfalana*, a Province of great extent in the United *Netherlands*, towards *Germany*; which was a part of the Bishoprick of *Utrecht* from the year 1046, and called so because it lay beyond the *Isfel*. It is divided into three parts; the *Drente*, the *Salland*, and the *Twente*. Bounded on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*; on the North by *Friesland* and *Groningen*; on the West and South by the *Zuyder* Sea, and *Guelderland*. It was granted from the Bishoprick to *Charles V.* in 1527. In 1582. it revolted from *Spain*, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672. it was over-run by the *French*; who were forced two years after to draw off: so it returned to its former liberty. The principal Places are *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Zwol*, and *Coevorden*.

Everlant, *Uvacis Insula*, an Island on the West of *Britany* in *France*.

Evitdo, *Ovadium*, *Ovettum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*; the Capital of a Territory called *les Asturias d'Oviedo*; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; between the *Norra* and the *Nakena*. Once the Capital of a Kingdom, begun in the Person of *Pelagius* in 717. and continued in his Successors till the year 913. when *Ordenno II.* took the style of King of *Leon*. This City stands five *Spanish* Leagues from the Shoars of the Ocean to the South, eighteen from *Asturia*, and sixteen from *Leon*, betwixt the Mountains. There was a small University opened here in 1580, which never much improved. In 901. a Council was assembled at this City, under Pope *John VIII.* which advanced the See to the Dignity of an Archbishoprick. But it has lost again that Dignity since.

ulney, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Nempore*, upon the River *Ouse*.

Eundle, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire*, in the Hundred of *Polbrooke*; pleasantly seated on the Banks of the *Nen*, over which it has two Bridges. It is beautified with a fair Church, a Free-School, and an Almshouse.

L'Eurt or Oute, *Urtis*, a River of the *Low Countries*, springing near the Frontiers of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, and passing by *Offhatze*, *Roche-fort*, *Durbus*, it receives the *Abe* with the change of its name into *Urt Oute*, and falls into the *Maese* at *Liege*.

Eurtys or *Ortelx*, *Ortesium*, a Town in the Canton of *Bearn*, in *Switzerland*, upon the *Gare de Pau*, betwixt *Pau* and *Bayonne*. Remarkable for an antient Castle, and a Protestant School.

Oulche or *L'Ouche*, *Oscaru*, a River of the Dukedom of *Bourgoigne* in *France*, passing by *Fleury* and *Dijon*, and after the Reception of some Rivulets joyning with the *Saone*, near *S. Jean de Lene*.

Ouse, *Isis*, a River in *Glocestersh.* which ariseth in the South Border of that Shire, near *Tourleton*; at *Creeklade*, it takes in the *Churne*; at *Lechlade*, the *Colne*; and beneath it the *Leeche*. This is properly the Head of the *Thames*; tho it has not that Name, till its conjunction with the *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*.

Ouse, *Garryennu*, a River called *Ure*, and *Toure*; which parteth the West, from the North Riding of *Yorkshire*; watereth the City of *York*; and then falls into the *Wharfe* at *Canrod* Castle.

Ouse the Great, ariseth in the County of *Hertford*, in a place called *Dane* two *hore Lutten*: and run-

runneth North-West, entereth Bedfordshire, and watheth the principal Town of it: from thence it passeth to *Harington* by *Ey*; above which joining with the River *Granta* from *Cambridge*, and beneath *Little Port* taking in the *Little Ouse* (which ariseth at *Topham Ford*, in the County of *Suffolk*; and dividing *Suffolk* from *Norfolk*, passeth by *Thesford*, into the *Great Ouse*) by *Donnham* and *Kings Linn*, falls into the *German Ocean*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *England*.

Quique, a Town in *Portugal*; made famous by a Victory obtained by *Alonso*, against five Kings of the *Moor*, in 1256.

Quste, or *L'Aust*, *Ousta*, *Austa*, a River in *Bretagne*. It takes its source in the Forest of *Laudeac*, near *Avangour*; then passing by *Roban*, *Focelin*, *Malestroit*, *Pont-Cobin*, augmented with the *Arz* and the *Clave*, it unites with the *Vilaine* near *Redon*.

Qwar, *Qvaria*, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Pag*, at the foot of the Mountains which part that Country from *Poland*. It stands below *Transchin*.

Oxfordshire, *Oxonienfis Comitatus*, is bounded on the North by *Warrick* and *Northampton*; on the East by *Buckingham*, on the South by *Berkshire*, and on the West by *Gloucestershire*. The Air of it is mild, sweet and pleasant; the Earth fruitful both in Corn and Grass, by reason of the great abundance of Rivers and fresh Springs. It is of a triangular Form; forty Miles from North-West to South-East in length, scarce twenty in breadth, and in circumference an hundred and thirty; containing two hundred and eighty Parishes, and fifteen Market Towns. Watered by the *Thame* and *Ist*, the *Cherwell*, the *Windrush*, and the *Evenlade*. The *Dobani* were the old Inhabitants of it, during the times of the *Romans*. It takes its Name from the principal City. See the Natural History of this County, fully and curiously written by the Learned Doctor *Robert Plot*.

Oxford, *Oxonium*, *Oxfordia*, *Calvea*, *Rhydicaia* from the *Welsh* name *Rhydychen*; is seated in the Southern Border of the County of *Oxford*, towards *Berkshire*: having the *Cherwell* on the East, and the *Ist* (or *Ouse*) on the South. It is a very fair and substantial City, seated in an excellent Air, and enjoying so delightful a Prospect, that the Country adjacent has thence long ago contracted the Title of *Hellestum*, amongst the Ingenious. One of the noblest and ancientest Universities also in the World. Begun, or rather (after the Desolations it had suffered, in common with the rest of *England*, under the *Saxons* and *Danes*) restored by King *Afred*, a *Saxon*, anno *Christi*, 866, the great Civilizer of the *English Nation*: who sending his Son *Ethelward* hither, encouraged the Young Nobles to come to it from all Parts. In the time of *William the Conqueror*, it was a considerable City: having then seven hundred seventy and four Houses; five hundred of which paid yearly Customs to the King. In this Prince's time *Robert d'Oily*, a *Norman*, built the Castle on the West side of the Town. In 1074, King *Stephen* closely besieged *Mauda* the Empress, (Daughter of *Henry I.* and Mother of *Henry II.*) in this Castle. *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, celebrated a Council here in 1222. There have in process of time by several Princes and Noble Benefactors been founded and liberally endowed here, eighteen Colleges and seven Halls; of which *Unversity*, *Baliol* and *Merton* Colleges, were the first endowed in all *Europe*: of latter times by *Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a noble Theatre: and at the Charge of the University, a stately Museum was finished in the year 1683. Then the *Bodleian Library*, (contending with the *Vatican* it self), the Publick

Schools, and *Physick Garden* are admired by all. By the Charter of *K. Edward III.* the *Mayor* of the City stands bound to obey the Orders, and live in Subjection to the *Vicechancellor* of the *Unversity*: which, from the time of its Restauration under *K. Afred*, has been all along accounted one of the four principal *Unversities* of *Europe*; the three other being *Paris*, *Salamanca*, and *Bologna*. *Henry VIII.* added in the year 1541. the Honor of a Bishop's See. *Aubrey de Vere*, the present Earl of *Oxford*, is the twentieth of his Family; which has been honored with this Title ever since the year 1153, (or as others say in 1137.) It is certain he is the first Earl in *England*. Long. 19. 20. Lat. 52. 01. This City having suffered very much with and for *Charles* the Martyr, after a Siege from *May 2. to June 24. 1646*, was surrendered to the *Parliamentarians*.

Oxyrynchus, or *Oxyrynchus*, an ancient Town in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, mentioned by *Evagrius*. He says, the Inhabitants are almost all *Monks* or *Nuns* and that it had then twelve Churches, besides the Monasteries.

Oyle, *Asis*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Picardy*; and running Southward by *Guise*, and *la Fere*, takes in there the *Serre*; then entering the Isle of *France* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Ayue*; and between *Clermont* and *Senlis*, passeth to *Pont-Oyse*; beneath which it falls into the *Seine*, eight Leagues below *Paris*.

Oyaca, a great City of the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Niphonia*; with a splendid Castle belonging to the King, built some few years since. The Island is in a very large Bay of the Province of *Zetsusen*. The City stands in the middle of the Island, fifty Leagues from *Mexico* to the North-East.

Ozurgheft, *Ozurium*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Gurjel*, in *Georgia*; where the King of *Gurjel* resides.

Ozmirin, *Ozmirinum*, a Town in the *Lesser Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*; upon the *Vistula*, where it takes in the *Sala*: hence three *Polish* Miles from *Silesia*, and about seven from *Cracovia* to the West. It has a Timber Cattle, seated in a Morass Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. In the year 1654, it returned to the Crown of *Poland*, after it had for many years been annexed to *Silesia*. This Town is called by the *Germans*, *Tulch-Whitz*.

P A.

Pachacama, a famous, fertile, and pleasant Valley in the Kingdom of *Peru*, four Leagues from *Lima*: where stood, in the times of the *Tucas* or *Indian Emperors* of *Peru*, a most magnificent Temple by them built to the honour of the Creator of the *Universe*, says *Garcillasus*; not of the Sun, as others misrepresent their Devotion. Its Ruines are yet apparent. This Temple was immensely rich with the Treasures especially hidden in it, when *Pizarro* became Master of the Country. It is said, himself drew thence above nine hundred thousand Ducates.

Pacamojes, a People of *Peru* near the Confluence of the *Maranis*, and the River of *Amazonis*.

Pacra, the *Moorish* Name of *Beja*, a City of *Portugal*.

Pantolus, a River of the *Lesser Asia*, which ariseth in *Lydia* from the Mountain *Tmolus*, and passeth by the City *Sardis* into the *Hermus* (now *Sarabai*); whence it is also by the *Moderns* called by the same

Name of *Sarabat*. The ancient Poets often quote its golden Sands.

Paderborn, *Paderborn*, *Paderborna*, *Padaburna*, a City of *Westphalia*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*; by the Institution of *Charles* the Great, who held a Diet or Parliament here in 777. In 799. Pope *Leo III.* took refuge in this City. In 999. it happened to be burnt. In 1002. the Empress *Concorda* was crowned at it. Of old an Imperial and Free City; but since exempt, and in the Hands of its own Bishop ever since 1604. It is seated near the Rise of the River *Lippe*; twelve Miles from *Munster* to the North-East, and ten from *Cassel* to the South-West: about two Miles from it lies the Castle of *Newhaus*, built by *Theodore Furstenberg*, Bishop of this See, in the year 1590, for the Residence of the Bishop. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 51. 45. § The Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, is a Tract in the Circle of *Westphalia*; bounded on the North by the County of *Lippe*, on the East by *Munster*, on the South by *Hassia*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*. It is from North to South forty Miles. The principal Places in it are *Paderborn*, *Brackel* and *Warburg*. *Ferdinand Furstenberg*, Bishop of this Diocese, has written a History of it.

PADOVA, *Padavium*, a City of *Italy*, in the States of *Venice*; upon the Rivers *Brona*, and *Baeligionis*; twenty four Miles from *Venice* to the West, eighteen from *Vicenza*, and forty eight from *Ferrara* to the North. All the ancient Writers agree this City was built by *Aeneas* a Trojan, (particularly *Virgil* speaking of *Aeneas* says, *Hic aenae ille urbem Padavi, sedesque locavit.*) soon after the Ruin of *Troy*: They pretend to shew his Tomb here; upon which there is an Inscription in *Gothick* Letters, that cannot be equally old. In this City was brought into the World *Livy*, the great Roman Historian. About the year of Christ 452. it was ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*; rebuilt by the Inhabitants of *Ravenna*. About an hundred years after the *Lombards* destroyed it, and *Charles* the Great re-founded it. In 1140. it came into the Possession of the *Carrarii*. In 1221. *Frederick II.* Emperor opened the University here. In 1402. *John Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*, put an end to this Family; and three years after, the *Venetians* took it from him. In 1509. it was taken from them by *Maximilian I.* Emperor of *Germany*; but being soon after recovered, has ever since continued under that State. It is great and strong, but not very populous; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aquileja*. Long. 33. 58. Lat. 44. 54. The Country it lies in is so fruitful, as to give occasion to this Italian Proverb to prefer *Padua* before either *Venice* or *Bologna*, *Bologna la grassa*, *Venetia la guasta*, *ma Padova la passa*. It is made a strong place by its Castles, Towers, Walls and Ditches. The Palaces and public Buildings are noble; the University is particularly famous for the Faculty of *Physick*. It is the Capital of the Territory, called the *Padouan*; which comprehends *Este*, *Arqua*, *Poluerara*, *Castelbaldo*, *Montegnana*, *Mirano*, &c. There are two Academies of the *Ingenious* established in it, under the Titles of *gli Recoverati*, and *gli inflammati*. It shews the ruins of a Roman Amphitheatre; and in the year 1350. a Synod was assembled in this City.

PADOVA, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Pider*, with a Haven to the North Sea.

PAGETS BROMLEY, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Pirebill*, upon the River *Blithe*.

PAGNON, *Paulon*, a small River which washeth the City of *Nice* in *Piedmont*; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Palamos, a Sea-Port Town in *Catalonia*.

The *Palatinate* of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

The *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, *Palatinatus Rheni*, *Palatinatus Inferior*, is a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Rhine*; called by the *Germans*, *Nider Pfaltzliche Landt*; under the Electoral Prince, who has his Title from it. The *Rhine* divides it into two unequal parts; on the North it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Mentz*, and in part on the East; the rest of that side is inclosed by *Gerawer*; on the South it has the Lower *Alsatia*; and on the West the Bishoprick of *Trier*, and the Dukedom of *Bipons*. This Country is now divided into thirteen Bailiwicks. The chief Towns of it are *Heydelberg*, *Mainheim*, *Frauckenthal*, *Oppenheim*, *Kuifers-Lautern*, and *Creutznaeb*. These Countries, or at least a part of them, have been enjoyed by the *Palatine* Family ever since 1195.

Palazzulo, *Herbessus*, a City of *Sicily*; twenty Miles from *Syracuse* to the West, and sixteen from *Lentini* to the South.

Palencia, *Palantia*, *Pallantia*, *Palentia* in *Vaccaria*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, with a Bishop's See heretofore under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, now of *Burgos*. *Mela*, *Livy*, *Sirabo*, &c. often mention it. In 1388. a Council was celebrated here under Pope *Clement VII.* It has been in former times a strong and considerable Place: but in that part of its Character it is deficient now.

Palermo, *Panormus*, a City in the Valley of *Mazara*, in the Island of *Sicily*; which is an Archbishop's See, and the present Metropolis of that Kingdom. It is great, populous, and rich; built by the *Phoenicians* before the *Greeks* entered this Island. Under *Roger* Earl of *Sicily* it became the Capital of the Island. It is pleasantly seated on the North-West Shore, at the mouth of the River *Ogliest*, where it hath a Port: four Miles from *Montreal* to the North, and fourteen from *Messina* to the South West. *Baudrand* saith, the *French* beat the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, near this City, June 2. 1676.

Palestina, *Palestina*, a small, but celebrated and noble Country in *Asia*; extended from North to South; between *Syria* to the North, the Desarts of *Arabia* to the East, the Stony *Arabia* to the South, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West. This was that spot of Ground allotted by God to his own People the Children of *Israel*; and divided at first into twelve Tribes. About the time of our Saviour's Birth it was divided into six Provinces. Now commonly called the Holy Land; and in the Hands of the *Turks* ever since the year 1517. See *Jerusalem*.

Palustrina, *Franeste*, *Polstephanos*, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; of a Colony made a *Municipium* by *Augustus*. It is in *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; twenty two Miles from *Rome* to the South-East. Of old it stood upon a high Hill, where the Castle is now: but also built down as far as the Plains. This ancient City was pulled down by Pope *Boniface VIII.* and rebuilt in the Plain, upon the River *Veresis*: it is a Bishop's See, which belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals; and a Dukedom born by the Family of *Barberini*. *Suaresius*, a *French* Man, has published a particular account of it. In the *Roman* times it had standing in it a Temple, dedicated to *Fortune* and much retorted to upon the account of *Lots*: Many of the Ruins thereof are yet apparent.

Palternus, a Fountain near the City *Catania*, in the Island of *Sicily*; where the *Romans* sacrificed to the *Dri Palisoi*.

Palumban, a City in the Island of *Sumatra*, in the East-Indies.

Palmeia, a Town near *Setuval* in *Portugal*.

Palma

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Pamila

Palma la Poba, a strong and fortified City in *Friuli* in *Italy* ; under the Dominion of the States of *Venice* ; built by them in the Year 1593, in the Confines of their Territories, and those of *Austria* ; eleven Miles from the Shoars of the *Venetian* Gulph, and fifteen from *Gorizia* to the North-West. Dr. *Brown*, who saw this place, saith ; It is the largest Regular Fortification I have seen : having nine Bastions, bearing the Names of so many noble Venetians. The Ditch is thirty paces broad, twelve deep ; and is kept dry, in order to make the place the more healthful ; but it may be filled upon occasion. It has three Gates, and about an hundred Cannon, always mounted ; and there are many more upon occasion. In the Centre of the Town there is a Well, and over it is fixed a Standard. The Venetians believe this the strongest Fortification in the World. But the Doctor witheth they may never know a Compleat *Turkish* Army before it, when they are in no good condition to relieve it. *Travels*, pag. 84, 85.

Palma, or *la Palma*, one of the *Canary* Islands, in the *Atlantic* Ocean, twenty six Leagues in compass. Conquered by the *Spaniards* in 1491, and now well inhabited. The principal Town of it is *Santa Cruz de la Palma*. There is a *Volcano*-Mountain in this Island, which in Nov. 1677. raged with a mighty vehemence, accompanied with Thunder, Earthquakes, and Rivers of Fire.

Palma, the same with *Zadara*.

La Ciudad de las Palmas, *Palmarum Civitas*, the principal City of the Island of *Canaria* ; which has an Harbor on the *Atlantic* Ocean, and is placed on the East side of the Island, Sometime called *Canaria*, but *Palmas* is its true Name ; and it is under the *Spaniards*.

Palmyra, an ancient City of *Syria*, near the *Arabia deserta* ; the Capital heretofore of the Kingdom and Country of the *Palmyreni*, and the See of an Archbishop. The Emperor *Adrian* augmented it, and called it *Adriannople*. Some now give it the name of *Amegaras* ; and others, *Faid*.

Palispoli, *Celendri*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia* ; which is a bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia* ; and has a tolerable Haven.

Palos de Moguer, *Palus*, a small Town in *Andaluzia* ; at the mouth of the River *Odiel*, (*Luxia*) or *Tinto*, (as *Bandrand* explains the *Latin* Name in another place ;) upon the Bay of *Cadix* ; fifteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the West, and nine from the Mouth of the *Guaadiana* to the East ; in a declining State. From this Town *Columbus* set Sail in 1492, when he went to discover *America*.

Palotta, *Palota*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, in the County of *Alba Regalis*, near the Confines of *Austria* ; and about three Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the North ; which was in the Hands of the *Turks* till 1687. And then taken by the Imperial Forces, after the Battel of *Mohatz*.

Palus Mæoticus, a great Gulph, or Marsh, made by the *Euximo* Sea, betwixt *Europe* and *Asia* ; having the *Crim Tarsary* on the West, *Sarmatia Europea* or *Moscovia* to the North ; and *Circassia* to the North and East. About six hundred Miles in Circuit, and passible in some places by boats. Now called *Limen*, the Sea of *Zabache* ; and the Sea of *Tana*. See *Limen*.

Pamiers, *Pamias*, *Aparnia*, *Epaunum*, *Fredelacum*, a City in the County of *Foix* ; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse* by the Institution of Pope *Boniface VIII.* having been heretofore a part of the Diocese of *Toulouse*. It stands near the River *Arize* ; three Leagues from *Foix* to the North, and nine from *Toulouse*. A late Bishop of this Diocese has made it much taken notice of, by his op-

posing the present King of *France* in the Business of the *Regalia*. The Counts of *Carcaffone* built it an Abbey in the eighth Century, which in 1296. Pope *Boniface* erected into the aforesaid Bishoprick. This See was at first a Suffragan to the Archiepiscopal Throne of *Narbon*, till Pope *John XXII.* made *Thouls* an Archbishoprick, and then it became subject to *Toulouse*. Pope *Benedict XII.* was a Bishop of *Pamiers*.

Pampeltine, or *Pamplona*, *Pimpelona*, *Pempelo*, *Pompelou*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Navarr* ; supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, or rather perhaps rebuilt, and from him called *Pompeopolis*. It stands upon the River *Arga* ; called by the Natives in their proper Tongue *Iruva*, that is, the Good Town ; in a fruitful Valley, surrounded on all sides with aspiring Hills and Mountains : twenty *French* Leagues from *Bayonne* to the South, and forty from *Saragosa* to the North. Taken by *Charlesmaigne* in 778. in his Passage into *Spain*. This was the Seat of the Kings of *Navarr*, till in the year 1512, it fell into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. *Philip II.* built a Citadel in it, to secure his Possession. It is also a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Burgos* since the time of Pope *Gregory XIII.* ; having been heretofore under the Archbishop of *Saragosa*, by the Institution of Pope *John XXII.* Some private Synods have been held here. Long. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 58.

Pamphylia, a Province of the *ancient Asia Minor*, now included in *Caraman*, and called *Setralia* : Its principal Cities were heretofore *Perga*, *Aspendus*, and *Attalia*. See *Setralia*.

Panama, a City and Sea-Port in *South America*, of great Fame and Resort ; in the Province called *Terra Firma* ; on the Shoars of the South Sea, seated in an unhealthy Air. It was built by *Perrus Ario*, in the year 1515. for the Reception of the Effects brought from *Peru* ; as *Nombr de Dios* was on the opposite side of the *Isthmus*, for those brought from *Spain*. Soon after honoured with the Birth of a modern Saint, called *Rose of Panama* ; whose Sanctuary was so conspicuous, that the Gnats and Flies in her Cell observed and revered it ; as *Father Oliva* (the late General of the *Jesuits*) informs us in her Life. But alas ! this Saint has not been able to protect the Town from another sort of Flies ; for *January 25.* 1671. it was taken and plundered by the *French* ; and in 1686. by Captain *Lawrence* a *Muscaneer*. The City, though small, and built of Wood only, is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lima* ; eighteen Leagues from the North-Sea. Long. 294. 30. Lat. 8. 30. \$ The *Isthmus*, or *Straits* of *Panama*, is a Neck of Land eighteen Leagues over from East to West ; by which the *Northern* and *Southern America* are tacked together.

Panaro-Sulentina, a River of *Italy* ; which arising from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Frigonana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena* ; and being called at first *Sulentina*, (after it has taken in the *Dardogna*, and some others) takes the Name of *Panaro* ; and dividing *Modena* from *Bononia*, twelve Miles above *Ferrari*, falls into the *Po*.

Panarutan, a City in the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, by the Straights of *Balamban* ; thirty Miles from *Passarvan* to the East, and forty five from *Balamban* to the North ; on the East Side of the Island. It is the Capital of a small Kingdom there. Near it, stands a Sulphureous Mountain, which in 1586. destroyed above ten thousand persons in a Rupture that hapned to it.

Panacaliet, *Panacalerium*, a small City in *Piedmont*, in *Italy*, upon the *Po* ; nine Miles from *Turin* to the South.

Pandataria. See *Santa Maria*.

Pandesia, an ancient City in the Country of the *Brutti*, in the present Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Italy*. Taken by the *Romans* at the same time with *Consentia* (*Cosenza*), in *Calabria*, according to *Livy*: and more especially remarkable for the ruin of *Alexander King of Epirus* here, into which he was deceived by an Oracle. The Town *Castel Franco* is supposed to stand now near the remains of this City.

Paniza, a River in *Bulgaria*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*; four German Miles North of *Mesember*, and about five from the Borders of *Thrace*. In *Latin* *Panyasis*.

Pannonia, a great Country in the ancient Division of *Europe*: comprehended betwixt *Illyricum*, the *Danube*, and the Mountains *Cesbi*. It was disposed into two parts, called *Prima* & *Secunda Consularis*; or the *Upper and Lower Pannonia*. The *Prima Consularis*, or *Upper Pannonia*, lay Westward; containing the modern Provinces of *Serria*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Vindisch-Marck*, and the greatest part of *Austria*. The other, to the East; where are now *Bosnia*, *Slavonia*, and *Hungary*; as much as is enclosed betwixt the *Danube*, the *Raab*, and the *Drave*. There was also *Pannonia Riparia*, and *Valeria*. The first made a part of the present *Slavonia* and *Bosnia*; the second, of *Serria*. This Country first beheld the *Roman Arms* under *Julius Caesar*. After him, *Tiberius* rendered it Tributary; next the *Goths*, *Huns*, and other *Barbarians*, possessed themselves of it. Its most celebrated ancient Cities, were *Sigesta* or *Siscia* (now *Sissek*); *Petavium* (*Pettau*), *Nauportus*, (*Labach*); *Vindobona*, (*Vienna*); *Sirmium*, (*Sirmis*); *Taurum*, (*Wesfenbourg*); &c. Its ancient Inhabitants were a Nation of the *Celtick Gauls*.

Panormo, *Panormus*, a Sea-Port in *Epirus*.

Pantyo, the same with *Heraclea*.

Panuco, a City and Province of *New Spain* in *America*. The Province lies upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, towards *New Biscay*, within the Preiecture of *Mexico*. The City, its Capital, is otherwise called *S. Estevan del Puerto*.

Paoching, or *Pooking*, a City in the Province of *Huquan*, in the Kingdom of *China*, at the foot of *Mount Lungus*.

Paola, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Herber Calabria*; where *S. Francis de Paola*, the Founder of the Order of the *Minimas*, was born.

Paooning, *Paozanum*, a great City in the Province of *Suehem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kjaling*.

Paooning, *Paotinga*, another great City in the Province of *Suehem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kjaling*.

Papa, a small, but very strong City of the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Marchaltz*; in the County of *Vesprim*; in the middle between *Javarin* to the North, and *Vesprim* to the South; scarce three *Hungarian Miles* from the *Turkish Conquest*. This Town in the year 1683, with *Doss*, *Vesprim*, and *Leewentz*, yielded to Count *Tockely*: But after the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, they returned under the Obedience of the Emperour.

Papalopam, a River in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guaxaca*: which is called also the River of *Aboarad*; and is the biggest in that Province. It ariseth from the Mountains of *Zombalubaban*; and receiving *Quiyocepe*, *Huitzela*, *Chinamba*, *Quanhquet-Zpalepec*, *Tuezlan*, and *Teyucyuanin*, falls into the *North Sea*.

Paphlagonia, an ancient Country or Province of the *Lesser Asia*, betwixt *Galatia* and the *Euxine Sea*; extended along the Coast; now called *Plagana*, *Bolta*, and *Rous*. Its principal Cities, in those days of

Antiquity, were *Sinope* and *Theutorania*.

Paphos, a celebrated ancient City in the Island of *Cyprus*, where *Venus* had a Temple in her honour. It became a *Bishops See* in *Christian times*: but now ruined, under the *Turks*; and called *Baffo*.

Papous, or *la Tierra dos Papous*, as the *Portuguese* call it; and *Terre des Papous*, as the *French*; is a Country in the *Terra Australis*; to the East of the Islands *Ceram* and *Giolo* in the *East-Indies*, near the *Equinoctial Line*; by some, made to be a part of *New Guinea*; by others, separated from it by a small Streight. The Princes of the neighbouring Islands have the *Natives* in Esteem for *Courage* and *Fidelity*.

Pappenheim, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Altmul*; adorned with the Title of a *Barony* formerly, now an *Earldom*. It gave its Name and Title to the famous General *Pappenheim*, in the late *German Wars*.

Para, a City in the North part of *Brasil*, upon the River of *Amazon*; under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*; forty Miles above the fall of that River. Long. 328. Lat. 01.30. There belongs to this City a Province of the same Name, called *Capitania de Para*.

Paragois, an Island of the *East-Indies*, called likewise *Puloan* and *Calamuanes*; between *Borneo* to the South-West, and *Manilla* to the North-East; an hundred Miles in length, twenty in breadth, and two hundred in circuit. It is one of the *Philippine Islands*, which was never conquered by the *Europeans*. Not very fertile, or well peopled.

Paraguay, *Paraguaiá*, a vast Country in the *South America*, the greatest part of which is subject to the *Spaniards*. Bounded on the East by *Brasil*; on the South by *Magellanica*; on the West by *Peru*, and the Kingdom of *Colis*. It is divided into seven Counties, which are fruitful in all things, with *Mines* and *Sugars*. Not many *Spanish Colonies* are settled in it; yet it has one *Bishop* at *Assumpcion*, and another at *Buenos Ayres*. This Province takes its Name from the River *Paraguay*; which signifies the River of *Feathers*. It ariseth from the Lake of *Xarais*; and going South, receives the River of *Plata*, and many others; and at last by a vast Mouth falls into the Sea of *Magellan*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *America*.

Paratiba, a strong City in *Brasil*, which has a large Haven, and gives name to a Province, called the Government or *Capitania de Paratiba*. Not above eight Miles from the *North Sea*, upon a River of the same name. It was long since inhabited by five hundred *Portuguese*, besides *Slaves* and *Negroes*; and being unwall'd, its best security was the Fort of *S. Francis* built by the *French*; and taken by the *Portuguese*, in 1583. In 1634, both the City and Fort were forced to submit to the *Dutch Valour*, who new named them *Frederickstadt*. But the *Portuguese* have at last recovered the Possession of it. These latter have sometimes called the City, *Nostra Sennoira das Nieves*.

Parana, a River and Province of *Paraguay*. The *Spaniards* have about four Colonies in this Province.

Paranaiba, *Paranyba*, a River and a Province on the Confines of *Brasil*. The River falls in that of the *Amazon*; on the South Side of which, the Province lies.

Paray-le-Francois; *Paroium Meniacum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgoyne*, in *France*; in the Territory of *Charolois*, upon the River *Brubincles*; two Leagues from the *Loyre*.

Paradiac, *Pardiacum*, a County in *Aquitain* in *France*.

Parenzo.

Parana. In the Island of Brazil, in her honour, is the most illustrious times; and called

as the Portuguese call the *Paraná*; is to the East of the *East-Indies*, made to be a great River from it by its neighbouring Mountains for Courage and

of *Schwaben* adorned with an Earldom. famous General

Brazil, upon the Banks of that River. is to this City *Capitania de*

Paraná, called like *Borneo* to the North-East; an Island, and two Rivers, the *Philippine* by the Europeans

Country in the South is subject to *Brazil*; West by *Peru*, and into seven Rivers, with Mines of Gold, and other Riches are settled upon it, and another takes its Name from the *River of Parana*; and many others; Sea of *Magellan*.

which has a Name, called the *Paraná*. Not above 100 Miles from the River of the *Paraná*; and the Fort of *Paraná* taken by the the City and Valour, who is the *Paraná* of it. These are *Paraná*.

Paraguay: The Province on the South of it, the Province of

Paraná, a River in *France*; in the *River* *Paraná* in *Aquitain* in

Parana.

Paranzo, *Parentum*, *Parentium*, a small City in *Hispania*, under the *Venerians*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. It stands seven Miles from *Citra Nuova*, to the South; twenty eight from *Capo di Istria*, and eighty from *Venice* to the East; upon a Peninsula, well fortified, having a convenient Haven: But not much inhabited, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air.

Paria, a Province in the *Terra Firma*, in *South America*; near the Shores of the North Sea, and under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*; between the *River Orinogoe* to the East, and the *Venezola* to the West. This is a principal Member of *New Andalusia*, from hence often called *Paria*. There are some few Colonies of *Spaniards* in it, and a Gulph of its Name.

Parimao, a Lake in *South America*, which bounds the Country of *Guiana* on the South; under the *Line*. Some call it *Roponouini*. It has not hitherto been fully discovered by the *Europeans*.

Partnacocha, a Province of *Peru*, towards the *Andes*, under the *Spaniards*.

Parso, *Parium*, a City of the *Lesser Asia*, upon the *Propontis*; twenty Miles from *Lampaco* to the East, and thirty from *Cyzicus*, now *Singia*. It has a large Haven, and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Singia*.

Paris, *Levetia*, *Luoteta*, *Iucetta*, *Leucotetia*, *Parisi*, and *Luetaia Parisiorum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *France*; so called by *Baudrand*, to be the greatest City of *Europe*; with a *Nomine reclamante, no body denying it to be so*. This was a celebrated City in the Times of the *Roman Empire*. *Julian the Apostle* (whilst he was *Cesar* only) resided here in the Reign of *Constantin*; and adorned it with *Baths* and a *Palace*. But its greatest Rise was from the *Franks*; *Clodoveus* settling the Royal Throne in this City, about the year 458. *Julius Cesar* is the first that mentions it; it was then very small; being wholly contained in an Island in the *Seyne*, not exceeding forty Acres, which had then a Wooden Bridge over the River. In this Isle the Cathedral Church now is, and the Palace of the first *French Kings*. From the times of *Clodoveus* the first Christian King, as long as that Race lasted, it grew mightily, and became very considerable. But under the *Caroline Line* it was very little improved; those Princes not fixing here, or in any other place. In the year 585, it happened to be almost all burnt. In 845, 856, 886, and 890, the *Normans*, by Sieges and Incurfions, did extremely endamage it. In 896, it was very hardly preserved out of the Hands of the *Normans*, as to the Island; what stood out of the Island was redeemed from Ruin by Money. The Posterity of *Hugh Capet* on the other side fixed here; and bestowed great Sums of Money in enlarging and adorning this City. *Charles the Great*, about the year 796, at the Request of *Alcuin*, a Saxon, opened an University here; to whose further Grandeur King *Lewis* the Seventh, and *Philip the August*, contributed very much. The College of *Sorbonne* holds the first place therein. In the year 1034, it suffered another Fire; and in 1206, a terrible Inundation of the *River Seine*. In 1420, *Henry V.* of *England*, possessed himself of this City, by marrying *Catharine* the Daughter of *Charles VI.* of *France*. In this year 1422, *Henry VI.* (Son of this Victorious, but short lived Prince) was crowned King of *France* in *Paris*. And again in 1431. After this it remained in the Hands of the *English* till the year 1435. The Divisions of *England* under *Henry VI.* made way for the loss of *France*. The year 1572 brought great and unparalleled Infamy and Calamity upon this potent City; 10000

Gentlemen being assassinated within her Walls (who came thither upon the Publick Faith to the Celebration of a Marriage) in cold Blood, and in a time of Peace. In 1588, the Inhabitants became almost as infamous by the *Baracades* against *Henry III.* whereby the Life of that Prince was endangered, and he driven out of his Royal Palace by a Seditious Subject, who made himself the Head of a Faction under the Pretence of Preserving the Religion of his Country. In 1599, *Henry III.* was stabbed by *James Clemene* a *Dominican Friar*, under the Walls of *Paris*; just as he was upon the point of revenging the Insolence of the *Baracades*. The year 1590 was no less miserable; this City being by a Siege reduced by *Henry IV.* to so dreadful a Famine, as it scarce any where else to be read of. In the year 1610, the same Streets were stained with the Blood of *Henry IV.* slain by *Ravillac*, another Enthusiastick Monk, on the same Pretence that his Predecessor was. In the year 1649, they suffered the Calamities of another Siege; and were forced to comply with the Queen Mother of *France* by Famine. In the year 1622, at the request of King *Lewis XIII.* Pope *Gregory XV.* raised the Bishop of *Paris* to the Honour of an Archbishop, with three Suffragans under him; the Bishops of *Chartres*, *Meaux*, and *Orleans*. In 1674, the Dignity of a Dukedom and Peerdom was added to the Archbishoprick by the present King *Lewis XIV.* This great City is seated on the *Seyne*; forty five Leagues from the *British* Sea. Long. 23. 20. Lat. 48. 38. *Charles V.* Emperor (others write *Sigismund*) used to say, he had seen in *France*, one Village, *Poitiers*; one City, *Orleans*; and one World, *Paris*. The City Walls have eight Gates; those of the University, nine. The Houses are computed to about fifty thousand; there is a great number of Hospitals, Abbeys, Monasteries, Ecclesiastick Seminaries, Churches, and Palaces; amongst which latter the *Louvre* obtains the Preeminence, begun by King *Philip the August*, in 1144; and since by times, gloriously enlarged and adorned by *Charles V.*, *Francis I.*, *Henry II.*, *Charles IX.*, *Henry IV.*, *Lewis XIII.*, and *XIV.* Many Councils have been celebrated here; whereof the oldest, and one of the most remarkable, is that about the year 362, against the *Arians*, held by *S. Hilary* Bishop of *Poitiers*. The Territory about this City has the name of *Parisis*; reaching heretofore as far as to *Pontoise* one way, and to *Claye* towards the *Brie* another. And our Author reports, that the Villages and Castles in the space of ten Leagues round, amount to the number of ten thousand.

Parita, a Town of *New Spain*, with an Harbour on the South Sea, in the Province of *Veragua*; which gives Name to the Bay on which it stands.

Parma, a River of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the States of *Genova*, towards *Pavese*; and running North through the Dukedom of *Parma*, watereth the Capital City of it; and ten Miles lower falls into the *Po*.

Parma, a City and Colony of the *Boii*, as it is called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*; now a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*; having been under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, in a fruitful and well watered Country; ten Miles from the *Po* to the South, thirty five from *Modena* to the East, and from *Piacenza* to the West. A great, rich, populous City, adorned with a strong Castle, and a Noble Palace; in which the Duke of *Parma* resides. In the year 1599, there was an University opened here. The Emperor *Frederick Barbarouffe* besieged this City two years together without success. It is about three Miles in compass: Has an *Academy* of the *Ingenious* settled in it, called

called *Gli innominati*; and in 1602, there was a Synod assembled here.

The Dukedom of Parma, *Parmensis Ducatus, Lo Stato del Duca di Parma, or il Parmegiano*, is a part of *Lombardy*: bounded on the North and West by the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the East by that of *Modena*, and on the South by the States of *Genoua*. The Dukedom of *Piacenza*, the *Val di Taro*, and the Estates of *Buffero* are contained in the Estates of this Duke. The principal Cities in it are *Parma*, *Borgo S. Donnino*, *Fiorenzuola*, *Piacenza*, and *Briscello*. This Dukedom was erected by Pope *Paul III.* (in in favour of *Peter Lewn Farnese* his Son, whom the Emperor *Charles V.* disturbed in the Possession thereof for some time,) in the year 1545. called before his Elevation *Alexander Farnese*.

Parnassus, a celebrated Mountain in *Phocis* in *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*;) consecrated to *Apollo*, and the *Muses*; near to *Citheron* and *Helicon*. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Liacoura*: about twelve English Miles from the Gulph of *Lepanto* to the North; between *Leucadia* to the East, and *Delphi* to the West; fifty Miles from *Corinth* to the North-West. § There has also been in *Cappadocia*, in *Asia Minor*, an Episcopal City of this Name.

Parnavia, Parnavia, a City in *Livonia*, subject to the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Esthonia*: seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, upon the Bay of *Riga*; fifty five Miles from *Revel* to the South, and from *Riga* to the North. The Maps place it twenty German Miles from each of them. It is little, but well fortified; has a Castle, and an Haven: It belonged at first to the *Poles*; but in the last Century was often taken, and retaken; till 1637, the *Swedes* finally possessed themselves of it, and have kept it ever since. Long. 46. 00. Lat. 57. 20. There belongs to it a small Territory, or District, called by the *Poles*, *Wotomody two Parnawskie*; which together with the Town, is now in the Hands of the *Swedes*.

Paropamisus, Paropamisus, and Paropamisadae, a Country and People of the ancient *Persia*, which lay betwixt *Bactriana*, *Arta*, *India*, and *Arachosia*. *Ptolemy* calls them by divers Names, and makes them an extremely savage People. *Curtius* adds, they had no Communication with other Nations; and that *Alexander's Army* suffered very much in their Country; which was cold and barren. It is placed by *Moderns*, in part in the Province of *Candabar* in *Persia*, and in part in that of *Cabul* in the *East-Indies*. § A Mountain in this Country did anciently bear the same Name; which the Writers of *Alexander's Life* miscall *Caucasus*.

Paros, Paro, or Pario, one of the Islands, *Cyclades*, in the *Aegean Seas*; which hath been in all times of particular Renown for its *White Marble*. The Ancients give it the several Names of *Demetrias*, *Paros*, *Minoa*, &c. It was heretofore in the Possession of the *Venetians*; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. But in 1470, the *Turky* became Masters of it.

Parret, a River in *Somersetshire*: the most considerable next to the *Avon* in the whole County. *Bridge-water*, *South-Petheron* and *Crokelhorn* stand upon it; and *Longport* near it.

Parthorp, or *Perthore*, a great Thorough-fare Market Town in *Worcestershire*, upon the River *Avon*, which it covers with a Bridge. The Capital of it Hundred, Enriched heretofore with an Abbey.

Parthenai, Parthenicum, a City in *Psittou* in *France*, upon the River *Touze*; in the middle between *Tours* to the North, and *S. Maxence* to the South: six Leagues from each.

Parthen, Alifus, a City of *Pomerania*, towards the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea*: under the Dominion of the *Swedes*, near the River *Barr*: two German Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* to the East, and four from *Gripshuld*.

Partherberg, the German Name of the *Apennine Hills* in *Italy*.

Parthia, a Kingdom of the *Ancient Persia*: established about the year of *Rome*, 508; of the World, 3008; two hundred and fifty years before *Christ*; in the person of *Asaces*, from whom all the succeeding Kings were called *Asacides*; and ended with the Death of *Artabanus*, King of *Partina*, slain by *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*, about two hundred twenty seven years after *Christ*; when it had enjoyed a Duration of above four hundred years. It rendered it self sometime so puissant, as to dispute the Empire of the East with the *Romans*. Situated betwixt *Hircania*, *Media*, *Arta*, *Carmania*, and the Modern Province of *Fars*, i. e. *Persia*, properly so called, A Country not at all fruitful; yet nevertheless then inhabited by a fierce, warlike, indefatigable People; particularly famous for a Dexterity in shooting one way, (behind them,) as they fled another. *Ptolemy* reckons, in his time, in this Kingdom, twenty five Cities; whereof the Capital was *Hecatompolis*, which is understood to be the Modern *Hafsaam* in the Province of *Iraehab*, *Arach*, or *Enak-Atzem* in *Persia*; as that Province, together with *Kboemus* and a part of *Corafan*, are understood to comprehend now the ancient *Partlia*.

Le Partois, Pagus Pertensis, a Tract in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*; between *Champaigne* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Bar* to the East: towards the River *Manne*. The principal Town of which is *Vitri le Francois*.

Par, a Town and Bailiwick in the Earldom of *Artois*, upon the River *Autbie*; which gives Name to one of the ancientest and best Families there. It had heretofore a Castle and a Collegiate Church. The Bailiwick is of a considerable Extent, adorned with the Title of a Barony, and united to the Crown of *France* by the Treaty of the *Piñences*.

Par de Calais, Fretum Britannicum, the Strait between *Calais* and *Dover*.

Parlage, a Port Town in *Polcy*.

Parthaban, a City and Port on the East of the Island of *Java* in the *East-Indies*, betwixt the Cities *Panarucan* and *Jortan*, towards the Cape of *Balanbuam*. Heretofore the Capital of a Kingdom of its Name there.

Paslaw, Patavia, a City of the *Lower Bavaria* in *Germany*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; of old called *Barava Castra*. It stands at the Confluence of the *Inn*, and the *Danube*; by which it is divided into three parts, called *Paslaw*, *Insstas*, and *Insstas*. An Imperial and Free City; but under the Protection of its own Bishop, (whose Revenue is about forty thousand Crowns,) with the Territory about it: which lies between the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to the West, and the *Upper Austria* to the East; having the strong Castles of *Obernberg* and *Ebersberg* standing in it. This City suffered very much by a Fire of late, in 1661, being mostly built of Wood. Over against it lies *Oberhuis*, the Residence of the Bishop. That which makes this City most regardable, is the Peace of Religion here Established by *Ferdinand I.* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1552: whereby the free Profession of *Lutheranism* in *Germany*; upon equal Terms with the *Roman Catholic Religion*, was declared and confirmed.

Pastaba, a Fort in the Province of *Laconia*, in the *Morea*; upon the Cape *Matapran*, near the Banks of the Bay of *Colechina*: taken and demolished by *General*

General *Morofini* in 1685, because of a narrow Passage hard by, where a handful of Men might make head against an Army.

Pafo di Cans, Climax, a Mountain of *Phoenicia*, twenty Miles from *Tripoli* to the South.

Patana, a Town in *Old Castile*, upon the River *Tago*; thirteen Miles from *Madrid* to the East, and eighteen from *Toledo*, Honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Patana, a City and Kingdom upon the Borders of *Zanguibar* in *Africa*.

Les Patagons, Patagones, a People of *Magellanusca*, near the Shoars of the North Sea, towards *Brazil*. This County was first discovered by *F. Magellane*, and yet not much known.

Patane, Patana, a City and Kingdom in the *Further Indies*, under the King of *Siam*, and near the Kingdom of *Malacca*; in a healthful and fruitful Climate. The City stands upon the Bay of *Siam*.

Les Patans, a *Mahometan* People possessing the Mountains about the River *Ganges*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*. They heretofore dwelt toward the Kingdom of *Bengale*; whence making a Transplantation of themselves into *Delly*, they became so puissant there, as to render many Princes and Places tributary to them. But when the *Tatars* conquered *India*, about the year 1401, being no longer able to maintain their Power or Residence in the open Country, they took Refuge in the Mountains; fortifying, and abiding in them ever since.

Patay en Beausse, Patavium, a Town in *Beausse* in *France*; seated five Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, towards *Chartres*; nine to the South. Near this Place the *French* (under the Command of *John Duke of Alanson*) got a great Victory over the *English*, under *Talbot*; the Terror of the *French* Nation.

Patara, Patara, or Paterea, a City of *Lycia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; once called *Arfinoe*, as *Strabo* saith; it stands upon a Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Xanilus*, (now called *Il Seamandro*;) eighty Miles from *Rhodes* to the East; a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Myra*: Famous in the person of *S. Nicholas*, who was both a Bishop and a Native here. *Apollo* had an Oracle in this City in the Times preceding *Christianity*; which observed to make its Responses the space of six Months in the year.

Patmos, or Patmos, an Island in the *Egean Sea*; of signal Fame for the Banishment of *S. John the Evangelist*, and his Writing the Book of the *Apocalypse* there. Now called variously by Writers *Palmosa* and *Petina*.

Patras, Patra, a City of the *Morea*, in the Duchy of *Clarentia*, of great Antiquity; called by the *Turky* *Badra*, and *Waltabadra*; that is, the *Old Patra*: as *Leunclavius* expounds their Name. The *Italians* used to call it *Neopatria*. It is an Archbishops See; and now in a flourishing Condition: Seated at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanio*; about seven hundred Paces from the Shoars of the Gulph of *Patras* to the East, and ninety from *Corinth* to the West. Chosen by *Augustus* for a Station for his Fleets, and in that account much honored by him. Under the latter *Greek* Emperors it had Dukes of its own; till the year 1408, when the last of them resigned it to the *Venezians*, not being able to defend it against the *Turky*. When it came first into the Hands of the *Turky* I do not find; but *Mahomet III.* received a great Defeat near this Place, in the year 1602. *Doria* the *Christian* Admiral took it from the *Turky* in 1533. They then soon after recovered it; but in the year 1687, it fell again into the Hands of the *Venezians* after the Battle of the *Dardanelles*. In the times of ancient *Paganism*, this City was honored with the

Oracles of *Mercury* and *Vesta*; and with divers Temples dedicated to *Minerva*, *Cybele*, *Alex*, *Jupiter*, and *Diana*, as appears by their Ruines. The Apostle *S. Andrew* preached and built his Martyrdom here. Its Cittadel stands upon a high Mountain, so strong, that in 1450, it held out against *Constantine Palaeologus*, the Western Emperor, a year. They compute about four or five thousand Inhabitants in this City, *Greeks*, *Turks*, and *Tems*; whereof as the first possess the Cathedral, for the second before the late Conquest had six Mosques, and the other four Synagogues. Near a thousand Churches are said to be contained in the extent of the *Archbishops Province*. And not only the *Greeks* of the Neighbouring Isles, but the *English* and *French* are accustomed to traffick to this Port.

S. Peters Patriarchique Parrimonio, Sancti Petri, called by the *Italians* *La Provincia del Parrimonio*; is a considerable part of the *Ecclesiastical State* in *Italy*; under the *Papacy*; which was a part of the *Old Herruria*. Bounded on the North by *Ombria*, on the East by *Sabina*, on the West by the State of *Siena*, and on the South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. The Capital of this Province is *Viterbo*; and the other Cities are *Aquapendeme*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Civita Castellana*, *Cornetto*, *Tuscanella*, and *Orvieto*.

Pattesi, Patzi, Timeslut, a River on the North Side of *Sicily*.

Patti, Patte, Patla, a City on the North Shore of *Sicily*, at the Fall of the River *Pattio*; into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; forty eight Miles from *Messina* to the West, eighty from *Palermo* to the North-East, and fifty from *Catania* to the North. This City was built by *Roger*, Earl of *Sicily*, after the Expulsion of the *Moors*; made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Messina*, by *Pope Eugenius III.* and now in a good Estate.

Pau, Epaurum, Palum, the Capital of the Province of *Beary*, in *Aquitan* in *France*; seated upon the River *Gave*, (thence called *le Gave de Pau*;) four Leagues from *Oleron* to the East, nine from the Borders of *Aragon* to the North, and eighteen from *Dax* to the South-East. *Henry IV.* King of *Navarr* was born in the Castle belonging to this City, December 13. 1557. A Castle, of the Foundation of *Henry d'Albert*, King of *Navarre* and Prince of *Beary*; who in 1519 established also a Parliament here; which *Lewis* the Thirteenth, King of *France*, reestablished in 1621, together with the *Roman* Catholic Religion, that had been thence expelled by the *Huguenots* in the Civil Wars.

Pavia, Ticinum, a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; called in latter times *Papia*, *Papia Flavsa*, and now *Pavia*. It stands upon the River *Ticino*, *Ticinum*; twenty Leagues from *Milan* to the South, fifty from *Genova*, and thirty four from *Piacenza* to the West. Built by the *Ligurians*, and thought more Ancient than *Milau*: *Artila* ruined it, and *Osoacer* besieged *Milau* in it. The *Lombards* took it, not without great difficulty, under *Alboinus* their first King, in the Year 569. After this it became the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Lombards*; and continued such, till in the Year 773. *Charles the Great* took this City, and *Desiderius* their last King therein. Afterwards it became the Seat of the Kingdom of *Italy*; to which *Otto I.* put an end in the Year 951. by the Expulsion of *Berengarius* and his Son. In 1004. it suffered very much by a fire. About the Year 1059. it had a sharp War with the City of *Milau*. In the Year 1361. here was an University opened by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, under *Galeasius* Duke of *Milau*, under whom this City then was. *Francis I.* of *France*, in 1545. attempt-

ing to take it, was defeated by the *Spaniards*, and himself taken Prisoner. In 1527, it was taken by the *French* under *Lautrech*; but soon after returned under the King of *Spain*, as Duke of *Milan*: and being again attempted by the *French* in 1655, they were the second time defeated by the *Spaniards*; it continues under *Spain* to this day. Next *Milan*, the best City in that Dukedom; a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; but exempt from the Jurisdiction of that Metropolitan: It has one of the greatest and fairest Stone Bridges in *Italy*, and many pieces of Antiquity; the Castle amongst them; which was the Royal Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*. The body of *S. Astin* is deposited in a Monastery of *Religious* here of the order of his name. There have been several Ecclesiastical Councils assembled at this City: Particularly that in 1076 held by the Partisans of the Emperor *Henry IV.* is remarkable, for its condemning Pope *Gregory VII.* who had excommunicated them before at a Council in *Rome*. The Territory belonging to it is called the *Pavefe*.

Pavofan, *Pavofanum*, a City in the Island of *S. Thomas*.

Pautzkerick, the German name of the Bay of *Dantzick*.

La Paz, *Pax*, a City of *Peru*, between the Mountains of *Brasil* to the East, and the Lake *Titiaca* to the West: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lixia*; situate upon the River *Cavane*.

Pazze, *Pachya*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclia*.

The Peak in *Derbyshire*, lies in the North-west parts of the County amongst the Mountains: And is a famous place as well for its Lead and Quarries, as for the three Caves, whose height, length and depth, with the jolt tides of water ebbing and flowing from them, and the strange irregularities of the Rocks within, appropriate to them the character of so many Wonders. To which must be added *Buxton Wells*; where out of the same Rock in the compass of eight or nine yards, arise nine several medicinal Springs, eight warm, the ninth very cold; which at the distance of three hundred foot receive another hot Spring from a Well, near the Ebullition of another that is cold again.

Pedena, *Pesina*, a small City in *Histria* in *Italy*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquila*; and the Head of a Territory of the same name, under the Dominion of the Emperor. Twenty two Miles from *Pola* to the North, and sixty from *Lautbach* to the South; near the Head of the River *Arfa*, which divides *Italy* from *Illyricum*.

Pedeo, *Pedaw*, a River on the East of the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Pedir, *Pedira*, a City in the North of the Island of *Sumatra*, which has a Haven: under the King of *Acem*.

Peelandt, a Tract in *Brabant*:

Pegian, the Lesser *Armenia*.

Pegu, *Peguum*, one of the Principal Cities in the *Further East-Indies*, called by the Inhabitants *Bayon*; and by the Europeans *Pegu*. It has a Noble Palace belonging to the King of *Pegu*, which is fortified in the manner of a Castle and stands upon a River of the same name, which falls a little lower into the Bay of *Bengala*. Long. 126.05. Lat. 19.55.

The Kingdom of *Pegu* was once a most Potent Empire in the *Further East-Indies*, containing twenty six Kingdoms in subordination to it: but now much diminished, having been often ruined by the Kings of *Arracum*, *Tungking* and *Stam*. Nevertheless a fertile Country, much visited by the Merchants of *Europe*. In the Year 1568. the King of *Pegu* knowing the King of *Siam* to have two white Elephants, desired by his Embassadors to purchase one of them at

any price require!; but was refused. He therefore entereth in revenge into *Siam* with a powerful Army, and takes the Capital City; so that the King of *Siam* fearing to fall into the hands of his Enemy, poisoned himself: from which time the Kings of *Siam* have acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Kings of *Pegu*. This Kingdom belongs now to the King of *Ava*. The frontiers both of *Siam* and it suffer the greatest misery by the continual Wars betwixt the two Crowns: it lies between the Kingdom of *Tungking* to the East, and that of *Arracum* to the West.

Petr, *Peina*, a Town in *Lunenburg*; famous for a Fight between *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Mauricius* Duke of *Saxony*, July 9. 1553. *Maurice* got the Victory, but died within two days of the Wounds he received. *Albert* being driven out of *Germany*, died in 1557. in *France*, in the XXXV. year of his Age: having lived much longer than was consistent with his Inconstancy and Possy, saith *Bruce*.

Pesfeda, *Peisida*, a River in the *Asian* *Tartary*, East of the River *Ob*; whose Fountains are not known, as arising in desolate and unrequented Countries: it falls into the Frozen Sea above *Nova Zembla*.

Peking, *Pechinum*, the principal Province in the Kingdom of *China*. Bounded on the East by *Leasum*, and *Xanum*; or the North by *Tartary*, and the great Wall; on the West by *Xanfi*, and on the South by *Honan*. The principal City is,

Peking, *Pechinum*. A vast and populous City; which in 1404. became the Royal City of *China*, instead of *Nankun*. The Inhabitants are innumerable, though it has been often taken and plundered in the late *Tartarian* War. It is now recovering those losses and ruins under the King of *Tartary*; who is become the Master of it.

The Province of *Peking* contains eight Capital Cities; one hundred and thirty five lesser Cities; four hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred eighty nine Families.

Pelicas, *Aliaemon*, *Haliacmon*, a River in *Macedonia*; which falls into the Bay of *Thessalonica*, over against *Thessalonica* to the South-West, thirty three English Miles. Called *Placemona*, *Bistria*, and *Aliagno* from *Aliagmon* the name it bears in *Glaudian*.

Pelion. See *Potrai*.

Pella, an ancient City of *Palesine*, in *Asia*; sometime dignified with a Bishops See under the *Patriarchs* of *Jerusalem*, who for many years kept their Residence here. § A second in the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, made famous by the Births of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, and *Alexander the Great* his Son, thence surnamed *Pelleus*. Some call it now *Zanjizza*, others *Zuchria*; It being hitherto extant, and noted for excellent Works in Marble. § The Ancients mention a third in *Achaia*.

Peloponnesus, the ancient name of the *Morea*, then divided into these eight parts: *Achaia* properly so called, *Arcadia*, *Argos*, *Corinthus*, *Elis*, *Laconia*, *Messene*, and *Sicyonia*. See *Morea*. The famous *Peloponnesian* War, which lasted from the Year of *Rome* 323 in the 87th *Olympiad* to the taking of *Arbens* in the Year 350, rather close to be named from the People of this Country, who maintain'd it against the *Athenians*, than from the *Arbentians* their Enemies.

Pelorus, *Pelorias* or *Pelorum*, the same with *Capo di Faro*.

Pelustrum. See *Belvaui*.

Pelips, *Pelisia*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It lies fifteen Miles from *Vaccia* to the South-West
twenty

twenty six from *Alba Regalis*, and twenty from *Budia* to the North-East.

Pembroke, a Market Town in *Heresfordshire* in the Hundred of *Stretford*, upon the River *Arrow*.

Pembrokeshire, *Pembroctium*, one of the Shires in *Wales*. Bounded on the North by *Cardigan*, (separated by the Rivers *Tyug*, and *Keach*;) on the East by *Caermarthenshire*, on the South and West by the *Irish Sea*. From North to South it is twenty six Miles; from East to West twenty; in Circuit ninety five. This County affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty; and has a mild and pleasant Air.

Pembrokeshire, the Town which gives Name to this Shire, is one direct Street; upon a long narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford Haven*; the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town-Walls. It has a Castle, though now ruined; and two Parish Churches within the Walls; and is a Corporation, represented in Parliament by one Burgess. The first Earl of *Pembrokeshire*, was *Gilbert de Clare*, Created in 1138. In 1201. it came into the Family of *Marshall* by Marriage: this Family enjoyed it six Descents; and by Females it continued till the Year 1390. After which it became very uneasy, till *Edward VI.* in 1551. Created *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Earl of *Pembrokeshire*; whose Posterity still enjoy that Honour in the seventh Descent.

Pendennis, a strong Castle in *Cornwall*.

Pene, *Sinevus*, one of the Branches of the *Oder* in *Pomerania*.

Peneus, a River in the Province of *Thessalia*, in *Macedonia*; which greatned with the Rivers *Ion*, *Pactius*, and *Aspidanus*, passes betwixt the Mountains *Ossa* and *Olympus* to surrender it self into the Bay of *Trojalonica*, having first watered the pleasant Fields of *Tempe*. It is now called *Salampria*. The Fiction of the *Metamorphosis* of *Daphne* into a Laurel in this River, gives it a place in the Writings of the Poets.

Peneus, the same with *Labor*, a City in the *East-Indies*.

Pengick, *Penica*, a City in *Misusia*, upon the River *Middaw*; between *Altenburg* to the West, and *Chemnitz* to the East, seven German Miles; and the same distance from *Leipzick* to the South.

Peniel, or *Penuel*, an ancient City of the *Holy Land*, in the Tribe of *Reuben*, beyond the Brook of *Jabbok*, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, near *Tripoli*, and upon the Frontiers of the *Amorites*. So called from *Jacob's* Vision of an *Angel* wrestling with him, according to his own Interpretation thereof, that he had seen *God face to face*, Gen. 32. 30. *Gideon* broke down the Tower, and slew the Men of this City, because they refused to give his Army Bread. *Judge* 8. 8. 17. But *Jeroboam* rebuilt it.

Penk, a River in *Staffordshire*, near to which stands *Penkridge*; a Market Town in the Hundred of *Cudleston* of good Antiquity.

Penna, or *Crocea di Penna*, *Penma S. Joannis*, *Pinna in Vespisina*, a City in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and a Bishop's See, over which there is no Archbishop who has any Jurisdiction. This is very frequent in Italy. In 1585. a Synod was assembled here.

Penna-Fiel, *Penna fidelis*, a Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, near the *Ducro*, six Leagues from *Saladit*. It had the honor to give the Title of *Duke* to *Ferdinand the Just*, King of *Aragon*, from the year 1395. to 1412. before his Ascension to the Crown; which Title afterwards was enjoyed by his Son *Johus*, who succeeding to the Crown also in 1458 changed this Duchy into a simple Seignior; which degradation of it, *Philip II.* King of *Spain* in part retrieved again, by making it a Marquisate.

Penon de Betez, 1 Fortrels of the King of *Spain*,

upon the Coast of *Barbary*; between *Tazan* to the North-West, and *Alcudia* to the North-East; sixty two English Miles from either; over against *Malaga* in *Spain*.

Penrife, a Market Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Strasfey*.

Penrith, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in *Leckward* Wapentake, betwixt the Rivers *Eamon* on the South, and *Leawer* on the West: large, well built and peopled. The second Town of note in the County.

Penryn, a Market and Borough Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Kerrier*; which elects two Members of Parliament.

Pentapolis, a Region with five Cities standing in it: of which kind Antiquity delivers two especially, that were notified by this name. 1. The Plain of *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Adama*, and *Segor*, in the Land of *Canaan*; being the five Cities consumed by Fire from Heaven, Gen: 19. 2. The *Pentapolis Cyrenaica* in *Libya*. See *Carraon*.

Penzanse, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Penwith*.

Peræ, *Peræa*, *Corus Byzantii*, *Chrysoceras*, a City of *Toræce*, or rather a Suburb of *Constantinople*; from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel. By reason of the frequent and easie Passage between these two Places by Boats, it may well seem a part of that City. The Ambassadors of the Christian Princes, and the *Latin* Christians for the most part reside in it. The same with *Galatia*, and there more at large described.

Le Perche, *Comitatus Pericensis*, a County in *France*; between *la Beasse* to the East and South, *Normandy* to the North, and *Lozanne* to the West. About eighteen or twenty Leagues in length, and the same almost in breadth. The Rivers *Eure*, *Loirs*, *Haijue*, and *Aure* derive their Sources from it. Divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Perche*, of which the first makes properly the County; the other bears the name of *Perche-Gouet*, and contains the five ancient Baronies of *Auton*, *Monmirail*, *Alloye*, *Bazocche*, and *Brou*. The ancient Inhabitants in *Cesar* are called *Aulercs Diablianes*. The Capital of it is *Nogent le Rotrou*: besides *Mortagne*, *Bellefme* and *Monmirail*, are considerable Places.

Perestlaw, *Perestlawia*, a Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*: upon the River *Trubucz* (which two Miles lower falls into the *Nieper*) ten Miles from *Kiovia* to the North-East. A populous, strong, and fortified Town.

Peretzay, *Peresia*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same name. Five Miles from the *Tibiscum* to the North, forty five from *Cassova* to the East, and as many from *Tokay*. This Town and County has all along been in the hands of the Emperor; and never under the *Turks*.

Bergamo, *Bergamum*, a City of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Caucus*: now called *Pergamo* and *Bargamo*. At first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*; but that City being ruined by the *Turks*, it became the Metropolis; and is now it self almost ruined. This was the Royal City of the *Attalock Kings*; whose Estates were called the *Kingdom of Pergamo*. A Kingdom founded about the year of *Rome* 470; and after a duration of a hundred and fifty two years, ended in the Person of *Attalus III.* dying without Issue in the year of *Rome* 621, and instituting the *Romans* his Heirs. This was also the Country of *Galen*, the celebrated Physician. Thirty five Miles from *Smyrna*, sixty six from *Sardus*, and sixty five from *Adramyttium* to the

South-West. One of the Seven Churches mentioned in the *Apocalyp*s. The River divides it, being seated in a Plain, at the foot of a Mountain: in this City *Perchemene* was first invented. Long. 55. 30. Lat. 41. 51. It shews the Ruines of the Palace of the *Assick* Kings, of a Theatre, and an Aquaduct: Peopled by about three thousand *Turks*; and twelve or fifteen Families of *Greeks*, to whose use there remains one Church in the room of the Cathedral entirely ruined.

Pericop. See *Precep*.

Perigord, *Petrocoriensis Provincia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in *France*, of great extent; between *Limezin* and *Quecy* to the East, *Angoumois* to the North, *Agenois* to the South, and *Saintonge* to the West. The principal City is *Perigueux*, the rest are *Sarlat* and *Bergerac*. Some divide it into the Upper *Perigord*, which is Mountainous; and the Lower, Woody. The one lying along the River *Lille*, the other towards the *Dordogne* and the *Verzere*. It affords many Medicinal Springs, with Mines of Steel and Iron.

Perigueux, *Petrocorium*, *Pétrigorium*, *Vesuna Petrocororum*, the Capital of *Perigord*, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; seated upon the River *Lille*: twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North-East, and ten from *Angouleme*. An ancient City, as appears by the Inscriptions, the Ruines of a Temple of *Venus*, of an Amphitheatre, and other stately Works. Near to it King *Pepin the Short* obtained a signal Victory over *Geofry Duke of Aquitain* in 763.

Peristasi, *Peristacium*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; sixteen Miles from *Heximilis* to the North. In the latter Maps called *Peraste*.

Permiawelshky, *Permia Magna*, a City in the Province of *Permyk* in *Russia*; between the *Dvina* to the West, and the *Obb* to the East; seated upon the River *Kama*.

Permessus, a River of *Boeotia*, in *Greece*; springing from the Mountain *Helicon*, and consecrated amongst the ancient Poets to *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

Permie, or *Permysky*, a Principality in the Empire of *Moscovia*; very marshy and uncultivated; inhabited by a Salvage People with some few Christians, to whom about 1550. Duke *John Basilowitz* granted a Bishop, since changed into an Archbishop residing at *Wologda*, and taking his Title from *Perm* or *Premis*, the capital City of *Permysky*.

Pernambuco, *Pernambucum*, a City in *Brazil*; which is the Capital of a Province of the same name, above sixty *German* Miles long, upon the North Sea; and a Bishops See. Seated upon the River *Bibiribe*, which makes a large Haven. Long. 346. 00. Lat. 9. 15. This was made a Bishops See in 1676, after it was recovered out of the Hands of the *Hollanders*: who in 1629. took it from the *Portuguese*. Otherwise called *Olmade*.

Pernaw. See *Parnaw*.

Peronne, *Perona*, a strong City upon the River *Somme* in *Picardy*, in the Territory of *Sansierre*: eight Leagues from *Amiens* to the East, seven from *Cambray* to the South, and twenty five from *Paris* to the North. Often attempted by the *Spaniards* without any Success. *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, died here in 926. It is one of the Keys of *France*.

Perpignan, *Perpignano*, *Perpinianum*, *Paperianum*, a City which is the Capital of *Roussillon*, (a Province of *Spain*, but Conquered by the *French*.) upon the River *Tet*, three Leagues from the Sea. It was built in 1068. by *Isnard Count of Roussillon*: and

in 1642. taken by the *French*. In 1285. *Charles the Bold*, King of *France*, died in this Town. In 1604. the Bishop of *Elna* settled his See here. It stands not above three Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and ten from *Narbon* to the South. *Peter*, King of *Aragon*, opened here an University. The Antipope *Peter de la Luna*, called *Benedict XII.* celebrated a Council at this City in 1408.

Persepolis, a noble City of the ancient Kingdom of *Persia*: built upon the River *Rhogomane*, as *Protolomy* calls it, in 91. deg. of Long or the *Araxes*, as *Strabo* and *Curtius*. It had been the Capital of the Kingdom, adorned with a Palace of *Oedar*; till taken by *Alexander the Great* and at the Persewation of *Tham*, the *Alexandrian* Courtellan, burnt in the year of the World 3624.

Persia, *Perfis*, one of the most Ancient, Great, and Celebrated Kingdoms of *Asia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Farsfylan*; and otherwise, the Empire of the *Sophy*. At this day it is bounded on the North by the *Caspian* Sea and *Maurinababria*, or *Trans-Oxiana*: on the East by *India Propria*, or the Empire of the *Great Mogul*; on the South by the *Indian* Ocean, and the *Persian* Gulph; on the West by *Arabia Deserta*, the *Turkish* Empire, and *Georgia*: so that it extends from the River *Indus* in the East, to the *Tygris* in the West: that is from 82. degrees of Longitude to 120. (which is thirty eight degrees); and from 23 to 43 degrees of Latitude. The Earth in so vast an extent being very different; but the Air pure and healthful throughout. This vast Kingdom is divided into these Provinces; *Fars* or *Persia*, (properly so called,) *Kerman*, *Makheran*, *Send*, *Chabustan*, *Sivistan*, *Sablisan*, *Dilemon*, *Khoemus*, *Tabarestan*, *Gordian*, *Chorasan*, *Erack-Azrem* (or *Jerack*), *Agemy*, *Kylan* (or *Gilan*), *Candahar*, *Schiroan*, and *Aderbestan*. The Cities are *Ardevil*, *Caspin*, *Cassian*, *Com*, *Ertivan*, *Herat*, *Hispahan*, *Lar*, *Mexat*, *Schiran*, *Sivistan*, *Schamachie*, *Sausfer*, and *Tauris*. It did anciently comprehend the Countries of *Media*, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Assyria* in part, *Sustana*, *Parthia*, *Aria*, *Paropansisus*, *Chaldæa*, *Caramania*, *Draugiana*, *Persia* properly so called, *Arachosia* and *Geografia*: which were most of them powerful Kingdoms. This People were at first subject to the *Assyrians* and *Medes*. In the year of the World 3406. *Cyrus* vanquishing *Asthyages*, King of the *Medes*, made *Persia* the Seat of the General Empire: which continued in this Nation, till it was transferred to the *Greeks* by *Alexander the Great*, in the year 3635. In the year of the World 3713. *Asaces*, (the Founder of the *Parthian* Family) assumed the Royal Diadem; which in time expelled the *Greeks*, and obtained the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Family continued four hundred and seventy years: succeeded by *Artaxerxes a Persian*: whose Line after twenty eight Descents ended in *Hormisdas*, vanquished by *Hannar* the *Saracen*, in the year 634. It continued under the *Saracen Caliphs* till the year 1030. when *Tangrolopi*, a *Turk*, invaded this Kingdom. This lasted but three Reigns; *Cassanes* the last of them in 1202. being slain; and *Halaon* made King of *Persia* by *Occata* the Great *Chan* of *Tartary*. This Prince exterminated the whole Race of the *Caliphs* of *Bagdat*; and his Posterity reigned till 1337. When it also fell under the *Tartarian* fury, to which it owed its Rise. In 1405. after almost an hundred years of Confusion, *Mirza Chareck IV.* (Son of *Tamerlane*) ascended the Throne of *Persia*: whose Family lasted till the year 1472. Then *Usan Cassanes* began another Line; which ended in 1505. when *Hysmael*, (the Founder of the present Line of *Persia*) began his Reign. *Solyman*, the present King of *Persia*, is the Tenth of this Line: and

and succeeded in 1666. The principal Commodity of this Country now is *Silks*; whereof it is reported to produce yearly twenty thousand Bales, at two hundred and sixteen pound weight a Bale. *Arabic* is the Learned Language there, as *Persian* (which hath a great mixture of *Arabic*) and the *Turkish*, the *Vulgar*. But the *Persians*, though *Mahometans*, differ as to Religion from the *Turks* so professedly, in explaining the *Alcoran*, and in their Saints, and Ceremonies, that each, as they conquer, destroy the very Churches of one another.

The *Persian Sea*, or *Gulph*, *Persicus Sinus*; commonly called *Mar de Eleatiff*, or *de Bassora*; is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Ethiopic Ocean*: beginning at *Cape Raz*, (the most Eastern Cape of *Arabia*, in Long. 96. 45.) and running into the Land to 81. having *Persia* to the North and East; and *Arabia* and *Persia* to the South and West. In the most North-West Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* fall into it with a vast Current. It receives also the Rivers of *Arabia* and *Persia*, which lie near it: but they are not of any consideration, being neither many, nor great. Some others have counted the beginning of this *Gulph*, at the Isle of *Ormus* and the Strait of *Bassora*; which will make it much shorter, than the length I have given it.

Reims, *Pereusis Ager*, a Tract in *Champaigne* in *France*; between *Champaigne*, (properly so called,) to the West, the Dukedom of *Bar* to the East, and the River *Marne*.

Pertie, *Pertbia*, a County in *Scotland*; which has *Angus* to the North, *Strathorne* to the West, *Fife* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the East: divided into two parts by the *Fyrth of Tay*. It is a small County; and takes its name from *Pertb*, (or *S. John's-Town*) the Capital of it. One of the principal Cities in the North of *Scotland*, upon the *Tay*; in which the Kings of *Scotland* have commonly been crowned. It lies thirty Miles from *Edinburg* to the North, and twelve from *Dunkeld*. This Town was totally ruined by an Inundation in 1029. and rebuilt by *William King of Scotland*, where it now stands. Long. 16. 8. Lat. 58. 00.

Petu, *Peruvia*, *Peru*, a large Country in *South America*; affording great plenty of Gold and Silver Mines; and at the Discovery of the *New World*, the most Potent Kingdom in *South America*. Its length from North to South is six hundred *Spanish Leagues*: its breadth in some places ninety, in others less. Bounded on the North by the Prefecture of *Poopia*; on the South by the Kingdom of *Chili*; on the West by the *Pacific Ocean*, (or *South Sea*;) and on the South it has undiscovered Countries. It is at this day divided into three Provinces; *los Reyes*, *Quito*, and *los Characas*; or, *de la Plaza*. The old Capital was *Cuzco*; the present is *Lima*. This Kingdom was discovered by the *Spaniards* in 1529. under *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. Who finding two Brothers of the Royal Family, (*Huascar* and *Atabalipa*, betwixt whom their Father had parted the Kingdom) in disagreement, made use of their divisions to both their ruins: and taking *Atabalipa* (the last King of *Peru*;) Prisoner, (who before had surprized his Brother, defeated his Forces, and put to death all the Princes of the Royal Family, and caused *Huascar* to be drowned in the River of *Andamarca*;) after he had extorted a vast Ransom in Wedges of Gold, the perfidious base born Villain hanged him *May* 1533. contrary to his faith given. What the *Spaniards* report of the Fertility, Wealth, and Government of this Kingdom, is scarce credible: yet all fell into the Power of *Pizarro*, an exposed Bastard, and a Hog-driver; who fled from *Spain*, because he had lost a Hog out of his Herd and durst not return home without it. He afterwards

and his Partner in the Discovery, *Almagro*, quarrelling; they formed their Parties, and made War with one another for some years: at length *Pizarro* was killed at *Lima* by *Almagro's* Party; *Almagro* came to be taken and executed by *Gonzalo Pizarro*, the others Brother: And *Gonzalo Pizarro*, warring against *Pedro de la Gasca* Vice-Roy for the King of *Spain*, suffered the same fate to be taken and executed like a Criminal in *Guayanima*. So both the *Pizarro's* and with *Almagro* lost their lives, the Government of all that Country they had conquered for the King of *Spain*. The ancient Emperours of *Peru* were called by the Natives, *Inca*. They began their Reign about the year 1125. four hundred years before the coming of the *Spaniards* hither. *Garcilasso de la Vega* has published a noble History of them. In divers parts and Provinces of their Empire, they had erected Palaces and Temples the richest in Gold and Silver as perhaps ever the Sun beheld. There being so prodigious a quantity of those Metals here, part out in less than fifty years, the King of *Spain's* fifth part out of only one of the Mines of *Potosi*, amounted to above a hundred and eleven Millions weight of pieces of thirteen *Reales* and a quarter weight a piece. It lies mostly betwixt the *Equator* and the *Tropic* of *Capricorn*.

Perugia, *Perusia*, by the French called *Perouse*, a City of *Hetruria*, (now in *Ombria*) in the States of the Church: a Bishops See, and an University: the Capital of a Tract of the same name; seated upon a Hill near the *Tiber*: forty Miles from *Urbino* to the South, sixty one from *Rome* to the North-East, and thirty from *Nocera* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Cities of *Hetruria*. Made famous by the besieging of *L. Antonius*, (Brother of the Great *Antonius*) by *Augustus*, till he was forced to yield by Hunger; so that *Perusia* famous became a Proverbial Expression. *Tosila*, a King of the *Goths*, besieged this City seven years before he took it. *Narsetes* retook and repaired it: The *Lombards* were the next Masters of it. *Charles the Great* gave it to the See of *Rome*. In the Wars betwixt the *Guelphs* and the *Gibelines*, it suffered very much: two or three small Synods have been assembled at it. It gives its name to the famous Lake, where *Hannibal* defeated the *Romans* under *Flaminius*, Consul, in the year of *Rome* 537. *P. Paul III.* built in it a Castle, which added to the natural strength of the Place; its pleasant Situation, magnificent and spruce Buildings, and the great plenty of all things, have made it one of the most considerable Cities in the *Popes* Dominions.

Pesaro, *Pisaurum*, a City and *Roman Colony* in *Umbria*, of great Antiquity: now a part of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Urbino*: built near the Mouth of the River *Foglia* (*Pisaurus*) upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*; forty five Miles from *Ancona* to the West. A fine, great, and populous City; the Seat of the *Popes* Legat, and of old the Residence of the Dukes of *Urbino*. *Tosila* did heretofore ruine it, and *Bellisarius* repair it. There is now a Fortrefs standing for its security.

Pescera, *Aternum*, a City in the *Hisber Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; of old a Bishops See. Seated at the Mouth of a River of the same name; forty five Miles from *Termoli* to the North-West, and near an hundred from *Ancona* to the South. The River, upon which it stands, ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the same Province; and watereth *Aquila*, *Tocco*, and *Perugia*; then falls into the *Adriatick*.

Pescha, *Argimontum*, a City of *Liburnia* in *Dalmatia*; now a Village over against the Island of

Pego, in the Borders of *Croatia*; on the Shores of the *Adriatick Sea*.

Peschiera, *Piscaria*, a small, but strong City in the States of *Venice*, in the Territory of *Verona*; upon the Lake *di Garda*, where the River *Menz* flows out of it; fifteen Miles from *Verona* to the West, and twenty five from *Brescia* to the East.

Peseta, *Armina*, a River of *Heeturia*; which has a great and a populous Town upon it of the same name; in the Territory of *Pisa*. Twelve Miles from *Lucca* to the East. The River falls a little lower into the River *Arno*.

Pessinus, an ancient City of *Galacia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; near the Mountain *Ida*, and on the Confines of *Phrygia*; where the Goddess *Cybele* had heretofore a famous Temple and Statue: which latter being by *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* presented to the *Romans*, in the year of *Rome* 649. they instituted the *Megallesian Games* in the honour of the Goddess. It is now a small Town, in the Province of *Chiangate*, under the *Turks*. *Cybele* was thence entitled *Pessinuntia*.

Pest, *Pestum*, a great Town in the *Upper Hungary*, seated upon the *Danube*, over against the *Lower Buda*. It is a square Town in a pleasant Plain; and gives the beholder from *Buda* a very delightful Prospect, by reason of its Walls, Towers, and Mosques. The Country about it is called the County of *Pest*, from this Town. Between it and *Buda*, there is a fine Bridge of Boats, almost a quarter of a League long, or half an *English* Mile. In 1541. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it without Resistance: and though the next year after, it was attempted by a Potent Army under the Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, a Breach made and a brave Assault given by *Vicellius*, an *Italian*; yet the *Germans* cowardly left the Siege. In the year 1602. whilst the *Turks* were buie in the Siege of *Alba Regalis*; the *Germans* took *Pest* and the *Lower Buda*: after which, many sharp Rencounters passed between the two Garrisons; especially when the River was frozen. In 1604. *Jagenreuter* (a base Coward) being intruded with the Government of it, without any force or so much as the appearance of an Enemy, upon a bare report the *Turks* were coming to besiege it, deserted the Town and fled. It continued in the hands of the *Turks* till 1684. when it was taken by the Duke of *Lorraine*, and kept all that Summer; but deserted, when he drew off from the Siege of *Buda*. In 1686. it was retaken; and by the acquisition of *Buda*, allured to the Imperialists.

Pesto, *Pesti*, *Pestum*, *Posidonia*, a City and Colony of *Lucania*; and a Bishops See in the *Hither Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; upon a Bay of the same Name, twenty two Miles from *Salerno* to the South, and three from *Capaccio*. This City in 930. was taken by the *Saracens*, and entirely ruined. All its Inhabitants slain, or carried into Captivity: It never recovered this blow; but the Bishops See was thereupon removed to *Capaccio*.

Petatal, *Patala*, a City of the *Hither Indies*; at the Mouth of the River *Indus*; which is of great Antiquity.

Peterborough, *Petroburgum*, *Petruaria*, a City in the County of *Northampton*; seated on the River *Auson* or *Nen*, over which it has a Bridge; in the Borders of *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincolnshires*; five Miles from *Crowland* to the West. This place sprung up out of a Monastery here built, and dedicated to *S. Peter* by *Penda* the first *Christian King* of the *Mercians*, about 546. *Wolpher* his Successor finished it in 633. In 867. it was destroyed by the *Danes*. In 960. *Estelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, began to rebuild it with the assistance of

King *Edgar* and *Adulph* the Chancellor. In the Reign of *William the Conquerour*, it was plundered by *Herward a Saxon*; but it recovered in after-times. When *Henry VIII.* dissolved this House, there belonged to it a Revenue of one thousand nine hundred seventy and two Pounds the year. This Prince in 1541. founded a Bishoprick in this Monastery; and annexed to it a Dean and six Prebends: *John Chambers*, the last Abbot, becoming the first Bishop; from whom, the present is the thirteenth. *Charles I.* of Blessed Memory, added another Honour to this place; when in 1627. he created *John Lord Mordant*, Baron of *Turvy*, Earl of *Peterborough*. In which Family that Honour now is. See the Antiquities of this Church, published by *Dr. Patrick*. Before it took the name of *Peterburgh* or *Peterborough* from the dedication of its Monastery to *S. Peter*, this Town was called *Madansfield*.

Peteril, *Petrina*, a River in *Cumberland*; which riseth five Miles from *Keswick* to the North-East; and by *Pemresh*, and *Hosket* falls into the *Eden* above *Carlisle*.

Petersfield, a Market-Town in *Hampshire*, in the Hundred of *Finchdean*, privileged with the Election of two Parliament-Men. The Lady *Louisa de Querouaille* Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, bears the Title of Baroness of *Petersfield*, by the Creation of King *Charles II.* 1673.

Betherton, *North and South*; two Market-Towns in *Somersetshire*, the Capitals of their Hundred. The last is situated upon the Bank of the River *Parret*.

Petigliano, *Petilianum*, a fortified strong Town, in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and the Dukedom of *Florence*; five Miles from *Savona* to the East, and thirty from *Orbisello*. This is the Capital of a Sovereign County or Earldom; belonging heretofore to the Family of *Sforza*, but lately purchased by the Great Duke of *Tuscany* in whose Territories it lay.

Petra, or *Petra Deserti*, *Cyriacopolis*, *mons Regalis*, a City of the *Stony Arabia*; which was of old the Capital of the Kingdom of *Ammon*, and called *Rabbah*. Taken by King *David*, in revenge of the Injuries offered to his Embassadors. In the times of Christianity, it became an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*: at this day called by the *Arabians*, *Kyach* and *Relagebeer*. Long. 66 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Petrus, *Pelius*, *Pelion*, a Mountain in *Thessalia*. *Dioarchus Siculus*, (one of the Scholars of *Aristotle*) found this Mountain to be the highest in *Thessalia*, by 1230 Paces, as *Pliny* saith.

Petrus, a strong Castle in *Croatia*; seated upon a River of the same name, which there falls into the *Kulp*; eight Miles from *Zagarab*, (or *Agram*) a Town of *Sclavonia*. This was once in the Hands of the *Turks*; but retaken by the *Germans*, and now in the Possession of the Emperour.

Petrikow, or *Pietrikow*, *Paterkau*, *Potrikow*, and *Petrilow*, *Petrivaria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Sirackie*, in the Greater *Poland*; two German Miles from the River *Piege*, four from the Confines of the *Lesser Poland*, and twelve from *Sirackie* to the East. It is a neat populous Town, seated in a Morass: often honored with the Diets of *Poland*; but in 1640. almost entirely burnt down by a Fire. The Kings of *Poland* had formerly a Palace Royal near it; which also happened to be burnt. There have been, upon several Occasions, Councils of the Clergy celebrated here.

Petro-Waradin, *Acuminium*, *Petro Varadinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*; called by the Inhabitants *Petro War*; by the *Germans*, *Peter Waradin*. It stands upon

upon the *Danube*; between the *Sava* and the *Drave*; six *Hungarian* Miles from *Belgrade* to the North-West, and about twelve from *Esbeck* to the South. This Place has been very famous during the present War. The *Turks* made it their common Passage into the Upper *Hungary*, after *Buda* fell into the Hands of the Emperor; and to that end maintained a Bridge of Boats over the *Dunube*. The Revolt and Mutiny against the Prime *Vizier*, after the Battle of *Mohaaz*, of the *Turkish* Army (whereby that General in 1687. was forced to fly for his life to *Belgrade*, and afterwards to *Constantinople*; upon which followed the Desertion of *Esbeck*, *Poffega*, and *Walcomar*) happened here. It has been since taken and abandoned by both Sides. The *Imperialists* blew up its Fortifications in 1688. and the *Turks* afterwards quite burnt it down.

Petschen, the same with *Quinqus Ecclesia*.

Pettaw, *Petavium*, *Petovia*; a City and Roman Colony of *Paennonia*; mentioned by *Tacitus* and many other ancient Historians; now called by the *Germans*, *Pettaw*; and made a part of *Seiria*; upon the *Drave*; in the Borders of *Selevonia*, under the Dominion of the Archbishop of *Salzburgh*; whereas it was once a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lorch*. It stands nine Miles from *Cilly* to the North, and as many from *Gratz* to the North-East, and *Canzica* to the West.

Petworth, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Arundel* Rape; pleasantly situated near two Parks, by the River *Arun*; and further remarkable for a noble Seat belonging formerly to the Earls of *Northumberland*, now by Marriage to the Duke of *Somerset*.

Pets, the same with *Vienna*.

Petzokze, *Petzora*, a Province in the North of *Moscow*, towards the Frozen Ocean. The principal Town and River is of the same name. The River falls into the White Sea, by six great mouths; between *Pustezero*, (a Town and Cattle) and *Ziemoipotia* a Ridge of Mountains; which name signifies in the *Russ* Language, the Girdle of the World.

Pevensy, for shortness called vulgarly *Pensy*, is a Town in the County of *Suffex*, which denominates a Rape there. But deserving to be mentioned upon another and a higher account; for this was the very Harbour, where *William the Conqueror* landed from *Normandy* with his Fleet of 896 Sail.

Pezin, See *Pentus*, a River of *Thessalia*.

Pfalz, the German name of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

Pfaltzburg, *Phalsburgum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Borders of the Lower *Asia*; at the foot of Mount *Vauze*, by the River *Zinzel*. Which name signifies the Palatinate Castle; having heretofore been under the Palatinate Princes of *Velden*, of whom it was purchased by the Dukes of *Lorain*: it is now a Principality, very well fortified by the King of *France*, in whose hands it is. It stands seven Leagues from *Strasburgh*, and sixteen from *Nancy*.

Pfeulendorf, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Hegow*, upon the Lake of *Zell*, betwixt *Constance* and *Tubingen*. It is an Imperial City.

Pfirt or *Ferrette*, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Sunegaw* in *Germany*; under the King of *France*. Three Leagues from *Mulhausen*.

Pfirtsheim, *Phorcena*, *Phorzemum*, a small City in the Marquise of *Baden*; upon the River *Enx*, where it takes in the *Nagold*. Two Miles from *Durlach*, seven from *Herdberg* to the South, and six from *Spire*. This belongs now to the Family of *Durlach*; but was heretofore under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

Pharia. See *Lefna*.

Pharis, an ancient City of *Laconia*, in the *Peloponnesus*: where there stood, in the times of the *Heathens*, an Oraculous Statue of *Mercury*, much consulted and admired, together with another of the Goddess *Vesta*.

Pharmacusa, a small Island of the *Aegean* Sea, towards the Province of *Ionis* in *Asia* the Less; now called *Fermaco*. *Julius Caesar* here fell into the hands of *Pyrates*; and *Atalus*, a King of *Pergamus*, was killed.

Pharos, a small Island at the Entrance of the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; about a Mile distant from *Alexandria*, to which it is now connected by a long Bank. *Alexander* the Great, not succeeding in his Attempt to build a City here because of the streightness of the Place, thereupon founded *Alexandria* upon the Continent over against it. But it became afterwards extraordinarily famous by the Light Tower erected upon it in the year of *Rome* 470. and the 124. *Olymp*. by *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*. A Tower of so prodigious a Mass and Structure, of the Contrivance of the great Architect *Softratus Cnidius*, as to be esteemed one of the Wonders of the World. *Ptolemy* bestowed eight hundred Talents in the building of it. *Stratius* mentions it with the Elogium of

Lumina Noctivaga tibi Pharus emula Luce.

It gave Light into the Sea; a very great Light; Was dedicated in an Inscription to the Gods, the Conservators of Sailors; and all the like Light Towers since have been called *Phari* from it.

Pharfallus. See *Farfa* above. Only let it be added, that this City since Christianity was first a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lavissa*, and afterwards an Archbishop's under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

Phafelis. See *Fionda*.

Phasis, a River of the Province of *Mengrelia* in *Georgia*; It ariseth from a part of the Mountain *Caucasus*; and passing by *Cotais*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Imiretta*, and the City *Phasis* in *Mengrelia* (which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Trebisonda*), it runs to discharge it self into the *Black* Sea; where its Mouth is above half a League in breadth, and sixty Fathom depth. Upon this River, *Amurath* III. his Fleet of Gallies, employed to make a Conquest of the North and East Coasts of the *Black* Sea, was surprized and defeated by the King of *Imiretta*. Towards the Mouth of it, stand divers agreeable little Islands, covered with Wood. The principal of them had a Fortrefs built upon it by the *Turks* in 1578; which in 1640. the King of *Imiretta*, assisted with the Princes of *Mengrelia* and *Gurtel*, took and demolished; carrying away thence twenty five Pieces of Cannon to *Cotaris*. The ancient *Historians* speak of a Temple dedicated to the Goddess *Rhea*, upon an Island of the *Phasis*: But we see no remains thereof at this day; as neither of the City *Sebaste*, placed at the mouth of the *Phasis*; by the ancient Geographers. In the beginning of this River's course it is very impetuous; but having gained the Plain, it runs so smoothly and its Waters are so light, that they swim, its said, above the *Euxine* for some considerable Space. Now called *Fachs* and *Fassé*.

Phazeth, *Phasis*, the Capital of *Mengrelia*; a City of great antiquity, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It stands upon the *Euxine* Sea; at the Mouth of a River of the same name; and was heretofore a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Trebisonde*. Sir *John Chardin* (who entered this River, and took great pains to find this City) could not find the least remainder or token of the City: he saith the Channel of the River is at its fall into the Sea a Mile and half broad;

broad; and sixty Fathom deep; called by the *Turks*, *Fach*; by the *Mongrelians*, *Rione*; and that it ariseth out of Mount *Caucasus*. See *Phasis*.

Pheneum, an ancient City of *Arcadia*, in the *Peloponnesus*, at the foot of the Mountain *Cyllene*: which heretofore disputed the Preheminence with *Tegæa*, the Capital of the Country. It stood near a Lake of the same name; the different Qualities whereof in the Night and in the Day are thus described by *Ovid*, *Metam.* 15.

*Est locus Arcadia, Pheneum dixere priores,
Ambiguus suspensus aquis: has nocte immeto;
Noctè nocens pota, sine noxa luce bibuntur.*

Phittastu, Pishi, the most ancient Inhabitants of *Scotland*; who lived in that Kingdom, when the *Romans* Conquered *Brittain*: and by their Inroads upon the *Britains*, (after the *Romans* withdrew), occasioned the calling in the *Saxons*. See *Pishi*.

Phlari, *Euenus*, a River of *Æolia*; which riseth out of Mount *Callidromus*, and pursues its course Southward to the *Ionian Sea*; which it entereth not far from the Gulph of *Corinuth*, or *Lopanto*.

Phladelphya. See *Filadelphia*, in *Lydia*. § The Antients mention a second in *Cilicia*, a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*; and a third in *Cælessyria*, a Bishops See likewise under the Archb. of *Bisfereeth*. But there have been Alterations in those Sees in following times. The latter Place, according to *S. Jerome*, should be the same with the Hebrew *Rabath*, or the modern *Petra*, in the *Stony Arabia*.

City of the Philtippe, a Town built by the *Spaniards* in 1585, in *South America*, purposely to preclude the passage into the Streights of *Magellan*, from the *English* and *Dutch*. Since, ruined by the *Indians*; and the place called *Porto Famine*.

Philtippeville, a Town in *Hainault*, of great strength: fortified by *Mary Queen of Hungary*, (Governess of the *Low Countries*) in 1555, and so named from *Philip II. King of Spain*: by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1660. granted to the *French*. It stands thirteen Miles from *Brussels*, seven from *Namur*, and ten from *Mons*.

The **Philtippine Islands**, *Philippina*, called also the Islands of *Luffon* and *les Manilles*: from the principal of them, are a knot of Islands belonging to *Asia*; which took this name from *Philip II. King of Spain*; in whose times, (in 1549.) they were viewed, and carefully observed by *Ruy Lupo* a *Spaniard*. Some apprehend them to be the *Barusse* of *Ptolemy*. In 1564. *Michael Lupo*, another *Spaniard*, was sent to people and reduce them. They lie between *China* to the North, and the *Molucco* Islands to the South; between thirteen and fourteen degr. of Northern Latitude. The exact number of them is not known; but they are supposed to be above ten thousand: the greatest of them is *Manilia*, or *Luconia*. The *Spaniards* were once Masters of the greatest part of these Islands, and built some considerable Cities in them; but their Affairs growing less prosperous in *Europe*, and the *Dutch East-India Company* having ruined their Trade here, many of them have deserted from the *Spaniards*; who have been forced to leave others; so that they do with some difficulty keep their possession in the Island of *Manilia*, the greatest and most Northern of them, the Seat of the Governour and a Bishop. These Islands were at first subject to the King of *China*; who abandoned them, about 1520. First discovered by *Ferdinando Magellanes*, who perished in one of them. The Air of them is very mild and temperate; the Soil is very fruitful, and produceth whatever is needful to the Life of Man. The Names of the principal of them are *Mindano*, *Peragoja*, *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Ten-*

daja, *Cebu* (in which *Magelanes* was slain,) *Pintados*, *Farraja*, *Mabab*, *Sabura*, *Maran*, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abijo*, *Bantou*, *Babol*, *la Verde*, *dos Negous*, and *San Juan*.

Philtippo. See *Filippopolis*.

Philtippstadt, Philtippolis, a City in *Sweden*, in *Vermelandia*, a County of *Goehland*: built in the Fens. Twenty five Miles from the Lake of *Wener*, and the same distance from *Carlsbad* to the South-East.

Philtippopolis, an ancient City of *Phenicia* in *Syria*: mentioned in the Ecclesiastical Histories of *Socrates* and *Sozomen*, upon the occasion of a Statue erected there, in the Primitive Times, of our Saviour *Jesus Christ*; together with the Statue of the Woman he cured of an inveterate *Bloody Flux* by the touch of his Garment, placed at his Foot: The same Historians relating, that an Herb of an unknown Species, of so sovereign a Virtue as to heal all sorts of Diseases, sprung up close by them: and when the Emperor *Julian* the *Apostate* in the year 362. commanded them to be broken down, and a Statue of himself to be advanced in their room, a Fire from Heaven destroyed *Julian's* Statue.

Philtippourg, Philtippourgum, a strong Fort or Castle upon the *Rhine*; which before was called *Odenheim*. First walled in 1343. by *Gebhard* Bishop of *Spire*. And afterwards took its present name from *Philip Christopher de Soeteren*, Bishop of *Spire*; who in 1615. re fortified it for the defence of that Bishoprick. *George* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, a former Bishop of *Spire*, had built in this place, in 1513, a noble Castle, (or rather Palace;) which was much improved in 1570, by *Marguardus ab Harstein*, another Bishop. Being thus improved and made very considerable, it was reduced by the *Swedes* in 1634. by *Hunger*. Surprized by the *Spaniards* by a Stratagem in 1635. Taken by force by the *French* in 1644. The *French* bestowed very much, during the time they were possessed of it, in adding to the Fortifications: but in the year 1676. the Duke of *Lorraine* retook it, though the *French* came up with a great Army to relieve it. By the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in the year 1679, it was consigned to the Bishop of *Spire*. The *French* began the present War with the Siege of it, and obliged it to surrender November 1. 1688. This Town stands three German Miles from *Heydelberg* to the South, one from *Spre* to the North, and three from *Durlach*.

Philtips-Royton, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Wello*, near the River *Froome*.

The **Philtistines**, a part of the most antient Inhabitants of the *Land of Canaan*, disposed along the Sea Coast, towards the Borders of the Kingdom of *Egypt*; whose frequent Wars with, and Victories over the *Israelites*, their taking and remitting of the Ark, and all their valiant Actions at various times conquering and conquered, with *Samson*, *David*, *Saul*, *Ely*, &c. are recorded in the History of the Old Testament.

Phocæa. See *Fogia*.

Phocis, an ancient City and Country of *Greece*, betwixt *Beotia* and *Æolia*. Honoured heretofore with the Cities *Delphos*, *Anticyra*, *Corrha*; the Mountain *Parnassus*, and the River *Helson*, situated in this Country. In the Year of *Rome* 399. and the hundred and sixth *Olymp*. the *Phocenses* pillaging the Temple of *Apolla* at *Delphos*, and defeating the *Loereses* their Neighbours in a Battel under *Philonelus*, drew upon themselves the Vengeance of *Greece* to such a measure, that a Holy War, to punish their Sacrilege, was presently commenced against them: which, tho the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians* became their Al-

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lies, ended with the total rasure of the City *Phoei*, in the Year of *Rome* 408. *Olymp.* 103.

Phogstheim. See *Uffortsheim*.
Phrygia, a Country of the *Lesser Asia*, divided in ancient times into *Phrygia Magna* or *Major*, and *Phrygia Minor*. *Phrygia Major* lay betwixt *Bithynia*, *Galatia*, *Pamphylia*, *Lydia*, and *Mysia*. Its principal Cities were *Synnada* and *Hierapolis*. Sometime called *Pacariana*; Now, as it is under the *Turks*, *German*. The other was famous for the Rivers *Xanthus* and *Simon*, and the City *Troy* standing in it: the ancient *Troas* being in this *Phrygia* contained by the general accounts. This *Phrygia* had the name also of *Hellepontiaca*, from its situation upon the *Aegean Sea*, towards the *Hellepont*.

Piacetiza, *Placentia*, a City of *Lombardy*, of great Antiquity; called by the *French* *Plaisance*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*; and the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name, which ever since 1557. has been in the Hands of the Dukes of *Parma*. It is a neat, populous City; said to have twenty five thousand Citizens within its Walls, and to be five Miles in Circuit: full of fine Buildings; and blessed with an ingenious Race of Men, fit either for Arts or War. One Mile from the *Po*, sixty from *Milan* to the East, and thirty five from *Parma* to the North-East; in a pleasant place, surrounded with fruitful Fields, Meadows, and Pastures; having many Channels cut for the watering their Ground, and the bringing in Merchandizes. It has several Salt-Springs, Mines of Iron; plenty of Wine, Oil, Corn; and Fruits of all sorts: the best Cheese in the whole World is made here in great quantity. Nor does it want Woods and Forests for Hunting; so that all things considered, it is one of the pleasantest situated Cities in the World: and thought to have taken its name from thence. It was one of the first Colonies the *Romans* settled in *Gallia Cisalpina* against the *Gauls*. They fortified it so well, that though the *Insubres* and *Bois* out of discontent Revolted and joined with *Hannibal*, (who made the Siege of this place one of his first Attempts) yet he was not able to take it. Nor had *Ashurbanal* who followed him any better success: so that *Livy* informs us, this was one of the twelve Colonies which in the second *Punic* War saved *Rome*. In the Year of *Rome* 553. *Amilcar* a third *Punic* General, took this City with the help of the *Gauls*; and in a great degree ruined it by Fire and Sword. *Celivus*, a *Thyrcen* General, not being able to defend it against the Siege of *Cinna* and *Marius*, rather than he would be taken, desired his friend *Petronius* to give him his sword in his heart; who did so, and afterwards executed the same to himself. *Spurina*, a Commander under *Vitellius*, defended this City with great Gallantry against *Cecina*, (one of *Orho's* Generals;) who yet at last took and burnt it, Anno *Christi* 69. In 269. *M. Aurelianus* received a great overthrow from the *Maeomanni* near it. In 542. *Tostias* King of the *Goths*, took it by a Siege: which reduced them to the necessity of eating Mans Flesh. About 1335. it fell first into the Hands of the Viscounts of *Milan*. About 1447. they called in the *Venetians*, and endeavoured to shake off the Dominion of the *Milaneses*: which had like to have ended in their Ruin; the City being taken and sacked, and a most cruel Slaughter made of the Inhabitants. It continued after this under the Dukes of *Milan*; till together with *Milan*, it fell into the Hands of *Leoni XII.* King of *France*, in 1499. Pope *Julius* in 1512. got the Possession of it. In 1545. Pope *Paul III.* Created *Leoni* (his Natural Son) Duke of this City: who was slain for his Cruelty and wickedness by some Gentlemen hereof; and the place put into the Hands of *Charles V.* in 1547. *Philip II.* his Son, ten years after this, granted it to

the Duke of *Parma*; whose Posterity of the House of *Farnese* enjoy it now. This was the Country of Pope *Gregory X.* Pope *Urban II.* in 1094. or 95. celebrated a Council here, in which the divorced *Eugenes*, Wife to *Henry III.* presented her Complaints. There have been other small Councils held here. The Territory, *il Ducato di Piacenza*, has some considerable Towns and Springs in it, with Mines of Iron and Brass.

La Piave, *Anassus*, *Plavis*, a River of the Marquisate of *Trevise* in *Italy*; which springs out of the *Carnick Alpes*, in the Borders of *Germany* and *Carinthia*; near the Fountains of the *Drave*. And flowing Southward through this Marquisate, to water the Cities of *Cadorino*, *Belluno*, and *Feltria*, it takes in the *Boveo*, *Calore*, and the *Cordevolio*: then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, thirteen Miles from *Venice* to the East.

Picardie, *Picardia*, a Province on the North of *France*, towards the *Low Countries*; between *Champagne* to the East; *Hainault* and *Artois* to the North; the *Brittish Sea*, and *Normandy* to the West; and the Isle of *France* to the South. Heretofore much greater than now; part of it being now taken into the Isle of *France* (to wit, *le Beauvoisis*, *le Noyonnais*, *le Laonois* and *le Valois*;) there remaining to it *le Boulenois*, *le Ponthieu*, *le Santerre*, *le Vermandois*, *la Tierrache*, and *l'Amienois*. But it has also had some additions made to it by the Conquests in *Artois*. The Capital of this Province is *Amiens*. The other good Towns are *Abbeville*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Duclens*, *S. Quentin*, *la Fere*, *Gise*, *Hum*, *Montreuil*, *Perone*, and *Roye*. The Rivers watering it are the *Somme*, the *Oyse*, the *Aubie*, the *Canche*, &c.

Picent and *Picentini*, two distinct Tribes or Regions of the ancient People of *Italy*. The one, contained now in the modern *Marcha Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church: the other, the latter in a part of the *Hither Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Both subjected under the *Romans* about the year of *Rome* 480.

Pichtland *Fythy*, *Fretum Pellicum*, the Strait between the North of *Scotland* and the Isles of *Orkney*.

Pleightstone, *Picelee*, a strong Town in the *Milaneses* in *Italy*, upon the River *Adda*, betwixt *Cremona* and *Lodi*: where *Francis I.* King of *France* remained a Prisoner, after his being taken by the Army of the Emperor *Charles V.* at the *Bytel* of *Pavia*. Its Cittadel was heretofore built by one of the Dukes of *Milan*.

Plichting, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*. The Capital of its Hundred; upon a small River falling into the *Don*: Not far from the Sea.

Pico, or *Pica*, one of the Islands of the *Atlantick Ocean*, which is one of the *Azores*; extending twelve Miles from East to West; under the *Portuguese*.

Picolmato, a River of *Paragua* in South *America*; which ariseth in *Peru*, near the City of *La Plata*; and falls into the River of the same name after a long Course, and the addition of many smaller Rivers.

The *Picts*, *Picti*. It is not very certainly concluded, whether this ancient Nation of *Barbarians* first came into the Isles of *Orkney*, then *Scotland*, out of *Scythia* or out of *Denmark*. But having by force established themselves in the Counties of *Fife* and *Lothian*, they grew in the descent of time by inter-marriages and contracts with the *Scots* to make one People with them. And it is supposed, their name comes from their custom of painting their Bodies. See *Pictland*.

The *Picts Wall*, *Vallium Hadriani*, *Murus Præticus*, was the most ancient Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*; begun by *Hadrian* the Emperour to separate the *Picts* (or Barbarous Northern Nations) from the *Civilized Roman-Britains*, in 123. It reached from *Eden* in *Cumberland* to *Tine* in *Northumberland*: first made only of *Turf*, supported by *Stakes*, and strengthened by *Palisadoes*. *Severus* the Emperour repaired it, and made it much stronger in 207. Before these times, there had been one made in the narrowest part of *Scotland*; first by *Agriicola*, and after by *Lollius Urbicus*, under *Antonius Pius*; but these Countries being not thought worth the keeping, *Severus* fixed the Bounds finally where *Hadrian* had at first feild them; and erected this Wall of solid Stone, with Towers at the distance of a Mile from each other, from the *Irish* to the *German* Sea eighty Miles in length. This Wall was repaired by *Constantine*, under *Dioclesian* the Emperour, about 285. Having been ruined by the *Picts* in several places about 383, it was again repaired by the *Britains*, (after the defeat of the *Picts*) by the assistance of the *Romans*, about 404. In 466, it was beaten down by the *Picts*. *Aëtius* (a *Roman* General) rebuilt it the last time of Brick, about 430. So left the *British* to defend it. The *Scots* ruined it again the next year: after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by Consent. It ran on the North side of the *Tine*, and the *Irish*, two considerable Rivers. The Tract appears at this day in many places in *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*; so many hundred years not having been able to deface intirely that great *Roman* Work.

Pidanimo, *Apidanus*, a River of *Thessalia*; it ariseth from *Mount Gomphe*; and watering *Pharsalus* and taking in the *Enipeus*, the *Melax*, and the *Phanax*, falls into the *Peneus* above *Larissa* with a very swift Current.

Piedmont, *Piedmontium*, *Pedemontium*, is a Province of *Italy*, towards *France* and *Switzerland*; called by the *French* *Piedmont*; by the *Spaniards* *Piamonte*; by the *Germans* *Das Pennund*; by the *English* *Piedmont*; which signifies the foot of the Hills. It has the honour to be stiled a Principality: under the Duke of *Savoy*; having been of old called *Gallia Subalpina*. Great, well watered, fruitful, and populous; extended between the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Monferrat* to the East; the States of *Genoua*, and the County of *Nizza* to the South; the *Dauphine* and *Savoy* to the West; the Dukedom of *Auost*, (*Ostia*) and a small part of *Milan* to the North. It contains the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, the County d' *Asti*, the Territories of *Verellese*, *Bieliese*, *Albasano*, and *Piedmont* (properly so called,) together with a part of the Dukedom of *Monferrat*. The Capital of this Province is *Turin*, *Torino*; the other Cities are *Asti*, *Biel*, *Turea*, *Fossano*, *Nondovi*, *Pignerol* (under the *French*), *Saluzzo*, *Susa* (lately taken by the *French*) and *Verelli*. Under the *Lombards* this was called the Dukedom of *Turin*. The History of it belongs properly to *Savoy*; of which this is but a Province. The *Taurini*, *Salassii*, *Segusiani*, &c. were the ancient Inhabitants thereof in, and before the *Roman* times. Now the eldest Sons of the Dukes of *Savoy* are stiled Princes of *Piedmont*.

Pienza, *Pienza*, *Consantinum*, a City of *Hetruria*, now in the Territory of *Siena*: and a Bishops See (by the Institution of Pope *Pius II.* in 1462. who was born at it) under the Archbishop of *Siena*. It is little, but well Peopled; six Miles from *Monte Pulciano* to the West, ten from the Popes Dominions, and twenty five from *Siena* to the North-East: under the Duke of *Florence*. *Baudrand* in another

place states the distance thus; three from *Monte Pulciano*, and twenty two from *Siena*.

Piergo. See *Polina*.

Pieria and *Pierius*. By these names in ancient Histories we find mentioned, a River of the *Peloponnesus* in *Achæa*. § A fountain in *Elis* in the same Country. § A Mountain of *Thessalia* in *Macedonia*, consecrated to the *Muses* by the *Poets*, who therefore give them the name of *Pierides*. § An entire Province of the ancient *Macedonia*, towards the *Sinus Thermaicus*, and the Borders of *Thessaly*; the Inhabitants whereof were called *Pieræ*. § As likewise a part of *Syria*, near *Cilicia*.

Pisar, *Phitermus*, *Tifermus*, the same with *Biserno*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it ariseth out of the *Apenninus* in the Province of *Molise* near *Boiano*; and flowing to the South-East, watereth *Guardia Alfere*, and passeth by *Larina*: at last by *Termini*, (a City of the *Capitanata*) falls into the *Adriatick* Sea; between it *Fortore* and *Trigno*, two other Rivers of that Kingdom.

Pignerol, *Pinarolo*, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Piedmont*, upon an Hill; which has a strong Castle, upon the River *Cluso*; at the foot of the *Alps*. Twelve Miles from *Turin* to the North-West, nineteen from *Suse* to the South, and ten from *Saluzes*. This City belonged to the Dukedom of *Savoy*; but was ravished from that Prince by Cardinal *Richelieu* in 1630: and by *Lewis XIII.* United *March* 31. 1631, to the Crown of *France* for ever, according to the Articles of the Treaty of *Querasque* betwixt him and *Victor Amadeus D. of Savoy*. There are divers Churches and Religious Houses here: And the Castle is very strong both by art and nature.

Pilæa, *Ajax*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea.

Pilau, *Pilaua*, a strong Fort or Castle in the *Ducal Prussia*; at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koningberg*; three *German* Miles from that City to the West. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1626: but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and has a very good Harbour belonging to it.

Pilsen, *Pissenum*, a City of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*; nine *German* Miles from *Prague* to the West, six from the Borders of the *Upper Palatinate*, and eleven from *Eger* or *Heb*. This is a great and strong City: besieged unsuccessfully by the *Hussars*, but taken by the Count de *Mansfeld* in 1158. The *Mies* below it receives a small River in that form, as makes this place seem to stand in a *Peninsula*.

Pilsko, *Pisna*, a City of the *Lesser Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, near the *Vistula*: the Capital of a Territory of the same Name.

Piræus, *Piræus*, a River in the Isle of *Candy* or *Crete*.

Pindus, a vast Mountain now called *Mezzovo*, ascribed by *Strabo* to *Macedonia*; by *Ptolemy* to *Epirus*, (it passing between it and *Macedonia*;) by others to *Thessalia*. It stretcheth from East to West from the *Acroceraunian* Hills, (now called *Capo della Chimera* in *Albana*) to the *Thermopole*, now *Bocca di Lupo*: in the midst of which it brancheth out to the South the *Parnassus* and *Helicon*; which has occasioned the confounding these three Names. The *Enache* and *Eas*, (two Rivers) spring from this Mountain.

Pingiam, a great and rich City of the Province of *Xenfi*, in *China*; said to be the Capital over thirty others in the same Province.

Pingibe, a City in the Province of *Queichou*, in *China*.

Pingleang, a City in the Province of *Xenfi*, in *China*; upon the River *Ksang*, at the Foot of the Mountains.

Pinglo, a great City in the Province of *Quynsi*, in *China*, upon the River *Li*. The Capital over several other Cities.

Pinhel, *Pinelium*, a small, but strong City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon a River of the same Name: four Leagues from the *Duero* to the South, and six from *Guarda*.

Pinsk, *Pinskum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Brescia*; upon a River of the same Name. Once a very considerable place, and now the Capital of a District called by its Name: but being taken by the *Cossacks*, they burnt and plundered it: by which Devastation it is reduced into a mean Condition. It stands nineteen Miles from *Brescia* to the East.

Piomba, *Holoivum*, *Marrinas*, a River of *Abruzzo*; flowing between the Cities of *Adria* and *Panna*, (in the *Furber Abruzzo*) into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Piombino *Plumbinum*, a great and strong City in the Territory of *Sienna* in *Italy*; on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea: under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, but has a *Spanish* Garrison for its Protection: It lies in the midl between *Orbiello* and *Ligorne*, fifty Miles from either, and from *Sienna*. This City sprung out of the Ruins of *Populonium*, which stood not far from it.

Pir, *Oroues*.

Pitagi, *Perga*, once an Archbishops See, now a small Village in *Pamphylia*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Pitzn, a Town in the Province of *Messen* (*Misania*) in the *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*, upon the *Elbe*: three Leagues from the Borders of *Bohemia*, near *Dresden*. Remarkable for a Treaty concluded at it in 1635, betwixt the Elector of *Saxony* and the Emperor *Ferdinand II*. As also for the Protection given here in 1628, to the *Refugee Protestants* of *Bohemia* and *Austria*. In 1640, the Army of the King of *Sweden* took this Town.

Pisa, *Pisæ*, a Town of *Hetruria*, of great Antiquity; built by the People of *Peeloponnesus*, as *Sirabo* avers: now an Archbishops See, upon the River *Arno*, which divides it, and is covered with three Bridges. Great, but not well peopled. It has an University, which was openen here in 1349, and a strong Cittadel. Also once a potent Commonwealth; which recovered *Sardinia* out of the Hands of the *Saracens*, mastered *Cathage* and *Majorca*, and gave great assistance to the Christians of the East: but being it self first overpowered by the *Florentines*, and restored to its former Liberty by *Charles VIII*. of *France*, it fell the second time under their Power; and together with *Florence* subjected to the House of *Medices*; under whom it now is. This City stands six Miles from the Mouth of the *Arno* to the East; and forty five from *Florence*, ten from *Lucca* to the South, fifteen from *Ligorne*. In a numerous and splendid Council here held in 1400, *Alexander V*. was chosen Pope, and the two Antipopes, *Benedict XIII*. and *Greg. XII*. declared to be *Schismatics* and *Hereticks*, and as such deposed. It is famous for many other noble Councils. One in 1134, under Pope *Innocent II*. excommunicated the Antipope *Anacletus*. Another in 1511, called against the person and Government of Pope *Julius II*. Whereunto add the Treaty in 1664, betwixt Pope *Alexander VII*. and *Levis XIV*. King of *France*, touching the *Elites* of *Cyfire* and *Rocigione*, the *Restitution* of *Avignon* and the County of *Venassin* into the Hands of the Pope. The Archbishops See was settled by Pope *Urban II*. Anno *Christi* 1092. \$ *Pisa* is the Name also of an ancient City of *Ellis*, in the *Peloponnesus*: near to which, the *Olympick* Games were celebrated in the Honour of *Jupiter*.

Pisano, or the *Pisamine*, *Pisanius Tractus*, is a

part of *Hetruria* in *Italy*; between the States of *Florence*, and *Sienna* to the East; the States of *Lucca* to the North, the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the West, and *Fuscany* to the South. Once a Commonwealth, but now under the Duke of *Florence*. The Capital is *Pisa*. The other considerable places are *Ligorn*, and *Volterra*.

Pistareilo, *Rubicon*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; small, but of great Fame; having been the ancient Boundary between *Gallia Cispadana* and *Italy*; and on that account mentioned by many of the ancient Historians. The passing of it by *Julius Cæsar* was the first Act of Hostility against the Commonwealth of *Rome*. It is now called towards its Fall, *il Pisarello*; at its Rise, *Rico*; before it reacheth the Seas, *il Fiumicello di Savignano*. This River runs near *Cesene* and *Savignano*; and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, ten Miles from *Rimini*. In this place there was a Marble Inscription erected in 1546, to perpetuate the memory thereof; yet some Learned Men have rather thought it to be *Lufe*, (a River in the Territory of *Rimini*), than this which was the ancient *Rubicon*.

Pistoria, *Pistoria*, a City in the State of *Florence*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*; built upon the River *Stella*, at the Foot of the *Apennine*: now in a flourishing State. Twenty two Miles from *Florence* to the North-West. Pope *Clement IX*. was born in this City. The *Italians* speaking of it, call it, *Pistoria la bene Strucca*, *The well built Pistoria*. The Statues of Pope *Leo X*. and *Clement VII*. are erected in one of the principal Churches.

Pistres, or *Pistes*. This place is remarked in the Tomes of the Councils, for a Council assembled at it by *Charles le Chauce*, King of *France*, in 863, or 864; called *Concilium ad Pistus*. But the French Writers diversly situate it; some upon the *Seine*; and some upon the *Andele* near *Pont de l'Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Diocese of *Roien*.

Pistrina, *Phlystina Fosse*, one of the Mouths of the *Po*.

Pisterra, *Pisraca*, a River of *Spain*; which ariseth out of the Mountains of *Old Castile*; and running South, separates the Kingdom of *Leon* from that of *Old Castile*. It admitts the *Carron*, (another of its Boundaries) and the *Atlantun*; and watering *Duenas* and *Valladolid*, falls into the *Duero* above *Simancas*.

Pitane, an ancient City of *Mysia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, towards the *Egean* Sea. A Second, in *Trom*. A third in *Laconia*, in the *Morca*; (whose Names had even perished with them, if not preclerbed by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, &c. \$ A River of the *Morca*, and another in the Island of *Corfica* (the latter, now called *Fiuminale d'Ordano*;) did heretofore go by this Name also.

Placentia, *Placencia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Province of *Extramadura*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*. Built in 1130, by *Alphonfus VIII*. King of *Leon*, out of the Ruins of *Debriga*, (a City of the *Vestones* in *Lusitania*;) and the place where it stands was called *The Village of Ambrosio*. It is seated in a very fertile Plain, called *La Pira de Placentia*, upon the River *Xerte*; twelve Miles from *Coria* to the East, twenty six from *Sallamanca* to the South; and as many from *Merida* to the North: and was once honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. \$ There is another *Placentia* in *Old Castile*; amongst the Mountains; secured with a strong Castle, and honoured with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*.

Plaisance. See *Piacenza*.
Plaisance en Armagnac, a Town of France, in the County expressed in its name, in *Aquitain*: a second in *Rouergue*, in *Gascony*: and a new Fortrefs in *New France*, in *Norë America*.

Platz, *Celins.* See *Henfberg*.
Plantaga, Inachus, a River on the East of the *Morca*: which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, near *Napoli di Romania*.

La Plata, Argentens Fluvius, a River of South America; called by the Spaniards, *El río de la Plata*; by the Americans *Paranaguazu*; by the English and French, *The River of Plate*. Thought to be one of the greatest Rivers in the whole World. It ariseth in *Paragua*, above the Lake *de Los Xarases*; and running a vast Course to the South, and separating *Paragua* from *Chaco*, (beneath the City *de Buenos Ayres*;) It entereth the Sea of *Paraguay*; by a Mouth of sixty English Miles in breadth, or forty Spanish Leagues. This River was first discovered in 1513, by *John Diaz*, a Portuguese.

La Plata, Argentea, a City in *Peru*, in the Government of *Characa*, or *los Charcas*; built by the Spaniards in the Valley of *Chuquisaca*, upon the River *Picolmaio*; an Archbishop's See, (by the Institution of Pope Paul V. having before been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*;) and the Capital of the Province of *Characa*, otherwise called *Provincia de Rio de la Plata* by the Spaniards: one hundred and sixty five Spanish Leagues from *Cusco* to the South, eighteen from *Potosi*, and one hundred and ten from the *Pacifick Ocean*. This is one of the richest, most populous, and best built Cities in America; and stands near the Silver Mines.

Platamona, Alacmon, a River of *Macedonia*; which ariseth from the *Camburion Hills*; and running Eastward by *Pidna* (now *Chiero*, or *Platan*), falls into the Gulph of *Salonica*. It is called *Peleca* by *Sophianus*; *Platamona* by *Molestus*; *Bistrisa* by *Holstenius*; in the latter Maps *Alagmo*, and *Injacovi*.

Platano, Lycus, a River on the South of *Sicily*; which falls into the Sea eighteen Miles from *Gergenti* to the West.

Platare, an ancient City of *Beotia* in Greece: famous for a Temple in those times, erected in the Honour of *Jupiter Liberator*. Near to it, the two *Atbenian* and *Lacedemonian* Generals, *Pausanias* and *Aristides*, defeated *Mardonius* General of the *Persians* in the year of *Rome* 275, and the seventy fifth *Olympiad*. It was surprized by the *Thebans*, anno *Rome* 323: who for their *Fact* were massacred by the Inhabitants. In 381, the *Thebans* and the *Lacedemonians* together quite ruined it.

Platzer, Platze. See *Balaton*.

Plaben, Plau, *Plava,* a City of *Voightland*, a Province of the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*; or as others say, in *Misnia*; seated upon the River *Eister*; between *Zwickaw* to the South-East, and *Curaw* or *Curen* to the North-West; four Miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*. Under the Duke of *Saxony*.

Plawe, Plava, a Town in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, upon a Lake of the same Name; near the Efflux of the River *Elde*; six German Miles from *Gustrow*, and ten from *Havelsberg* to the North.

Plescow, Pleskoviensis Ducatus, the most Western Province of *Moscow*. Bounded by *Ingria* to the North, *Lithuana* to the South, *Lvononia* to the West, and *Novogard* to the East. It is great, populous and fruitful: was a Sovereign Dukedom, till *John Basilowicz* conquered it in 1509. The principal City is *Pleskow, Pleskowsa*; which stands upon the River *Veliki*; forty Miles from the Confines of *Lá-*

vonnia to the East, sixty from the Lake of *Imen*, and forty from *Riga* to the North-East. This City was betrayed into the Hands of the *Russ* by the Priests, in 1509, upon a Religious Pretence; who were severely punished for their Treason, by that perfidious, bloody, cruel Tyrant. In 158, it was besieged, and taken by *Stephen*, King of *Poland*. Again in 1615, by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*; out of whose Hands the *Russ* were forced to redeem it by the Payment of a vast Sum of Money. The *Russ* call it *Pskowra*.

Plessis, a Seigniori in the Province of *Poitou*, in France: giving Name and Origine to an Honourable Family, which produced the late famous Minister of State in that Kingdom, the Cardinal of *Richlieu*.

Plymouth, Plymuthum, a Noble Sea-port Town in the most Western part of *Devonshire*, on the South of *England*. It takes its Name from the River *Plyme*; between which and the *Tames* (a much greater River, and the Western Boundary of *Devonshire*) this Town is seated; and has one of the largest, safest, and most convenient Havens in the World. It was anciently called *Sutton*; and (saith Mr. *Cambden*) of late times was a poor Fishermens Town; but within the compass of a few years become equal to some of the best Cities in *England*. Fortified both to the Seaward, by a Fort built on *St. Nicolas Isle*; and to Landward, by two Forts upon the Haven, and a Castle on a Hill; besides which it has a Chain for the Security of the Haven in time of War. *Henry IV.* granted it a Mayor. From this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577; when he went that Voyage in which he sailed round the Terrestrial Globe. Out of this Haven the English Fleet was Towed by Ropes (the Winds being contrary), when in 1588, *Charles* Lord *Howard*, Admiral of *England*, went to fight the Spanish invincible Armado, as they unwisely called it. *Charles II.* added to the Strength of this Place, by building a stately Citadel on a Hill near it; and to its Honour, by creating *Charles Fitz-Charles*, (one of his Natural Sons) Baron of *Daremouth*, *Viscount Tornez*, and Earl of *Plymouth*, July 9. 1673, who afterward died at *Tangier*.

Ploen, Plona, a small City in the Dukedom of *Holfstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*; between a double Lake of the same Name: six German Miles from *Lubeck* to the North. It has a splendid and noble Castle; which together with the City is under the Dominion of a Prince of the Family of *Holfstein*.

Plorzko, Plozko, or *Ploso, Plocum, Plosum,* a small City in the Greater *Poland*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, in the Dukedom of *Mazowiekie*, or *Masovia*; to which there belongs a Castle. It is seated upon the *Vistula*, fourteen Polish Miles from *Warsaw* to the West.

Pludentis, a small Seigniori in *Tyrol*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

Plusa, Aprusa, a small River in *Romandiola*; which springeth out of Mount *Tisani*; and running Southward, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* near *Rimini*. Also called *L' Avefa*.

Plubiers, Aviarum, a City in the Province of *La Beaufe*, upon the River *l' Ouf*; ten Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, and as many from *Montargis* to the East: it is a spruce City, and by the Writers of the middle Times called *Pleburia*.

Plura, or *Pleure, Plura,* an Italian Prefecture; belonging to the *Grifons*; by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1513. It takes its Name from the chief Town of the same Name; once seated at the Foot of the *Alpes*, near *Chivavanne*, upon

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upon the River *Maira*; (the chief of sundry Villages, lying in the same bottom;) now nothing but a deep and bottomless Gulph. For on April 26. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the top of the Mountains, overwhelmed it; and killed in the twinkling of an Eye fifteen hundred people; left no sign or ruin of a Town there standing; but in the place thereof, a great Lake of about two Miles in length. *Heylyn*. There were eight Religious Houses in it; yet scarce one person of all the Town escaped alive. The day before this, a roaring noise was heard from the Mountain.

Po, *Po*, *Pados*, *Eridanus*, the greatest River in *Italy*; which ariseth in *Piedmont*; and dividing *Lombardy* into two parts, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* by many Mouths. Called by the *Italians*, *French*, and *English*. *Po*; by the *Germans*, *Daavo*. Its Head is in Mount *Pislo*, (*Vesulus*), one of the *Cottian Alpes*; in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, in the Marquise of *Sahuzo*, bordering on a Spring called *Vesenda*, in the midst of a Meadow; and running East by the Castle of *Passana*, it hides it self in the Earth again. So dividing *Piedmont* at *Villa Franca*, it takes in the *Clivone*; and at *Pancalieri*, the *Veraita* and *Matera*; by the addition of which, it becomes capable of bearing a Boat. Then it waters *Turin* (the Capital of *Savoy*) where it takes in the *Doria*: so continuing his Course to the East by *Chivras* and *Casal*, he takes his leave of the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, and entreth *Milan*: leaving *Passia* five, and *Milan* twenty Miles to the North, it passeth on the South of *Piacenza*, and the North of *Cremona*; leaving *Parma* four Miles to the South, and *Mantua* six to the North, he passeth to *Fichervolo*: where he divides his waltly improved Streams into two great Branches. The Northern watereth the State of *Venice*, and by five Mouths entreth the Gulph of *Venice*: the Southern passeth to *Ferrara*, and is there subdivided into three other Branches; the most Southern of which, runs within four Miles of *Ravenna*. This River receives about thirty Rivers in all from the *Alpes*, and the *Apennine*; and being by far the greatest River in *Italy*, is mightily magnified by the *Latin Poets*: who would have it no less than the *Nile*, and the *Danube*; call it the *King of Rivers*, and the greatest in the World. It must be confessed, that it is a noble Flood; and the only one which has found a place in Heaven too, or hath the Glory to be made a *Constellation*. But (saith the Learned *Dr. Brown*, who saw it,) there are many Rivers that exceed it in Greatness. The Names of the most considerable of its Branches, are, *il Po grande*, *il Po di Arsano*, *il Po di Volana*, and *il Po di Argenta*.

Poblet, a Monastery in *Catalonia*, where the Kings of *Aragon* were anciently buried.

Pocetera, *Pocifera*, a River in the States of *Genova*, which takes its rise from the *Apennine*; and by a Valley ten Miles long, makes its passage by *Genova* into the *Ligurick Sea*.

Pockington, a Market Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the Hundred of *Hartbill*; upon a small River, falling into the *Derwent*.

Pocente, *Pocutra*, a small Tract in the South part of the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Natives *Pocouk*, or *Pocouh*. It is a part of the Territory of *Halicz*; between the River *Tyra*, (now the *Neister*.) and the Borders of *Transylvania* and *Wallachia*: the principal Town is *Sniatim* upon the *Pruth*: the rest, *Colomey* and *Marsinow*.

Podgarim, *Babylonia*, a Province in *Asia*.

Podolia, *Bodent*, *Budini*, *Patzynack* *Populi*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*; comprehended under the *Red Russia*, of which it is a part; and subject to a Palatine of its own. Bounded on the

North by *Volhinia*, on the East by the Palatinate of *Brava*, on the South by *Wallachia*, and on the West by *Russia* (properly so called), or the *Black Russia*. This Country extends Eastward through vast uninhabited Countries, as far as the *Enxine Sea*. They divide it ordinarily into the *Upper Podolia* to the West, and the *Lower* to the East. The people are *Russians* by their Original; conquered by the *Poles*, and in the year 1434. admitted to the same Privileges with the rest of *Poland*, by *Uladiaslav* then King of *Poland*. It is fruitful to a wonder; yet more accommodated to the life of Beasts, than Men. Could it enjoy a steady Peace, it should not need to envy the Fertility of *Italy*, or any other Country: but being a Frontier against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and always exposed to their devouring Incurions, it is but meanly inhabited, and not much improved. In the year 1672. it was yielded to the *Turks*; a part of it has been retrieved since. The principal place is *Caminick*, in the *Upper Podolia*; the rest are *Tzudnow*, *Bratzlaw* (in the *Lower*), and *Orczakow*, which last is in the hands of the *Tartars*.

Poitiers, *Pitlavium*, *Augustoritum*, *Pitlava*, *Pitlavorum Urbs*, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Positau* in *France*; a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; and a celebrated University founded by *Charles VII.* in 1431. It stands upon the River *Clain*, at its Confluence with another small River, which there makes a large Lake; fourteen Leagues from the *Loyre* to the South, thirty from *Saintes* to the North, and thirty five from *Bouges* to the West. Famous for many Battels fought near it; especially that of the *Black Prince*, in the year 1356. In which, *John King of France* was taken Prisoner, together with many Lords, and two thousand Knights and Esquires. Fifty two Lords, one thousand seven hundred Knights and Gentlemen, were slain of the *French*. Three *French* Battalions, (the least of which exceeded the *English*) were intirely routed, and in great part destroyed. In the Reign of *Charles VII. King of France*, whilst the *Victorious English* were Masters of the Capital of the Kingdom, the Parliament of *Paris* for some years sat here. The old Castle by the Gate of *S. Lazare* is thought to have been the Work of the *Romans*; who built besides an Amphitheatre and other Edifices, yet apparent in their remains. This City contains twenty four Parishes, five Abbeys, and divers Monasteries. The Episcopal See became famous in the Primitive Times by the Person of *S. Hilary*. Divers Councils have been celebrated at it. In one, *Anno 1075. Berengarius* appeared; whilst the Doctrine of the *Presence*, in opposition to *bis*, was received, recognized, and established. Another under Pope *Paschal II.* excommunicated *Philip I. King of France*. The *Roman Catholic* took *Poitiers* from the *Huguenots*, and plundered it in 1562. In 1569. the *Huguenots* under Admiral *Coligny* besieged it, but were forced to rise without success.

Poitou, *Pitaviensis Provincia*, is a large Province in *France*; which was a part of *Aquitain*, whilst under the *Romans*; and called by the *Italians*, *Patru*. Its greatest extent is from East to West: being bounded on the East by *Touraine*, and *la Marche*; on the North by *Anjou*, and *Bretagne*; on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*, or the *Brisse* Sea; and on the South by *Saintonge* and *Angoulesme*. This Province was pillaged in the fifth Century by the *Vandals*, *Huns* and *Germans*. The *Romans* in the Reign of the Emperor *Honorius*, left it to the *Whigoths*; whom *Clevis the Grand* expelled about the year 510. Then from the time of *Charlemagne*, it was under Sovereign Counts of its own, till 1271: when upon a failure of the Line, it

was united to the Crown of France. These Counts had, for about nineteen several Successions, attained the Title of *Dukes of Guyenne*. Not to omit, the the Descent of the Provinces of *Guyenne* and *Poitou*, upon the Crown of England in 1152. by *Blancher*, Wife to *Henry II.* Nor the attempt made in 1242. (though without success) by *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, Brother to King *John*, to reduce *Poitou* under the Obedience of England again, after the French pretended *K. John* had forfeited his Rights by the Death of *Arthur*. The principal Towns next *Poitiers*, are *Chastelleraud*, *Thonars*, *S. Maxiens*, *Fountenay*, *Loudun*, *Niers*, *Varsbenay*, and *Richelieu*.

Poitry, *Pisciacum*, a Town in the Isle of France, which has a Stone Bridge over the *Seine*; six Leagues above *Paris* to the East. *S. Lewis* King of France was born here in 1215. The heart of King *Philip le Bel* was interred in a Church here of his own foundation. It has divers Religious Houses. And in the last Age was more especially famous, upon the account of a Conference of Religion betwixt the Roman Catholic and *Huguenots* from September 4. 1560. to November 25. held in the presence of *Charles IX.* King of France, and *Catherine de Medicis*, the Queen Regent; assisted with the Princes of the Blood, a great number of Cardinals, Bishops, Counsellors, and Grantees of the Kingdom, and Learned Men of both Religions. *Beza*, as the Head of the Reformed, chiefly managing, and bending his utmost force, against the Doctrine of the Presence.

Pola, *Polua*, *Julia Pietas*, a City and Colony in *Istria*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*; still called by the same Name: being one of the strongest Cities in *Istria*, and a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. Seated on a Hill near the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon which it has a large Haven: twenty eight Miles from *Paranzo* to the South, sixty from *Trieste*, and an hundred from *Ancona* to the North. Said to have been built by the *Colchi*. Now under the States of *Venice*; but small, and not much inhabited; it having not above seven or eight hundred Inhabitants. The *Venetians* send a Governour however to it, who takes the Title of a Count. It has a small Cittadel. In the time of the *Roman Empire*, this City, as a Free State, dedicated a Statue to *Severus* the Emperor: it has several other noble Remains, which speak its Greatness and Antiquity; as *Mr. Wheeler* acquaints us in his Travels, pag. 5. Long. 37. 00. Lat. 45. 04.

Polan, *Bolnia*, a River of *Sicilia*.

Polana, *Monalus*, a River in the North of *Sicily*; written in *Baabebrand*, *Polna*.

Poland, *Polonia*, is one of the principal Kingdoms in Europe; called by the Natives *Polesha*; by the Germans, *Die Polen*; by the French, *Pologne*; by the Spaniards and Italians, *Polonia*; by the English, *Poland*. A part of the old *Sarmatia Europæa*; and has its Name from *Pole*, which signifies a Plain in the *Sclavonian Tongue*. Bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*, the *Sweeds*, *Livonia*, and *Russia*; by the East and the Desarts of *Tartary*, on the East; on the South by the *Upper Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Wallachia*; on the West by *Germany*. This Kingdom is of a round Figure, two thousand six hundred Miles in compass. The Earth plain, but full of Woods, which do in some degree rectifie the Coldness of the Air. They have no Wine; as for *Barley* and *Pulse*, they have more than they spend. The People are Industrious and Learned; good Soukiers, proud and prodigal. The Christian Faith was first settled in Poland, under *Miscslaus*, in the year 964: by one *Meinardus*. The Reformation about 1535. crept into these Countries; but never generally embraced, nor persecuted. The Greek Church has

some footing here too; but the most general, is the *Roman Catholic*. This vast Kingdom is divided into thirty four Palatinates, most of which I shall mention in their proper places. The principal Cities are *Belzko*, *Braclaw*, *Brassaw*, *Briefels*, *Kalis*, *Kriminiec*, *Cheimo*, *Krakow*, *Elbing*, *Dantzick*, *Gnesna*, *Kjon*, *Lenzycze*, *Lwow*, *Lublin*, *Lucko*, *Malbork*, *Miscslawau*, *Minsko*, *Novogrod*, *Plock*, *Poznan*, *Przemysl*, *Konigsberg*, *Sendomiers*, *Siracz*, *Thorn*, *Trocko*, *Warsawa*, (commonly called *Warsaw*, the Capital of Poland), *Wilna*, *Witebsko*, and *Wladzimers*. The first Duke of this Kingdom was *Leobur*, who began his Reign in 694. His Posterity in eleven Descents continued till 800. when *Priastus* was the first elected Duke. In the year 1000. *Boleslaus* (Son of *Mieczslaus*) received the Title of King, from *Ordo III.* Emperor of Germany. The present King is the forty sixth Prince, and the thirty second King of Poland; who has had the Honour to be the Preserver of *Christendom* by the Relief of *Vienna*, and many other brave Actions. Though this Prince has the Name of a King, and the first Dukes were in truth Kings without the Title; yet at present he is nothing less: being not allowed to make Peace or War, to impose Taxes, make Laws, alienate any of his Demains; or in short, to do any thing of Importance, which concerns the Publick, without the consent of the Diet. He does not only swear to do all this; but allows their Disobedience, in case he violates his Oath: which makes the Subjects the Princes Judges, and this Kingdom a meer Aristocracy; or knot of petty Kingdoms under one Head. Whence the *Tatars* and *Muscovites* have reaped great advantages; and the King of *Sweden* once, with forty thousand men, reduced this Country to the last extremity, which otherwise accounts two hundred thousand men a small Army to be sent into the Field by Poland. *Socinianism* hath been a prevailing Sect here: it oweth its denomination to the two *Secinus*'s (*Lucilius* and *Fanstus*.) Natives of this Kingdom: who in the last Century, amidst the distractions of people about Religion, revived the ancient assertions of *Arius*, *Nestorius*, &c. called *Heretics*, under their own Names. There is besides a general mixture of *Roman* and *Greek* Catholicicks, *Jews*, *Calvinists*, *Lutherans*, *Anabaptists*, &c.

Polaque, *Polachia*, a small Province in the Kingdom of Poland; between *Mazovia* to the West, *Lithuania* and *Polesia* to the East. The principal Town of which, is *Bielka*.

Pole, *Pola*, a Province on the East of *Moscovy*, towards the River *Tanais*; between *Mordua*, *Rzama*, and the Kingdom of *Affracas*; in which there is no City or Town of Note.

Polesie, *Polesia*, a Province of Poland, in the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*; extended from East to West between *Red Russia*, *Volhynia*, *Mazovia*, and the Palatinate of *Novogrod*. The principal Town is *Briefels*; twenty five Miles from *Lublin*, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the East. This Province is extremely overrun by Woods, and full of Bogs and Marshes.

Pollcastro, *Polcastrum*, *Polocastrum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hieber Principate*; on the Shoars of the *Tyrrenian Sea*; fifty five Miles from *Salerno* to the North-East. It is now almost desolate; yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*; and gives Name to a Bay, formerly called *Sinus Lauis*.

Pollignano, *Polinianum*, *Pulinianum*, a small City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*.

Polina, *Aous*, one of the principal Rivers of *Albania*; it ariseth ten Miles above *Apollonia*, an ancient City.

City, (now called *Pollina*;) and falls into the *Adriatick Sea*. Others call it *Pierge*. Near this River, *Philip King of Macedon* received a great Overthrow from the *Romans*; on which account it is mentioned by divers Historians.

Potizza, Polizzina, a great Town in *Sicily*; built upon an Hill; six Miles from *Nicosia*, and twenty from *Palermo*.

Pollina, or *Periego*, *Apolonia*, a City of *Macedonia*, (now in *Albania*;) upon the *Adriatick Sea*. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*; but now a Metropolitan See it self. Seated thirty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the South; and inhabited by the small number of Men, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. In this place *Othavianus*, (afterwards *Augustus*) was at his Studies; when *Julius Caesar*, his Uncle, was Murdered in the Senate. Long. 45. 66. Lat. 40. 19.

Polocko, or *Pollockzi*, *Poloczka*, *Polocia*, *Polotium*, a City of *Lithuania*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Head of a Palatinate, which was once a Dukedom. It stands upon the *Dawna*, where it receives the *Polotta*; having upon each River a Castle: seventy five *Polsk* Miles above *Riga* to the South-East, and fifty five from *Vilna* to the North-East. Taken by the *Russ* in 1563; retaken by *Stephen King of Poland* in 1579. Of later times it changed its Master again; but is now under the *Poles*.

Pologne. See *Poland*.

Ponietok, an Indian Town and River in *Virginia*, upon the North Sea.

Pomerania, a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants, *Pomerren*; by the *Poles*, *Pomerska*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*; bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*, on the East by *Prussia*, on the South by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*. Extended upon the *Baltick Sea* from East to West two hundred *English* Miles. A plain and fruitful Country, yielding great plenty both of Corn and Grass, Butter and Cheese, &c. full of People of a vigorous Constitution. This Country in 1295, was given by *Mstouus*, the last of its Princes, to *Primslaus King of Poland*; who enjoyed all the Eastern part as far as *Prussia*, and the River *Wesffel* or *Vistula*. The rest continued under Princes of its own, till 1637; when *Bugus* (the last of them) dying without Heirs Males, this great Country, by the Treaty of *Munster*, was divided between the *Suedes* and the Duke of *Brandenburg*. All that lay on the West of the *Oder*, and the Dukedom of *Stetin*, being left to the *Suedes*; together with *Rügen*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*; and *Dam* and *Görow*, two Towns beyond the *Oder*. The further or more Eastern *Pomerania*, and *Prussia*, was granted to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. There is in this vast Country under the *Suedes* these Cities; *Anclam*, *Gripsswald*, *Stetin*, *Straßand*, and *Wolgast*; and under the *Brandenburg*, are *Camin*, *Colburgh*, and *Straßand*.

Aleut *Pommerten*, *Pomerania Parva*, the Little *Pomerania*, or the Palatinate of *Pomerania*; is that part of *Pomerania*, which long since was given to the Crown of *Poland*; called by the *Poles*, *Woiwodztwo Pomerskie*, and for the most part included in *Prussia*. Bounded on the West by that part of *Pomerania* which is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*; on the North by the *Baltick Sea*; the River *Vistula* to the East, by which it is separated from the rest of *Prussia*; and the greater *Poland* to the South. The principal City in it is *Danzick*.

Pommerelle. or the Dukedom of *Pommeren*, is a part of the Eastern *Pomerania*, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Bounded on the East by *Cassibia*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; by

the *Baltick Sea* on the North; the *Oder* on the West; and the Dukedom of *Stetin* on the South. The Great Towns in it are *Seargare*, *Camin* and *Treptow*.

Pompeopolis, an ancient City of *Cilicia*, in *Asia Minor*; to which *Pompey the Great* imparted his name; as *Trajan* afterward also did, that of *Trajanopolis*. It has been honoured, since Christianity, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Selucia*. But now, become a miserable Town; called, according to some, *Palesia*. There was a second in *Paphlagonia*, which received *Pompey's* name, after his defeat of *Mithridates King of Pontus*; having before been called *Eupatoria*. This latter became an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*: Now wholly ruined.

Pons, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Sainctonge*, upon the River *Seugne*, which falls in the *Charente* below *Saintes*. It gives its name to a Neighbouring Forest; and likewise to an honourable Family of *France*. In Latin, *apud Pontes*.

Pont à Moulin, *Musfontium*, *Musfontis*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the *Meuse*; five Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, six from *S. Michael*, and five from *Toul*: it has been well fortified; but at present dismantled and made an University; in which there is a *Scottish* College of the foundation of Pope *Gregory XIII.* It gives the Title of a Marquis; hath two Abbeyes and divers Churches.

Pont de l' Arche, *Pons Arcus*, *Pons Arcuensis*, a City in *Normandy*; the Bishopsrick of *Roan*; which has a strong Castle, and a Stone Bridge upon the *Seine* (which here receives the *Eure* and the *Andele*) built by *Charles the Bald*. It stands three Leagues above *Roan* to the South; and was the first Town, that surrendered it self to *Henry IV.* after his advancement to the Crown of *France*.

Pont Audemer, or *Pomeau-de-Mer*, *Pons Audemari*, a small City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Risle*; two Leagues from its Mouth, and ten from *Roan* to the West: surpris'd by the *Leaguers* in 1592. but soon after returned to the King. In 1279, a Council was assembled here.

Pont Beauvoisin, *Pons Bellovisius*, a Town in *Dauphine*, upon the River *Guyre*; here covered with a Bridge, which gives it this name; and separates the Province of *Dauphine* from *Savoie*.

Pont de Ce, *Pontes Cesari*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou*, upon the *Loyre*; over which it has a very long Bridge: and had once a very strong Castle. One League from *Angiers* to the South. At this Town the Troops of *Lewis XIII.* under *Marschal de Cregui* defeated those of the Queen Mother (*Marria de Medicis*) in 1520.

Pont du Gard, *Pons Vardonis*, or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other, over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aquaduct to *Nismes*. The lowest having six Arches, the second twelve, and the highest thirty four; a thing of great Antiquity. It stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Nismes* to the West; four Leagues from the latter. The Learned *Dr. Brown* in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work; and assures us, that the top of it is one hundred and eighty six Foot above the Water of the River.

Pont Eau de Ader, a Town in *Normandy*, the same with *Pont Audemer*.

Pont l' Eveque, *Pons Episcopi*, a Town in *Normandy* near *Caen*, upon the River *Lezon*, three Leagues from *Lisieux*, and two from the Sea. It is noted for good Cheese.

Pont-Dise, *Pontesum*, *Pontisura*, *Aeste pons*, and *Pons ad Cesiam*, a Town in the Ile of *France*; which has a Stone-Bridge over the River *Oise*; and an *English* Nunnery: six Leagues from *Paris* to the North-West towards *Roan*. Taken by the *English*

in

in the Year 1417, and recovered by the *French* in the Year 1442, after a Siege of six weeks. It was also taken and retaken in 1589, successively, by King *Henry III.* and the Duke of *Mayenne*. In 1561, in the beginning of the Reig., of *Charles IX.* the Estates of the Kingdom were assembled here. It hath a Castle, with divers Churches and Monasteries; giving the title of a Viscount. Situated in the Territory of *Pexin Francois*, at the Confluence of the *Oyfe* and *Seine*.

Pont d'Ision, Pons Ursonis, a Town in the Confines of *Normandy* and *Bretagne* in *France*; upon the River *Cousfon*, which a little lower falls into the *British* Sea; between *Auranches* to the East, and *Dale* to the West; two Leagues from Mount *S. Michael*.

Pont S. Spirit, *Pons Sancti Spiritus*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*: which has a Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Rhosne*, of an extraordinary Structure. Three Leagues from *Viviers* to the South, and seven from *Avignon* to the North.

Pont S. Maxence, Pons Sancta Maxentia, a Town in the Government of the Isle of *France*, in the Duchy of *Valois*; upon the *Oyfe*, (here covered with a Bridge): three Leagues from *Senlis*.

Pont-Pool, a Market Town in *Monmouthshire*, betwixt the Hills; of chief note for Iron Mills.

Pontefrat, or *Pomfret*, a pleasant, neat, Borough and Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the Hundred of *Olgodcraft*: situated upon a stream, a little below the confluence of the *Warfe* and the *Arc*. Formerly ennobled with a Castle Royal, mounted on an ascent, with Ditches and Bulwarks; which was in the long Rebellion demolished. *K. Richard II.* after his resignation of the Crown was murdered in that Castle. The Borough returns two Parliament Men.

Pontieu, or *Pontieu*, *Ponticum*, *Pomintia*, a County in *Picardy*, which lies towards the Mouth of the *Somme*; between the *Chanche*, and the County of *Bologne* to the North; and the *Somme* to the South. The chief Towns in it are *Abbeville*, *Montreuil*, *Rue*, *Pons S. Rumi*, and *Ceris*. This County was confirmed to the Crown of *England*, by *Eleanor* of *Castile* (Countess of *Pombieu*, Daughter to *Ferdinand III.* King of *Castile*), her Marrying to *Edward I.* King of *England*: Being afterwards enjoyed by *K. Edward II.* and *III.* and never finally re-united to the Crown of *France*, till the Reign of *Charles VII.* when the *English* quite lost their Dominions in that Kingdom.

Pontion, or *Pon-Ion*, *Pontio*, an ancient Royal Houe, belonging to the Kings of *France*, in the Territory of *Favosin* in *Champagne*; two Leagues from *Vitri le Brillié*: where *Charles the Bald* assembled a Council in 876. Some have mistaken it for *Pont sur Joune*, three Leagues from *Sens*; and for *Pomroy* or *Pongain* in *la Perche*, upon the *Eure*.

Ponte Mole, Milvius Pons, an ancient Bridge belonging to the City of *Rome*, over the *Tiber*. It lies two Miles above the City to the East. Near this Bridge *Maxentius* was defeated; and in his passage over the River drowned in the Year 312. By which Victory, *Constantine* the Great obtained the Empire of the World.

PONTUS, an ancient Kingdom in the *Lesser Asia*, betwixt *Bithynia* and *Paplagonia*; extended along the *Poncus Euxinus* or *Black Sea*; and famous heretofore in the Person of *Mithridates the Great*, its King; who upon the News of the revolt of his Son *Pharnaces* against him, killed himself in the Year of *Rome* 631. after a Reign of fifty seven years. *Heracles Pontus* was its Capital City. The *Romans* reduced this Kingdom into a Province.

Ponza, Pontia, an Island of the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Naples*: known by the banishment of divers famous *Romans* to it.

Ponzone, a small Town in the Duchy of *Montferrat* in *Italy*. It suffered very much in the Wars; till the Peace at *Quieras* in 1531.

Pool, a Market and Borough Town, and Port, in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Cogdean*: enclosed on all sides, except Northward, with an out-let of the Sea, called *Luckford Lake*; and admitting an entrance into it by one Gate only. *Henry VI.* first granted it the privilege of a Haven, and leave to the Mayor to Wall it. In this Haven, the Sea ebbs and flows four times in twenty four hours. It elects two Parliament Men, and has the honor besides to be a County Corporate.

Potremoli, Potremulium, a Town and Seignior in *Italy*, anciently called *Apua*; at the Foot of the *Apennine*, in the Eastern Borders of the States of *Genova*; fifteen Miles from *Genova* to the East, and eleven from *Massa* to the North. This Town and Seignior in the Year 1650, was sold by the *Spaniards* to the Duke of *Tuscany*; under whom it now is: and has belonging to it a strong Castle.

Popayan, Popaiana, a great Province in South *America*, in the *Terra Firma*, towards the Mountains; which on the West is bounded by the South Sea, on the South by *Peru*, on the East by *New Granada*, and on the North by *New Carthage*. Its greatest extent is from North to South. The Capital City of it is *Popayan*; seated near the rise of the River of *S. Martha*; one hundred and forty Miles from the South Sea to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Fé d' Antiquera*. The other Cities are *Caramania*, *Arma*, *Sancta Anna d' Anzerma*, *Carthagena*, *Calí*, *Amaguer*, and *Agrada*. Under the *Spaniards*.

Pöpsingen, Pöpsinga, a small City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Tract of *Reetz*; upon the River *Eger*. One Mile from *Norlingen* to the West: An Imperial and Free City.

Pözentru, Brundisja, a Town in *Switzerland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Bronturru*; by the *French*, *Porentru*. The Seat of the Bishop of *Basil*, and subject to him. It stands in the Borders of *Suntzow*, and the *Higher Alsatia*; upon the River *Halle*; three German Miles from *Ferrette*, (or *Pfirt*) to the West, and six from *Basil*. The Tract in which it stands is called *Elgan*.

Pozmon, Thermodyn, a River of *Cappadocia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea.

Pozos, an Island in the Gulph of *Corinth*, (or *d' Engina*) between the *Morea* and *Athens*: eighteen Miles in compass, and very fruitful and populous. Now under the *Venetians*.

Poztalegre, or Porto-Aligre, Portus Alacris, A-mea, a City in *Portugal* in the Province of *Alentejo*, towards the Borders of *Extremadura*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evoira*; fourteen Miles from that City, and twenty eight from *Lisbon* to the East: thirty three from the *Atlantic* Ocean, East. Well fortified, upon a River; and giving the Title of a Count.

Pozt-au-Pince, a Town upon the South Coast of the Isle of *Cuba*, in the *West-Indies*; with a Port, which drives a great Trade in Hides.

Pozt aux Punes, a Country in the North of the Isle of *Madagascar*.

Il Poztatose, Ufens, a River in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church; which ariseth at a place called *Casemoue*, two Miles from *Sezze*, (a Town in the same Province), and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, near *Terracina*; sixty Miles from *Naples* to the West.

Poztland, Vindeliz, a small Peninsula in *Dorsetshire*; which shoots into the *British* Sea, about nine Miles from North to South. The principal place in it is called *Portland* Castle, built by *Henry VIII.* Oppo-

rite to which, towards *Weymouth*, on the Land side, stands *Sandford* Castle; and these two together command all Ships that pass into the road here. This Island belongs to the Church of *Wilshester*, by the Gift of *Edward* the Confessor. It hath one Church, on the South East side near the Sea; affords Corn in good plenty, and excellent pasture for Sheep; but its Quarries of Stone, of late much rised in Building, are its most remarkable Commodity. *Charles I.* in 1632, Created *Richard* Lord *Fejton* of *Neyland*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Porland*: which Title continued in the same Family for three successions in the Persons of *Jeremy*, Son to *Richard*; *Charles*, Son and Heir to *Jeremy*; and *Thomas* *Weston*, Uncle to *Charles*.

Porto, Puerto, ein Port, un Port, a Port, or Haven, is a part of the Sea, so inclosed and deep, that Ships may safely ride in it; Load and Unload; whether it be made by Art or Nature. All which vulgar Names in *Italian*, *Spanish*, *German*, *French*, and *English*, are derived from the Latin Word *Portus*, signifying the same thing.

Porto, Portus Augusti, Portus Romanus, an Episcopal City, which once stood at the Mouth of the *Tiber*, in the States of the Church; and had a considerable Port to it, built by the Emperor *Claudius*; then repair'd by *Trajan*. But both that and the City, for the unwholomeness of the Air, have been deserted and destroyed; tho' giving a title to one of the six Senior Cardinals.

Porto, Port à Port, and Ciudad de Puerto, *Portus Cale*, is a great City, and a considerable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; at the Mouth of the *Douro*, on the North Side of that River: which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Braga*; and has a large, safe, and convenient Haven upon the Western Ocean; within one League of which this City is built: eight from *Braga* to the South, and forty seven from *Lisbon* to the North. This City took its Name from *Cale*, a Village near it; and gave the Name of *Portugal* to the Kingdom (before called *Lusitania*;) it being one of the first and most frequented Ports of that Kingdom. Long. 11. 15. Lat. 41. 10.

Porto de Acapulca, a great and celebrated Port, in *New Spain* in *America*; in the Province of *Guatemala*, upon the South Sea; near *Santa Trinidad*.

Porto Belo, Portus Belus, a new City in South *America*, upon the Shoars of the North Sea: which has a celebrated Haven, secured by two strong Forts; eighteen Leagues from *Panama* to the North, in the Province of *Terra Firma*. This City was taken and plundered by the *Buccaniers*.

Port en Bessin, Portus Bajocensis, a Port in *Normandy*, on the *British* Sea; one League North of *Bajoux*.

Porto Betto, Portus Gaxorum, Majuma. See *Gaxara*.

Porto Bon, Acsorum Portus, Portus Bonus, a Haven on the *Euxine* Sea, at the Mouth of the *Nieper*.

Porto di Coruna, Portus Brigantius, a large Port in *Gallicia* in *Spain*; ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the North.

Porto desire, a Port in *Magallania*; between the River of *Plate*, and the *Terra de Fuego* in South *America*. It is otherwise called *Baya de los Trabajos*. The entrance into it is about half a League over: where stand two small Islands. It affords fresh Water.

Porto Orcole, or Hercule, Portus Herculis, a Sea-Port in the States of *Sienna*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; five Miles from *Orbicello* to the South, and twelve from *Talamone* to the same. In the Hands of the *Spaniards*: it has a Fort and a small Haven.

Porto di Gosto, Carbonaria, a Haven at the Mouth of the *Po*; which takes its Latin Name from a black Tower. It is the Southern Branch of the North Branch of that River: in the Dukedom of *Berrara*, under the Dominion of the Pope: within six Miles of the Borders of the States of *Venice* to the South. And made by that Branch of the *Po*, which is called *Il Po di Ariano*, or the Right Hand Branch.

Porto di Grunaro, Portus Romanus, a Town in *Friuli*; upon the River *Lemene*, (*Romatinum*) under the *Venetians*: two Miles from *Concordia*, a ruined City to the North. The Bishop of which resides in this Town: forty Miles from *Venice* to the East, and twenty five from *Aquieja*.

Porto di Leone, Piræus, the Port of *Athens* in *Achaia*, 5 Miles South of the City; joined to it by a double Wall, built by *Themistocles*, in the year of *Rome* 276; which was ruined by the *Victorious Lacedæmonians*, in the year of the World 3546, and of *Rome* 350, after the taking of *Athens*: being rebuilt, it was afterwards ruined by *Sylla*. This Haven would then contain four hundred Ships; and was both as to Peace and War, one of the most frequented Ports in the World. In after-times it took the Name of *Portus Leone*, from a huge Marble Statue of a Lion, of admirable work, placed at the bottom of the Bay in a sitting Posture, but erect upon his fore Feet, ten Foot in height. This Harbor would not hold above thirty or forty of the Ships of our Times, as Mr. *Wheeler* judged. Nor is there any one House or Habitation in this Place, except a Warehouse for the receiving of Merchandise. The true Long. of it is 53. 00. Lat. 38. 05. as Mr. *Vernon* found it. This Port, and *Athens* it self submitted to the *Venetian* General *Morosini*, Sept. 1687. *Vid. Athens*. It is also called *Porto di Secines*.

Porto Stamine. See *Civdad del Rè Philippe*.

Porto Stino, Portus Delphinus, a small Town and Port of *Italy*, about twenty Miles from *Genova* to the East; towards the Gulph of *Ripallo*.

Porto Longone, Portus Longus, a large safe Haven in the Isle of *Isua*, or *Elue*; under the *Spaniards*, ever since 1577. Fortified by them in 1606. Taken by the *French* in 1646. Retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1650. It stands over against *Piombino*, twelve Miles to the South; fifty four from *Ligorne*, thirty seven from the Isle of *Corsica* to the East. Before under the *Princes of Piombino*.

Porto Lobis, Lemus, or Blavet, Portus Ludovici, Blabia, a strong Town in *Bretagne* in *France*; at the Mouth of the River *Blavet*: which has a large Haven. Twelve Leagues from *Vannes* to the West, and fifteen from *Quimper* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the ruins of *Blavet*, an old Town near it.

Port Lobis, a new built Town in the Lower *Languedoc*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, near Mount de *Sete*. This Haven and Port was made by a vault Artificial Mount, raised out of the Sea with a mighty expence. It stands two Leagues from *Fronignion* to the South, and five from *Agde* to the East.

Porto Aposto, Portus Mauricius, a pleasant Town in the State of *Genova*; upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, well Peopled: it stands near *Onelia*, upon a Hill: in the midst between *Savone* to the East, and *Nizza* to the West, thirty six Miles from either: but it has now no Port, as *Baudrand* assures us on his own knowledge.

Il Porto di Santa, Portus Paulus, a Sea-Port in the State of the Church, in *Campagna di Roma*; near Mount *Ciroello*; into which the Lake of *Santa Maria* vents it self. Able to contain two thousand Ships: it has every where the marks of a *Roman* Port, but being neglected fills up with Sand.

Porto de la Paz, Portus Pacis, a Port at the North end of the Island of *Hispaniola*; where there is of late a French Colony settled.

Porto di Primaro, a Town and Port in the Dutchy of Ferrara in Italy, where a branch of the Po, called *Po di Primaro*, delivers it self into the Gulph of Venice. It has a Tower for its defence.

Porto di san Pedro, a Port in South America, towards the Mouth of the *Rio Grande*, and East of the River *Plata*: upon the Sea of *Paraguay*.

Porto Rabaglioso, Portus Orestis, a Port in the Province of the further Calabria; in the Kingdom of Naples, upon the Tyrrhenian Sea: at the Mouth of the River *Marro*, near *La Palma*. Thirty Miles from *Regio* to the North, and twenty from *Tropea* to the South. It is of great Antiquity, but no great use.

Porto Ricco, or S. Jean de Porto Ricco, or Puerto Rico, Portus Dives, a City in South America; seated at the North end of an Island of the same name in the North Sea; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *S. Dominica*. Taken and plundered by the English in 1595. and by the Hollanders in 1615. The Island lies eight Leagues from *Hispaniola* to the East, at the entrance of the Gulph of Mexico, about a hundred thirty six Leagues from the Continent of America to the South: thirty or thirty five long from East to West, and twenty in breadth. First discovered by *Chr. Columbus* in 1493; who dedicated it to *S. John Baptist*; and called this Place *Porto Ricco*, because the greatest Gallions ride in its Port in Safety. The Spaniards began to plant their Colonies here in 1510. They have secured this Port with two strong Castles, beside two little Forts. The whole Island enjoys a temperate Air, a fruitful Soil for Sugar, Ginger, Cassia, and Cattel: but the antient Indian Natives have all been barbarously murdered by the Spaniards.

Porto Royal, Portus Regius, a Port of North America, in the Province of *Yucasco*; in the Confines of *Yucatan*, upon the Bay of Mexico: called by the Spaniards, *El Puerto Real*: There is another Porto of the same name in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, over against the Isle of *Cadix*; which of old was called *Portus Gaditanus*.

Port Royal in New France, in North America, in the Province of *Acadia*, was taken by the English, and restored to the French by the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. It stands at the bottom of the Bay of France, and has a safe and large Harbour.

Port Royal, a Port in Florida, near *Virginia*.

Port Royal, a celebrated Nunnery near *Cheureuse* in France, six Leagues from *Paris*.

Port Royal, a Port on the South of Jamaica, in the Hands of the English: by whom the Town was built. Which (before the late dreadful Earthquake 1692. ruined the greatest part of it), had in it above one thousand and five hundred Houses; and extended twelve Miles in length: extremely populous, it being the Scale of Trade in that Island. It is seated at the end of a long point of Land which makes the Harbor, and runs into the Main about twelve Miles; having the Sea on the South, and the Harbor on the North. The Harbor is about three Leagues broad; and in most places so deep, that a Ship of one thousand Tons may by the sides to the Shoar of the Point; Load and Unload at pleasure; and it affords good Anchorage all over. For the security of it there is built a very strong Castle, always well Garrisoned with Soldiers; and has sixty pieces of Cannon mounted. Yet this Town stands upon a loose Sand; which affords neither Grass, Stone, fresh Water, Trees, nor any other thing that could encourage the building of a Town, besides the goodness and convenience of the Harbor.

Porto Sabione, Edron, a Port on the Gulph of Venice, near *Chioga*. (*Fossa Clodia*) a City in that State; twenty five Miles from Venice.

Porto di Salo, Salorium, a Port in Catalonia; four Miles from *Tarragona* towards *Barcino*.

Porto Santa, Cerne, one of the Azore Islands; discovered by the Portuguese in 1423, and by them called *Ilha de Puerto Santo*: Not far from the *Madera*; about eight Leagues in Circuit.

Porto Seguro, a City, Port, and Prefecture in Brasil in South America, upon the Sea Coast; under the Portuguese. The Prefecture lyes betwixt that called *los Ifleos*, and the other of *Spiritu Santo*.

Port Mendezes, Portus Veneris, a large Port in the County of *Russilion*, upon the Mediterranean Sea: in the Borders of Catalonia. Seventeen Miles from *Perpignan* to the North-East. It has this name from a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, in the times of Paganism; which stood near it.

Porto Veneri, Portus Venerii, Portus Veneris, a Town in the States of *Genova*; which has a Haven and a Cattle, built by the Genouse in 1112: seated over against the Isle of *Palmaria*. Sixty Miles from *Genova*, and three from the Gulph *del Spezza* to the East.

Porto Urico, a Town and Port in Peru in South America, upon the Pacifick Ocean; in the Province, and not far from the City, *Quito*.

Porto Zora, Psidon, a City of Africa Propria, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; now called *Zora* by the Europeans, and *Zuarat* by the Moors. It is a strong Place, which has a large Harbor belonging to it, in the Kingdom of *Tuni*; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Tripoli* to the West: taken and plundered by the Knights of *Malta* not long since.

Portsmouth, Portus Magnus, a Town in Hamshire, in the Hundred of *Portes down*, of great Antiquity; called by *Ptolemy* *Misus Nudus*; the Great Haven; the Old Town then stood higher up. The New Town is built upon an Island, called *Portsey* (which is about fourteen Miles in Circuit, and at a full Tide floats in Salt Water); by a Bridge on the North joined to the Continent. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall, covered with Earth: on the North-East, near the Gate, it has a Fort; and two Block-Houses at the entry of the Haven; built of hewn Stone, by *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* To which *Queen Elizabeth* added other Works, and a Garrison to watch and defend the Place. The latter Prince hath built Store-houses for all sorts of Naval Provisions, and Docks for the building of Ships. In *Mr. Condens*'s time it was more resorted to on the account of *Wool*, than Commerce; and had little other Trade than what arose from the boiling of Salt. But since, its Trade is much increased. It is grown populous; a good Nursery for Sea-men; and a Corporation, represented by two Burgessees in the Lower House of Parliament. Giving also the Title of *Duchess* to the Lady, *Louise de Querouaille* Created by *K. Char.* II. 1673. Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth*.

Portugal, Lusitania, Portugallia, a Kingdom on the West of Spain: bounded on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the South by *Algarve*; (which is annexed to this Kingdom); on the East by *Andalusia*, *Extremadura* and *Leon*; and on the North by *Gallicia*. It lies on the Sea Coast from North to South four hundred Miles; not above one hundred where broadest, and eighty in the narrowest places; eight hundred and seventy nine in Circumference. Divided into five Provinces, to wit, *Eduard Daltro* & *Minho*, *Tra los Montes*, *Beira*, *Estremadura*, and *Alentejo* or *Entre Tejo e Guadiana*; whereunto was added *Algarve*, under *Alphonfus*

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Alphonfus III. with the Title of a Kingdom. The principal Rivers are those four expressed in the Names of the Provinces, *Vonero, Minho, Tajo* and *Guadiana*, which furnish the Kingdom with very convenient Ports. It was anciently called *Lusitania*, from the the *Lusitani* its first Inhabitants; and took the present Name about the fifth Century, from *Portocale*, a celebrated Mart. The Air is generally healthful; the Earth Hilly and Barren, especially as to Corn, which is much of it imported from *France*. But it yields Wine, Fruits, Fish, Game, Salt, Horfes, and Mines. And is so very populous about *Spain*, especially towards the Sea, that they reckon more than four hundred Cities, or great privileged Towns; three Archbishopricks, ten Bishopricks, and above four thousand Parishes. This Kingdom is said to be founded by one *Henry Earl of Lorain* about 1099. For this Prince having shewn much Gallantry in the Wars against the *Moors*, was by *Alphonfus VI.* King of *Castile*, rewarded with the Marriage of *Teresia* (a Natural Daughter of his,) and a part of this Kingdom, with the Title of an Earl. The Son of this *Henry*, (*Alphonfus I.*) having in 1139. in the Battel of *Obrigue* defeated five *Moorish* Kings, assumed the Title of King. This Prince assembled the Estates of his Kingdom at *Lamego*, in the Province of *Beira*: who there passed a Law called the *Law or Statute of Lamego*, for the exclusion of Strangers from the Crown, which remains in full force to this day. His Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom; and very much enlarged it by Victories against the *Moors* at home, and by the Discovery of several unknown Countries abroad, for seventeen Descents. Amongst which, *John I.* styled the *Father of his Country*, succeeded in 1385. the only the Natural Son of *Peter I.* the King. Gave one, immediately preceding his ascension. But *Sebastian* a young Prince (who succeeded King *John III.* in 1557.) perishing in a Battel in *Africa*, in 1580. and *Henry* dying soon after, (who was a Church-man, very old when he came to the Crown;) *Philip II.* King of *Spain* obtained this Kingdom by force, and a pretended Title in 1584. After whom *Philip III.* and *IV.* successively enjoyed it. But in 1640. *John Duke of Braganza*, who had a better Title, encouraged by the unsupportableness of the *Spanish* Government to the *Portuguese*, by an universal Revolt of the people in all parts, ejected the *Spaniards* and assumed the Kingdom: succeeded in it by two of his Sons; the youngest of which, *Peter*, is now King of *Portugal*, and the second of his Name.

Portebara, a River of *Italy*, which falls into the Sea by *Genova*.

Posoga, or *Possoga*, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, upon the River *Oriava*; eight Miles from the *Save* to the North, thirty from *Gradisca* to the East; it consists of about ten thousand Houses. They are mean and small, after the manner of the Buildings in this Country. It is feated in a very fruitful Earth, which produceth Fruits of all sorts, of a more than ordinary size; and gives its name to a County lying betwixt the *Save* and the *Drave*. This Town fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, under *Solyman the Magnificent*, about 1544. together with *Whipo* and *Quango Ecclesia*; and continued so till 1687. when the *Turkish* Army after the Battel of *Mohars* revolting from, and mutinying against the *Primo Visier* their General; the Garrison which was laid in this City to defend it, (of a sudden, no Enemy being near them) deserted, and carried many of the Inhabitants with them, and slew others. Whereupon General *Dunewals*, (who had then crossed the *Drave* to besiege *Zygerib*.) returned and took Possession of it, without force, or any opposition: and immediately took care to secure it by raising new Works and Forts. Four hundred Villages depend upon this City;

Pofnan, *Pofnam*, or *Pofen*, *Pofnania*, a City in the *Greater Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the same Name; built upon the River *Warra*, amongst the Hills; seven Miles from *Gnesna* to the West, twenty from *Frankfort* upon the *Oder* to the East, and as many from *Wraslaw* to the North: it is little, yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; and has an excellent and well built Castle. The Palatinate of *Pofnanskie*, is bounded on the West by the Marquifate of *Brandenburg*; on the North by the *Further Pomerania*; on the East by the Palatinate of *Kalisk*; & on the South by *Mifnia*.

Pofon. See *Presburg*.

Potenza, *Potencia*, a City of *Italy*, ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Lucania*; now feated in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; at the foot of the *Apennino*: fifteen Miles from *Acerenza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Venosa* (*Venusia*) to the South. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*; and now in a tolerable good condition.

Pothetruis, a River of the Island of *Crete*, mentioned by ancient Writers, as passing by the City *Gortis*, or *Gortyna*, there.

Potosi, *Pofojum*, a great City in *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the South part of that Country; in a Province called *Los Charcas*: feated at the foot of a Mountain of the same Name, and divided in two by a Rivulet from a Lake that stands about a quarter of a League off. Eighteen *Spanish* Leagues from *La Plata* to the East, eighty from the *Pacifick Ocean* to the East, one hundred and sixty from *Cusco* to the South. Mostly regarded on the account of rich Mines of Silver here discovered in 1544. by the *Spaniards*; who built this City, and call it an *Imperial* one: which is since become one of the greatest, richest, and most populous Cities in *America*: adorned with divers Magnificent Churches and Monasteries; and inhabited by above twenty thousand people, *Spaniards*, Strangers, *Indians*, *Mongolates*, &c. almost every one appearing in Gold and Silver.

Potton, a Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Biggleswade*, bordering upon *Cambridgeshire*.

Pouges, a Village in the Province of *Nivernous* in *France*, betwixt *Nevers* and *La Charrie*; much frequented upon the account of two Medicinal Springs at it, which have long been in great esteem for the curing of the Dropick.

Poulligny, or *Pouigny*, *Polschnium*, a Castle in the *Franche Comte*, which was heretofore a place of great strength. It stands seven Leagues from *Dole* to the South.

Poulton, a Market Town in *Launceston*, in the Hundred of *Amounderness*, upon the River *Iwell*.

Powhatan, or *James Water*, the principal River in *Virginia*, dividing that Country by the middle. It denominates an *Indian* Kingdom there, in which Captain *Smith* in his Voyages made large Discoveries. The Capital Town of it was *Pomeiock*.

Powis, or *Powisland*, a Sovereign Principality, in the former times, in *Wales*; whereof *Mabrawal* in the County of *Montgomery* was the Capital.

Pozzuoli, or *Pozzuolo*, *Puteoli*, *Dicaearchia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania*; built by the *Samiens*; and called *Flevis* by *Vespasian*; now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*) and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*: It stands upon an Hill, by the Shoars of the *Irrubensan Sea*; upon which it has a large and safe Haven, and a Bay of the same name; eight Miles from *Naples* to the West. There are within the bounds of this City, thirty five natural Baths; which have their different sorts of warm Water, wonderfully useful for the Cure of several Diseases. This City was the place, to which the *Roman* Emperours retreated, (for the most part) for their divertissement and

pleasure: at this day a great, populous, fine City: in which the *Spaniards* have built a Citadel. There are very many *Roman* Antiquities, and natural Rarities in it, not easily to be found elsewhere: Some Remains particularly of *Caligula's* Bridge, of three thousand nine hundred Paces, over the *Gulph*, reaching from *Porzulis* to *Baja*; which he proudly passed and repassed in triumph. Mr. *Sandy* in his Travels has largely described others of these.

Prague, by the Inhabitants called *Prag*, *Praga*, *Cajurgis*, *Marobudum*, *Bubimium*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; an Archbishopric, constituted by Pope *Clement VI.* and the Royal City; or rather three Cities within one Wall; which together make it undoubtedly the greatest City in *Germany*. It stands upon the River *Muldan*, (called by the Inhabitants *Vesava*) a large rapid River, covered by a Stone Bridge of sixteen great Arches, serent hundred foot long, and thirty five broad. This City is divided into three parts; the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Little City*. The *Old* lies on the East of the *Muldan*; very populous, full of Buildings; and in this the University was founded by the Emperor *Charles IV.* about the year 1370. 2. The *New* is very large; separated from the former by a large Ditch or Trench. 3. The *Klein Seitsm*, or *Lesser Prague*, for pleasantness, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces, far exceeds the other two: this lies on the West of the *Muldan*: in this is the Royal Palace, the Cathedral Church (dedicated to *S. Veit*) built by *S. Wencelaw* Duke of *Bohemia*, in 923. The Circuit of the City is very great: there are many Hills and void spaces in it; yet it is more populous than *Florence*, and the Streets larger. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, has given an exact account of it. It seems to be a Place of great Antiquity; and to be the *Marobudum* of *Ptolemy*. *John* King of *Bohemia* took it from *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, in 1311. The Inhabitants imprisoned *Wenceslaw* their King in 1392. *George Podiebrach*, the Revenger of the Perfidy of the Council of *Constance*, took it in 1447. The University was opened here by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1370, which has had above forty thousand Students at once in it; especially in the time of *John Hus*, about 1409. (whose Doctrines were condemned in a Council, assembled by the Archbishop of *Prague* here in 1409, according to the *German Writers*.) But it is most famous for the Defeat of the Protestant Forces near its Walls, *Novemb. 8.* 1620. by *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria*; which was after severely revenged in the *Swedish* Wars. And in this City *May 26.* 1635: a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Protestant Subjects. It lies fifteen *German* Miles from *Budweis* to the North, eighteen from *Dresden*, and thirty eight from *Vienna* to the North-East. A Fire endangered it *June 21.* 1689. to the value (as they computed it) of two Millions. Long. 36. 38. Lat. 50. 06.

Pragosa, *Litoprosopos*, a Mountain of *Pbenicia*; between *Tripoli* and *Beryty*.

Prasaba, *Harmu*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Prato, a small Town in the Province of *Toscana* in *Italy*, upon the River *Disentio*: betwixt *Florence* and *Pistoia*.

Precep, *Pericop*, *Preopias*, *Preopiana*, *Taurica Cherfoneus*, *Taurica Preopensis*, *Taybra*, a City, and strong Fort in the entrance of the Neck of *Crim Taurus*: from whence that Peninsula is sometimes called *Precepensis*: and the *Taurian* Inhabitants, the *Precepensian Taurians*. After the *Muscovites* obtained that great Victory over the *Tatars* in 1689. (wherein they slew thirty thousand of them, with one of the *Han's* Sons, upon the place); the *Tatars* retiring into the *Crim*, abandoned *Pericop* to the

Conquerours; which is a most important *Pasa*.

Premslaw, *Premslia*, a great and strong City in the Province of *Russia*, properly so called, in *Poland*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburg*: standing upon the River *San*; towards the Borders of *Hungary*.

Prezburg, *Pisonium*, *Flexum*, the Capital City of that part of *Hungary*, which remained to the Emperor before his late Conquests; called by the *Hungarians* *Pofon*; by the *Germans* *Prezburg*; by the *Poles* *Prezburg*. It is seated upon the *Danube*; eight *German* Miles from *Vienna* to the East, and as many from *Newbesel* and *Comora* to the North-West; seventy from *Raab*. The Capital of a County of the same name; between *Austria*, *Moravia*, and the *Danube*. It has a considerable Cattle, built of White Stone, on the top of an Hill, (a lately and beautiful Pile) to preserve it from the Inroads of the *Turks*. After *Gran* fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, the Archbishops See was removed hither: the Assemblies of the States of *Hungary*, have been of late ever held in this City. After *Newbesel* in 1662. fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was fortified: being then a Frontier. Prince *Joseph* Archduke of *Austria* (the present Emperor's eldest Son) was crown'd King of *Hungary* here, *Decemb. 9.* 1687. That Clause in the one and thirtieth Article of King *Andrew's* Decrees in 1222 (confered to by *Ferdinand I.*) which makes it lawful for the Subjects to rise up in Arms against their Prince, in the case of his acting contrary to Law, being particularly excluded out of the Coronation-Oath by the Consent of the States of that Kingdom: And the Crown thence forward to descend by Inheritance. A Council was celebrated here in 1309. which Pope *Clement V.* confirmed.

Prevalstine, a Valley in *Piedmont*; famous for a Sect of the *Savoyards*, in 1663. by the Protestants of that Valley, in the defence of their Lives; contrary to the Faith given assaulted by sixteen thousand Horse and Foot; which they forced to a Retreat, with the loss of one thousand of the Assaultants.

Prevelot, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Darby*.

Prevelign, a Market Town in the County of *Radnor* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Radnor*.

Prester John's Kingdom, the same with *Abissinia* in the *Upper Ethiopia*: But the Origine of this appellation of it, is not so easily determined: As whether coming from one *Johannes Presbyter*, a *Nestorian*, who in 1245. usurped the Crown of *Tartary*, and might leave his Successors his name. Or, from *Presterius Johannes*, which is the *Latin* Interpretation of the Title, *Belul-Gian*, that the *Abissines* give their King. Or, from *Prester Cham* in the *Persian* Language, signifying a *Christian Emperor*, &c. For we find no agreement either in Travellers, or the Learned *Etymologists*, about it: And some moreover attribute this Kingdom not to *Ethiopia*, but *Tartary*.

Preston, a handsome, large, and populous Borough in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderness*: represented in the Lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses; and honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Justice for *Lancaster*, as a County Palatine. It is seated upon the River *Ribble*, having a fair Stone Bridge over the same.

Prevesa, *Nicopolis*, a City of *Epirus*; called by *Ptolemy* and others, *Cassiopeja*. It is seated at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Larta*, or *Prevesa*; near the Shoars of the *Ionian Sea*; between the Islands of *Cosus*, and *Sumbra Minor*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. This City took the name of *Nicopolis* in the time of *Augustus Caesar*; being built and so called by that Prince, in memory of his Victory obtained at *Actium*, near it, over *Antonius* and

and *Cleopatra*, in a Sea Fight. In 1539. the Pope's and King of Spain's Gallies endeavoured to surprize it from the *Turky*, but failed in the attempt. In 1684. *Morofini* took it, upon a surrender, for the *Venerians*. Long. 46. 20. Lat. 39. 25.

Principato Ultra, Principatus Citerior; the *Hither Principate*; a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*: bounded on the North by the *Further Principate*, and part of *Terra di Lavoro*; on the West and South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; and on the East by the *Principate*. It is seventy Miles in length from the South-East to the North West. The Capital of it is *Salerno*; the other Cities are *Analfi*, *Nocera*, *Marsico*, *Nuvo*, and *Sarno*. A part of the Country of the ancient *Picentini*, and *Lucania*, lies contained in this *Principate*.

Principato Ultra, Principatus Ulterior; the *Further Principate*; is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Bounded on the East and North by the *Capriate*; and the *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Hither Principate* to the South. *Benevento* is the Capital of it: it has besides *Conza*, *Avelino*, *Ariano*, and *Cedogna*; in ancient times the greatest part of this Province belonged to the Church. See *Benevento*.

Principato di Val di Taro, a Valley and small Province of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, under the Duke of *Parma*: through which the River of its own name, *Taro*, takes its course to the Po. The Towns *Campiano* and *Borgo di Val di Taro* stand in this *Principate*.

Priftina, a large City in *Bulgaria*, situated in the midway between *Nissa* and *Ufcopia*. Taken by the *Imperialists* in the year 1639.

Prochita, or *Procida*, an Island three Miles in compass, on the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*; near the Bay of *Naples*: which has a fine Cattle, and a Monastery.

Proponthis, the Sea betwixt *Asia Minor* and *Thrace*: now called the *Sea of Marmora*. See *Marmora*.

Provence, Provincia, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*. The first part of *France* which the *Romans* conquered; and reduced into the form of a *Roman Province*; from whence it has its Name, (*Provincia Romana*.) In those times it was bounded on the East by the *Maritim Alps*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West by the *Rhone*; and on the North by the *Voconesi*, *Caturiges*, and *Ebrodunensi*, three Gallick Tribes or Nations: within which bounds it contained all these other Tribes; the *Cavares*, the *Salii*, *Desvates*, *Albici*, *Mimeni*, and *Oxybii*. It is now much less than it was then: but still one of the greatest Provinces in *France*: bounded on the North by the *Dauphine*; on the East by the *Alpes*, and the County of *Nizza*; on the West by *Languedoc*, cut off by the *Rhone*; and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*. From East to West, from the *Rhone* to the *Var*, forty four Leagues: from North to South thirty two: in Circuit one hundred fifty eight; as *Honorat de Bouche* has shewn in a very exact Description of it, lately published. The Capital of this Province is *Aix*; the other Cities are *Auribe*, *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Carpentras*, *Digne*, *Dragignan*, *Fresjus*, *Grasse*, *Marseille*, *Orange*, *Sisteron*, *Tarascon*, *Toulou*, *Voifon*. The Rivers *Rhone*, *Var*, *Durance*, *Verdon*, *Argens*, &c. water it. This Province was conquered by the *Romans*, before *Julius Caesar* entered *France*, upon the complaint of the *Marsilians* against the *Salians*. *M. Fulvius Flaccus* was sent with an Army against them in the year of *Rome* 627. one hundred twenty three years before the Birth of our Saviour: and the War was ended by *Fabius Maximus* in 632. It continued under the *Romans* till the year of *Christ* 411. when it was granted to *Atholphus* (King of the *Goths*) with *Placidia*

a Sister of the Emperor *Honorius*, by that Prince. *Theodorick* expelled this Nation in 462. and brought it under the *Ostrogots*, or *Goths* of *Italy*: from whom it passed to *Theodober* King of *Mezz*, a *Frank*, about 549. by the Grant of the Emperor *Justinian*. From thence it passed to *Rodolph* Duke of *Burgundy*: and in 876. *Hugh de Arles* obtained this Province of *Boson* King of *Burgundy*, by the Title of: Earl of *Provence*. It continued under Earls with the changes of Families, till 1481. when *Charles* Earl of *Maine* (the last Earl of *Provence*) gave it to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, his Cousin German; from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. There were in this Province three other small States, not subject *de Jure* to the Crown of *France*: as *Avignon* under the Pope; *Nizza* under the Duke of *Savoy*; and *Orange* under the Prince of *Orange*.

Provins, Provinum, a Town, sometime the Capital, of *la Brie* in *France*, upon the River *Vouffie*; whence the *Province-Roses* take their denomination. It has been understood by some, to be the *Agendicum* of the Ancients.

Prusa, See *Bursa*. Besides which, two other ancient Episcopal Cities in *Bithynia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, have their Names remembered by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*. Said to be now called *Cheris* and *Bareob*.

Prussia, Borussia, Pruthenia, a great and fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*: (which is a Dukedom) called by the Inhabitants *Pruffi*; by the *Poles* *Prussia*; by the *Germans* *Preussen*, and by the *Italians* *Prussia*. Bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*; and the West by *Pomerania*; on the South by *Poland* and *Mazovia*; & on the East by *Lithuania* & *Samogitia*. This Province was at first under Sovereign Dukes of its own; after that, under the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*, who in 1223. began a long and bloody War towards the Conquest of it: in 1454. the Western part was lost from that Order, being subdued by the *Poles*; in 1500. the *Grand Master* of the Order triumphed over the *Moscovites*, that had fallen upon *Prussia* and *Lithuania*. In 1525. the Eastern part submitted to the Crown of *Poland* too. *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburg* (the thirty fourth, and last Master of that Order) doing Homage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eastern part, with the Title of Duke of *Prussia*. It stands now divided into two parts, called the *Regal* and the *Ducal Prussia*: in the first are *Danzick*, *Marientburg*, *Eiburg* and *Thorn*: in the second are *Koningsberg*, and *Memel*. The *Regal Prussia*, (*Danzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in 1655. to the Crown of *Sweden*. The *Ducal* is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who farms the *Amber-Fishery* along the Coast of the *Baltick Sea*, in this Province, at eighteen or twenty thousand Crowns a year.

Pruth, Porata, Hierafius, a River of *Moldavia*; which arising in *Red Russia*, entereth *Wallachia*; and watereth *Facz*, (the Capital of that Province); and at last falleth into the *Danube*.

Przym, or Prume, Prumia, a Castle, Town, and Monastery in *Germany*, of the Order of *S. Benedic*, in the Forest of *Ardenne*; built by *Pepin* King of *France*, in the year 760. It stands upon a River of the same Name; which falls into the *Saar*, betwixt the Electorate of *Trier* and the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*: seven Leagues to the North from *Trier*, and six from *Limburg* to the South. *Lotharius* the Emperor, Son of *Lewis the Debonnaire*, resigning the Imperial Dignity, died a Monk in this Monastery, in 855. In 1576. the Territory belonging to that Abbey (which till then had been subject to the Abbot of this House only) fell under the Elector of *Trier*; whose Successors are ever since the perpetual Administrators of this Jurisdiction, (confirmed there-

in by the *Diet at Raisibone* in 1654.) which extends to some Villages about this Monastery.

Przemysl, Premisla, a City of the Kingdom of Poland, upon the River *San*, in *Red Russia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*, and sixteen Polish Miles from *Sandomir* to the South, and eighteen from *Lemberg* to the West. It stands upon an Hill, well peopled, and in a flourishing state.

Psylli, an ancient people of *Libya* in *Africa*: described by *Suetonius*, *Herodotus*, *Gellius*, &c. to have had a particular art at expelling and mortifying of Poisons; whence *Augustus Caesar*, desiring to preserve *Cleopatra* for a Triumph, caused these *Psylli* to suck the Poison out of her: But too late.

Ptolemais. See *Aca*.

Ptolemais Cyrenaica, one of the five Cities of the ancient *Pentapolis* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*; which was a Bishops See, of great note heretofore in the Person of *Synefius*, its Bishop; who in 411. assembled a Council at it for the excommunication of *Andronicus*, Prefect of the Country. The modern Name of it is *Tolmeta*.

Ptolemais Aetarium. See *Suaben*. § The Ancients mention another *Ptolemais*, in the *Thebais*, in *Egypt*; near the Nile.

Puerto. See *Porto*.

Pugan, *Puganum*, a City in the Province of *Queycheu* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Puglia. See *Terra di Bari*, *Apulia*, and *Capitanata*.

Pulhely, a Market Town in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Gyllogion*.

Le Puy, *Podium*, *Avicium*, *Avicium*, *Vellaves*, *Vellaurum Urbs*, a great and populous City in the County of *Velay* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Loyr*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction; and the Bishop is Earl of *Velay*. It is the Capital of the County in which it stands; adorned with many Parishes and Religious Houses: twenty two Leagues from *Lyon* to the North-West, twenty from *Clermont* to the North, and eighteen from *Vienne*. In 1130. the Bishops of *Aquitain* assembled in Council here; condemned *Anacletus*, an Anti-Pope, in favour of the Election of *Pope Innocent II*.

Puy-en Anjou, *Podium Andegavense*, a Town in *Anjou* in the Borders of *Poitou*; three Leagues from *Salmur* to the South, and eight from *Poitiers* to the North-East; near the River *Thoue*.

Puy Laupens, *Puteum Laurentis*, a small Town in *Languedoc*, which has been dignified with the Title of a Dukedom; two Leagues from *Chartres* to the West, and three from *Lavaur*.

Puyg de Corden, *Jugum Carresanorum*, a Town in *Spain*, in the County of *Cerdagna*; upon the River *Segre*, in the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Borders of *France*; fourteen Leagues from *Perpignan*, and six from *Urgel*, a City of *Catalonia*. This Town is the Capital of the County in which it stands; and was lately in the hands of the *French*; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, restored to the *Spaniards*. The *French* call it *Puycerda*.

Puzzuolo, *Puteoli*, See *Pozzuoli*.

Py, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Reims* in *France*, which falls into the *Suppe*; and with it into the *Aisne* at *Neufchâstel*.

Pylius. The Ancients mention several Towns and Mountains of this Name. The most eminent of them, now extant, is *Navarino* in the *Morea*. See *Navarino*.

The Pyramids of Egypt. These, as it were, immortal Buildings, accounted amongst 7 the Wonders of the World, stand the distance of about ten Miles from *Cairo* in *Egypt*. *Pliny* says, three hun-

dred seventy thousand men were employed upon the largest of them, twenty years: whose height amounted to five hundred and twenty foot, the breadth six hundred eighty two square; ascended (being the only open one) by two hundred and eighteen steps, of about three foot deep. Within, Caverns for the reposal of dead Bodies; a Hall, a Chamber, and an empty Tomb made of a single Stone of the likeness of *Porphyry*. Without, before it, as before two others of the chiefest, appear the Relics of certain square Edifices like Temples: and hard by, a vault Pile, representing the Face and Breast of a Woman, twenty six foot high; which *Pliny* calls *Sphinx*, because there was then a contrivance to utter Oracles from it. The ancient *Egyptians* believed, that *Pharaoh* and *Amasis*, Kings of *Egypt*, lay entombed in these *Pyramids*. The Bases of them, as far as to the sixteenth step upwards, to the North, by time, have been covered with Sand.

The Pyrenean Hills, *Mons Pyreneus*, one of the greatest Chains of Mountains in *Europe*: called by the *Spaniards*, *les Montes Pyreneos*; by the *French*, *les Monts Pyrenées*; by the *Italians*, *li Monti Pirenei*. They lie between *France* to the North, and *Spain* to the South; extending from East to West eighty *Spanish* Leagues; that is, from *Port Vendres* (in *Roussillon*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*), to *S. Sebastian* on the Bay of *Biscay*: in various places called by different Names.

Pyraus. See *Porto di Leone*.

Q A.

Quaalquitirio, See *Guadalquivirjo*.
Quadi, the old Inhabitants of *Moravia*, and the North of *Austria*, as far as the *Danube*: who maintained a perpetual War with the *Romans*, till the year of Christ 165: when they were conquered first by *Leobus* Duke of *Poland*. In the time of the Emperor *Valentinian*, they advanced as far as to *Aquileja*: and though the *Marcomanni* dwelt in *Moravia* too, yet the *Quadi* and them were two as distinct people, as the present *Moravians* and the *Trans-Danubian Austrians*; which latter possess the Seats of the *Quadi*.

Quanchen, *Quangchen*, *Quancheum*, the Capital City of the Province of *Quanti*, in the Kingdom of *China*; sometime called *Jangching* and *Quangtung*; and by Foreigners, *Canton*. It stands upon the River *Ta*, which a little lower falls into the Ocean; and affords it a large and safe Harbour, defended by two Castles. It is surrounded with Hills, in Circuit four German Miles. Besieged twelve Months by the *Tartars*; and a last taken more by *Irak*, than force; to the great ruin of it, and the slaughter of its Inhabitants in 1650. Long. 140. 30. Lat. 26. 25. according to the last and best Maps.

Quangan, *Quanganum*, a City in the Province of *Tunnan*, in *China*; in the hands of the King of *Tunkim*.

Quangyng, a City of the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Quangli, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Tunnan* in *China*.

Quangte, a City in the Province of *Nanquin*, or *Nankim*.

Quansi, or *Quansh*, *Quansia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *China*: bounded by *Tunnan* on the West, *Queycheu* on the North, *Cochin China* on the South, *Quantum* on the East. The Capital of it *Quelin*. It con-

tains eleven Cities, ninety nine great Towns; 186719 Families: the last Province which the *Tatars* Conquered.

Quanto, a Province in the Isle of *Nippon*, in the Kingdom of *Japan*.

Quantum, *Quangtung*, a vast Province in *China*; bounded on the North by *Kiamfi*, and *Huquam*; on the East by *Fokien*; on the West by *Quamfi*, and the Kingdom of *Tunkim*, or *Cochin China*; and on the South by the Ocean. It contains ten Cities, seventy three great Towns, and 483360 Families. One of the best watered, and most fruitful Provinces in this Kingdom.

Quaquacust, *la coste des Dents*, a part of *Guinea* in *Africa*; which extends eight Spanish Leagues in length from East to West. See *Gunce*, and *Coste de dents*.

Quarentan, *Vadicasses*, or *Carentan*; a Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*; seventeen Leagues from *Caen* to the West, and eight from *Coutances* to the North-East.

Quars. See *Carin*.

Quebec, the Principal *French* City in *New France* in *America*: taken from the *Indians* in the Conquest of this part of their Country by *French* Men, and very strongly fortified.

Queba, a City of the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malacca*, over against *Sumatra*. Long. 125. 31. Lat. 5. 50. It has an excellent Port, and a very great Trade, being much frequented by the *European* Merchants and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name; which was subject to the King of *Siam*, but has now a Prince of its own.

Quedelburgh, a Town in the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*. Once a Free Imperial Town, but being afterwards exempted, became (together with its Territory) subject to its own Abber, whose House here was of great fame. It lies two German Miles from *Halbstedt* to the South: now (with its Territory) subject to the Duke of *Saxony*. In the year 1083. *Hermannus*, elected King of the *Romans* by the Partisans of *Pope Gregory VII.* to oppose the Emperor *Henry IV.* assembled a Council at this Town; in which sentence of *Anathema* passed upon the *Henrycians*, called *Heretiques*; and the *Antipope*, *Guibertus*, set up by the Emperor. There was another in 1103. remarkable for its giving abolition to *Henry*, Son of the Emperor *Henry IV.* for revolting against his Father: tho' others place this latter sometime to *Norrbauzen* in *Thuringia*.

Querdenau, a Village in the Dukedom of *Prussia* in *Poland*. Of great note amongst the Sea-faring People, for a Church there dedicated to *S. James*; whither they repair to perform their Vows and Devotions.

Queens County, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*; called by the *Irish*, *Cunnae Longislagh*. Bounded by *Kildare* to the West, *Kilkenny* to the South, and *Kings County* to the East. The chief Town of which is *Queens Town*, sixteen Miles from *Kildare* to the West, and twenty two from *Kilkenny* to the North.

Queichen, *Queichea*, a Province on the South-West of *China*; bounded on the North with *Suebuen*; on the East with *Huquam*; on the South with *Quamfi*, and on the West with *Tinnau*. This Province is extremely Mountainous: It has eight Cities, ten great Towns, and forty five thousand three hundred and three Families. The Capital City is *Queijan*.

Queichen, a City in the Province of *Suebuen*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kiang*; built in a very fruitful and well watered Plain. This is the Capital of twelve Towns.

Quellin, a City in the Province of *Quamfi* in *China*, upon the River *Ques*.

Quelloa, *Quilo*, *Xiloa*, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar*, in *Africa*; between *Mojambique* and *Melinde*; on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*: the King of which is a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*. It has a City of the same name, seated in an Island; which in 1509. was taken by *Francis Almeida*, the *Portugal* Vice-Roy of *Africa*. Long. 62. 25. South Lat. 9. 18. This Island, called also *Quelloa*, hath a strong Citadel for its defence, together with a famous Port; and is honoured with the Residence of the King. § Some place another, an old City, *Quelloa*, upon another quarter of it.

Quette, *Queitum*, a City in the Province of *Honan* in *China*.

Quetpang, a great City in the Province of *Queibeu* in *China*.

Querep, *Cadurcensis Tractus*, is a County in *Guinnes* in *Aquitain*, in *France*; great, populous, and fruitful in Corn, Wine, Cattel, &c. Bounded on the North by *Lmojin*; on the East by *Auvergne* and *Revergne*; on the South by *Languedoc*; and on the West by *Agenois* and *Perigors*. The Capital of it is *Cahors*; the other Towns are *Montauban*, *Figeac*, *Gordone*, and *Martel*. This was the Country of the ancient *Caduces* in *Cesar*, who furnished the *Gauls* with twelve thousand Men in their League against the *Romans*. It became united with the Crown of *France* in the Reign of *Philip the Hardy*.

Quertimba, an Island towards the North-East of *Madagascar*.

Quernfurt, a small Town, which is yet the Capital of an Earldom of the same name, in the *Upper Saxony*; in the County of *Manfeld*; under the Duke of *Saxony* ever since 1635: but it belonged before to the Bishop of *Magdeburg*.

Quetnoy, *Queretum*, a small but very strong Town in *Hainault*; three Leagues from *Landrecy* to the North, two from *Valencienmes*, and five from *Cambray*: In the Hands of the *French* ever since 1654.

Querimi, *Appana*, an Island in the Gulph of *Persia*; by others called *Querumi*.

Quianfy, or *Kiangfi*, *Quiarfs*, a Province in *China*, towards the South of that Kingdom; bounded on the East by *Chekyam*, on the South by *Quantum*, on the West by *Huquam*, and on the North by *Nankim*. The Capital of which is *Nanchang*. It contains thirteen Cities, sixty seven great Towns, and one hundred thirty six thousand six hundred and twenty nine Families.

Quibytche, the same with *Bernich* in *Barbary*.

Quieras, a strong Town in *Piedmont*, upon an Hill and the Banks of the River *Tanaro*: where the famous Treaty betwixt *France*, *Spain*, the Empire, *Savoy*, and *Molena* was celebrated in 1631.

Quimper, *Corisopsum*, a City in the Province of *Britagne*, in the Territory of *Cornouaille*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; upon the *Oder*. Three Leagues from the Ocean to the North, ten from *Brest*, and forty from *Reines*. Called commonly also *Quimper-Corairine*, from *Corairinus*, the supposed Tutelar Saint of the Diocese: to whom is Dedicated here the Cathedral Church.

Quimperlay, a Town in *Britagne*, upon the River *Isotte*; two Leagues from the Sea, and ten from *Quimper* to the East.

Quinbozongh or *Queenborough*, the chief Town of the Island of *Shepey* in *Kent*, in *Scray* Lath; which hath the honor to be represented by two *Burgelies* in the

the Lower House of Parliament; and to be secured by a Caille Royal.

Quinque Ecclesiaz, a City of the *Lower Hungary*; called by the Inhabitants, *Oregiazze*; by the *Germans*, *Fünfkercken*; by the *Turks*, *Petseben*; by the *French*, *Cinq Eglises*. It stands in the County of *Baran*, upon the River *Keriz*, not far from the *Drave*: six *German Miles* from the *Danube*, twenty three from *Belgrade* to the North-West, fourteen from *Alba Regala*, twelve from *Buda* to the South. It has this name from five noble Churches which were heretofore in this City. *Stephen King of Hungary* established the Bishoprick here, (in 1009,) under the Archbishop of *Gran*. *Sohnan* the Magnificent took it with great difficulty, in 1543; and died in it after, whilst his Army lay before *Sigeb*, in 1566. *Count Serin II*, burnt it and the Bridge of *Esseck* in 1664. Having been surprised and plundered by the *Croatsian Army*, in 1635, the year following after the taking of *Buda*, it was surrendered without resistance to the *Imperialists*. The *Turkish* Governor saying; *Now the old Hen was escaped out of their Hand, the Chickens would follow her*. Long. 47. 08. Lat. 46. 09.

Quintay, *Kingsai*, *Kingsai*, or *Kangchen*, and *Quifay*, a vast City in the Province of *Cheennin*; which in 1300. was the Capital, and Royal City of *China*, the Residence of the Emperors: said then to be ten Leagues in length, five broad, and thirty in Circuit; containing about a Million of Families: to have twelve hundred and sixty Stone Bridges, a Lake in the midst of it about thirty Miles in circumference, four hundred and seventy Gates, with a Wall thirty Leagues in compass of that breadth at the top, that twelve Horsemen might Ride a breadth without any inconvenience upon it. This City stands upon the River *Cientay*; about forty Leagues from the Eastern Ocean. Some confound it with *Peking*. The *Cham of Tartary* is said to keep a Garrison in it of thirty thousand Men.

Quintin, *Quintinum*, a City in the Province of *Picardy* in *France*; which is the Capital of *Vermandois*; and sprung up out of the ruins of *Augusta Veromandorum*, a Roman Town. Famous for a great defeat of the *French* Forces; upon which it was yielded to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who besieged it in 1557. But the getting of this Town was the loss of *Calais*: the Garrison of which was drawn out by King *Philip* to manage this Siege; two years after, the *French* recovered *S. Quintin* by a Treaty, and kept *Calais* too. It stands upon the River *somme*; six Leagues from *Perronne* to the East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South.

Quir, a part of the unknown *Terra Australis*; discovered by a *Spaniard* of the Name, but uncultivated as yet by *Europeans*.

Quifcon, or *Quifcon*, *Ionis*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*.

Quiso, *Ciffa*, a River of the *Colchi*; which falls into the *Euxine* Sea; seventy six Miles South of the Mouth of the *Phajos*; now called *il Faxo*.

Quisla, *Quissus*, a River of *Bohemia*, in the *Lower Silesia*; which in the Borders of *Lusatia* falls into the *Borber*, near *Sagan*; seven *German Miles* from *Glogau* to the West.

Quiteva, or *Quiteva*, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, on the South of *Ethiopia*; heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Monatapia*; towards *Zanguebar*.

Quito, a Province of *Peru*, in *South America*, in the North part of that Kingdom: between the Province of *Quixo* to the East, and the *Pacifick Ocean* to the West; eighty Leagues long, and thirty five broad. It had at first Kings of its own; but before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was Conquered by the

King of *Peru*; and together with it, fell under the Dominion of *Spain*.

Quito, the Capital City of the Province called by its name; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*; in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Mountain called *Volcano Pinta*; near *Machangara* and *Machaugavilla*, two Rivers almost under the Line. It is likewise called *S. Francisco del Quito*. Two hundred and fifty *Spanish Leagues* from *Lima* to the North, and six from the *Pacifick Ocean* to the East. In 1586. there was an University opened here.

The Government of *Quito*, is a considerable part of *South America*; and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the North it is bounded with *Popian*; on the East with the Rivers of *Pulmaso*, and *Amazons*; on the South with the rest of *Peru*, and on the West with the *Pacifick Ocean*. The *Andes* divide it into two parts; besides *Quito*, it contains *Canela*, *Quixos*, and the South and middle *Popian*; with some other Territories of small Note. This is a fruitful, populous, and well watered Province.

Quibira, a Province in *North America*; between *New Mexico*, *Mount Sual*, and *Florida*; which was never Conquered by any of the *European Nations*, nor indeed thoroughly Discovered. It affords good pasture along the Sea Coast.

Quixos, or *los Quixos*, *Quixerum Provincia*, a Province in the North of *Peru*; between *Quito* to the West, and *Canela* to the East; first Discovered in 1557. by the *Spaniards*, who have only four Colonies in it.

R A.

Rab, *Jaurinum*. See *Gewer*: **Rab**, or *la Rab*, *Arabo*, a River of *Hungary*; which ariseth in the *Lower Sieria*, near *Gratz*; and running Eastward through the *Lower Hungary*, by the Counties of *Salawar* and *Gewer*, it entertains the *Laufnez*, the *Binea*, and the *Gumz*; and watering *S. Gothard*, and *Kermene*, beneath *Sarvar* it divides into two Branches: the right Hand Branch is called *Rabnitz*, the other *Rab*: these two make the *Ille of Rab*, seven *German Miles* in length. At *Rab* or *Javarin*, they reunite into one Stream again; and fall into the *Danube*. This River is particularly memorable for a great Defeat of the *Turkish* Forces, by the *French* and *Germans*, in 1664. upon the Banks of it near *Kerment*. See *Racau's* State of the *Ottoman Empire*, pag 207.

abastens, *Rapistanum*, a Town in the *Upper Languedoc* in the Diocese of *Alby*, in *France*, upon the River *Tarn*: whose Coat of Arms is, three *Turneps* suitable to the Derivation of its Name from both the *French* and *Latin*, *Rave*, and *Rapa*, a *Turnep*.

Rabath, *Oppidum Novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fex*; sixty two Miles from *Tangier*, and seventy four from *Fex*.

Rabash. See *Petra*.

Racanella, *Cyffarvus*, a River of the *Herber Calabrisa*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which flowing by *Cofano*, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*.

Rachelburg. See *Ratzburg*.

ackellburg, *Polecium*, *Raceburgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Sieria*; upon the River *Muer*; under the Emperor, an Archduke of *Austria*; four *German Miles* from the Borders of *Hungary* to the West, and six from *Gratz* to the East. This City

is a Roman Town, ascribed by Antoninus to the Upper Pannonia.

Radicofani, a Castle and Seigniority in Tuscany, between Siena and Rome.

Radrin, the name with Strymon; a River which parts Thracia and Macedonia.

Radnorshire, *Radnor*, one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of Wales: Bounded on the North by Monmouth; on the East by Brecknock and Herefordshire; on the South by Brecknock, cut off by the Rivers of Clarnon and Wye; and the Western point falls upon Cardiganshire. Its form is Triangular; the sides almost equal; the whole Circumference being about ninety Miles. The Air is sharp, the Soil barren. The *Selures* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County. The Town of Radnor, which gives name to it, was by the Romans called *Magi*, or *Mag-nor*: pleasantly seated upon an Hill, which bears upon his top a large and strong Castle; from whose Bulwarks there is a Trench drawn along the West of the Town, on which has stood a Stone Wall: it is represented by one Burgefs in the English Parliament. Its Long. is 17. 00. Lat. 52. 43. *John Roberts*, Lord Roberts of Truro, was by Charles II. July 23. 1679. Created Viscount Bodryn, and Earl of Raanor: the first Earl of this County. This County proved fatal to *Freiger*, (the last Monarch of the British Blood) here slain by Lightning: and to *Llewellyn*, (the last Prince of the British Race) in 1282, found hid in the vast Mountains of this County, and slain by one *Adam Franke*: his Head being Crowned with Ivy, was set upon the Tower of London; in whom the British Race of Princes ended.

Radom, a Town in the Lesser Poland, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*; which is the Capital of a District of the same name. Twenty Polish Miles from *Wasaw* to the South, and fifteen from *Sandomir* to the North.

Raglin, *Ricina*, an Island on the North of Ireland, on the Coast of the County of Antrim; which has a Castle; sometimes reckoned amongst the *Hebrides*, though it lies but eight Miles from the Continent.

Ragusa, *Regisum*, *Epidaurus*, *Rabanum*, a City of Dalmatia; which is an Archbishop's See, and a Free State; called by the *Sclavonians* *Dubrounich*; by the *Italians*, *Regusi*. It stands in the Confines of Albania, on the Shoars of the Adriatick Sea, to which it has a Port: at the foot of a Mountain, called by the Greeks, *Iau*; upon a Rock: in so disadvantageous a situation, that the *Turks* by rolling down great Stones from the Mountain might have overwhelmed it and so have become absolute Masters of it, if they had ever desired to be so. This City is about a Mile compass: has large Suburbs beside; populous, rich, well Traded, and Fortified. About a League from it lies the Harbour of *Santa Cruz* of great Capacity; secured by the Island of *Laroma*. The City out of which this spring, was called *Epidaurus*, from its Founder; six Miles more to the East: where the place of its ruins is called *Regasi Vecchio*, the Old *Ragusa*. It did pay a Tribute of twelve thousand five hundred Hungarian Duckats to the Grand Seignior; but had several Privileges in recompence by way of Trade; and ten Colonies in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Thrace* besides; so that this was no hard Condition. Yet in 1686. they sent Ambassadors to the Emperor, and desired to be received into his Protection. About the Year 1634. and in 1667. this City suffered much by an Earthquake. The Territory of *Ragusano* belonging to it is about a hundred Miles in length, from the North-East to the South-West: but not above twenty five Miles broad: having only two or three Towns more in it. Granted to this City by Stephen King of

Roghia, in 1333. Long. 42. 52. Lat. 42. 50. The Senate of this Republick is constituted of sixty Senators, under one Rector or Duke; of whom and of their liberty they are so exceeding jealous, that our Accounts tell us, they change him every month; not suffering the wearing of a Sword, or a Mans lying from his own house, without advising the Senate; nor opening the City Gates above three or four hours in the day in Summer; and in the Winter, the half thereof: and for strangers, especially *Turks*, they secure them all the Night in their Lodgings. They fear the *Turks*, hate the *Venetians*; honour the Pope, Emperor and King of Spain; and pay tribute to all.

Rafume di Ragusa, *Hirminius*, a River on the South of Sicily; so called from a Town it wasseth: it falls into the African Sea; between *Catmerino* to the West, and *Cape Passaro* to the East; sometimes called *di Maulis*.

Raithe, a desert near the Mountain *Sinai*, in the *Sony Arabia*; or as others place it, in the Kingdom of Egypt: much visited and inhabited by the religious *Anchorites* of the 13th Century.

Rain, *Raina*, a strong Town in the Dukedom of Bavaria, in the Borders of *Schwaben*; at the Confluence of the *Lech*, and the *Danube*; two German Miles from *Donawert* to the East, and a little more from *Nemburgh*. Often taken, and retaken in the Swedish War; and now rebuilding. There is another Town of the same name in *Serria*; in the Borders of *Carniola*, and *Croatia*, upon the *Save*; twenty five Miles from *Cilly* to the East, and twenty two from *Melting* to the North.

Raboueth, *Raconium*, a City of Germany, near the River *Miza*; seven German Miles from *Prague* to the West, thirteen from *Egra*, and seven from *Litomerike*, or *Leuemerix*.

Rama, or *Ramia*, the name of the Kingdom of *Dosna*, in the Royal Title of the Kings of Hungary; which has been used by them ever since 1138: when *Bela Cacus*, King of Hungary, Possessed that Kingdom, or at least a part of it. There is still a River in that Kingdom of this name; which falls into the *Narenta*, and gives the same name to a small Territory as it passeth.

Rama, or *Ramatba*, a City of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, afterwards a part of *Samarra*; now called *Rasola* by the *Turks*. It stands ten Miles from *Joppe* to the East, and thirty from *Jerusalem*: almost entirely ruined.

Ramoth, or *Remath-Mispeh* (as it is written *Josb. 13. 26.*) was one of the three Cities of Refuge, appointed by *Moses* in the Case of accidental Man-slaying, *Deut. 4. 43.* It belonged to the Tribe of *Gad*; standing near the Mountain, and in the Territory of *Gilead*; in the Region of *Trachonites* in *Palestina*, as the *Romans* named that Country.

Rampans, *Bianzia*, a Town formerly, now only a Castle on the South of the *Morea*; at the Mouth of the River of *Eurotas*. It gives name to a Bay formerly called *Sinu Laconicus*, now the Gulph de *Casfel Rampans*, on the East of *Cape Mais*.

Ramsay, *Limnos*, a small Island in the Irish Sea; called by the *Welsh*, *Lymen*. It lies upon the Coast of South Wales, three Miles from *St. Davids*. Also, a Market Town in *Huntingdonshire*, in the Hundred of *Hurleston*, towards *Cambridge*: near a meer of its own name, and another called *Whitsey*, each affording plenty of Fish and Fowl, together with the Rivers watering them. It stands amongst the rich grounds of the *Fens*; and had heretofore an Abbey of vast wealth to boot of, till its dissolution by King *Henry VIII.*

Ranals, *Oeris*, one of the Isles of *Orkney*, ten Miles from the Coast of *Scotland*.

Rangwitz,

Ragnitz, Regnitz, a City in the Kingdom of Poland, in the Ducal Prussia; upon the River *Russe*, in the Borders of *Samogitia*; sixteen Polish Miles from *Königsberg* to the East. Under the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Raolconda, a City in the Kingdom of *Goconda* in the *Hither East-Indies*, on this side the Bay of *Bengala*; five days journey from the City *Goconda*.

Raon, a River of *Germany*, which falls into the left Branch of the *Moselle*.

Raperswil, Raperswila, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a very ancient Castle; on the Lake of *Zurich*, between it and the Upper Lake; five German Miles from *Zurich* to the North-East. So seated that it is only approachable by a Timber Bridge: and having been taken in 1458. by the *Swiss*, (though often attempted) could never be recovered out of their Hands.

Rapin, Rapidus, a small River in *Lorain*.

Rapin, a Town and Earldom in *Germany* of the same name; eight Miles from *Havelberg* to the East, and nine from *Berlin* to the North.

Rapoe, Rapa, once a City, now a Village, in the Province of *Ulster* in the County of *Dungal*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*; but united to that of *Derry*; from which it stands twelve Miles to the West, forty from *Dungal*, and forty five from *Armagh* to the South-West.

Rapolla, Rapalla, or Rapello, a small ill-peopled City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; twenty Miles from *Conza* to the East. It was anciently a Bishops See; but in 1523. Pope *Clement VII.* united this See to that of *Melfi* for ever. § There is another Town, and a Bay, upon the Coast of *Genova* of this name.

Rascht, the same with *Rogito*.

Rastia, the same with *Serwia*, a large Province under the *Turk*; or rather a part of that Province, as others say; which takes its name from a River that passeth through this District into *Moravia*. The principal Towns of it are *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, and *Columbach*. *Brietius*, (cited by *Baudrand*) saith, this was once a distinct Kingdom. I am sure the *Rascians* have suffered very much in the present War: and when the *Turks* in 1687. dejected *Poffega*, they put some thousands of these *Rascians* to the Sword, for refusing to go with them; and Plundered all the rest. These were the ancient *Scordisci*.

Raseborg, Raseburgum, a small City in *Finland*, under the *Swedes*, in the Province of *Nyland*; which has a large Haven on the Bay of *Finland*; and seated on the Borders of *Soul-Finland*.

Rasen Markt, a Market Town in *Lincolshire*, in the Hundred of *Walshroff*: so called for its distinction from three other *Rasens* in the same Hundred, which have not the privilege to be Market Towns.

Rasino, Erasimus, a River on the East of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Inachos*; and with it into the Bay of *Napoli Romania*.

Rathal Athaga, Arabia Petraea; the Stony *Arabia*.

Rattboz, Rasibora, Ratsiboria, a small but spruce City in *Slesia* in *Bohemia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom, upon the *Oder*. Four German Miles from *Karnow* to the East, seven from the Borders of the *Lesser Poland*, and the same distance from *Oppolen* to the South. This place was Mortgaged to *Casimir King of Poland*.

Rattipon, Ratisbon, Augusta Tiberii, Ratisbona, Ratisbona, Castra Regina, Reginum, Rhetobonna, Rhatopolis, a City of *Germany*, (called by the Inhabitants, *Regensburgh*) in the Circle of *Bavaria*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It was first a Roman City or Colony, built by *Tiberius*

Cæsar: afterwards the Seat of the Kings of *Bavaria*; and after that of the Dukes of the same Title. *Fredrick I.* made it a Free Imperial City. *Henry the Lyon* profcribed and degraded it; and put it under the Dominion of *Ordo Wittelsbach*, Duke of *Bavaria*. It stands upon the *Danube*, (which is here covered by a Stone Bridge, built by *Hen V.* in 1135) at the Confluence of the River *Regen*; fifteen Miles from *Munich* to the North, seventeen above *Passaw* to the West, and sixteen from *Ausburgh* to the North-East. Said to have been converted to the Christian Faith by *Lucius Cyrenæus*, a Disciple of *S. Paul*, in 69. The Bishoprick was instituted by *Charles the Great*; who held a Council in this City in 792. There have been many German Diets held here, which for brevity I must omit. This City has embraced the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 34. 18. Lat. 49. 00.

Ratzburgh, Ratzemburg, or Ratzeburg, Ratzburgum, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of *Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*. It is little, and subject as to the City, to the Duke of *Meckelburgh*; but the Castle is in the Hands of the Duke of *Lauenburgh*. Before the Peace of *Westphalia*, in 1648. they were both subject to the Bishop: by that Treaty they were thus settled, and made a Principality. This City embraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1566. by the procurement of *Christopher* the thirtieth Bishop of this See; who was of the Family of *Meckelburgh*. It stands upon a Lake of the same name; three Miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lauenburgh*, and six from *Swerin* to the West.

Raba, a City of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same name: seated upon a River called *Rava* too; eleven Polish Miles from *Plocka* to the South, and fifteen from *Wasaw* to the West. The houses are all of Wood. It has a Fortrels.

Ravello, Reballum, Ravellum, a City in the *Furber Principato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. But in 1086. freed from his Jurisdiction by Pope *Victor III.* In 1602. the Bishoprick of *Scala* was for ever united to this; from which it stands only two Miles, and ten from *Salerno* to the West.

Ravenglass, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in the division of *Allerdale*; encompassed on three parts of it by the Sea, and the two Rivers, betwixt which it stands.

Ravenna, a City of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, of great antiquity; which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of that Province. It stands on a marshy Ground; forty five Miles from *Bononia* to the East, thirty from *Rimini*, forty two from *Ferrara*; near the Shores of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon which it had a great Harbor; now filled up with Sand. Built by the *Sabines*, as *Pliny* saith; as others, by the *Umbrians* about four hundred and ten years after the Flood *A. M.* 1766. In the latter times of the *Roman Empire* under *Honorius*, it became the Seat of the Emperors: fortified with new and strong Walls for that purpose. *Augustus* had before made it the Station of his Fleets, on the *Adriatick Sea*; and made a noble Haven here, which may be supposed to have contributed something to its growth and this change. *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, in 493. took it after a Siege of three years; and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. In 529. *Balsarius*, General under *Justinian* the Emperor, recovered it to the Empire. In 569. it became the Seat of the Exarchs, or Vice-Roys of *Italy*, under the *Constantinopolitan Emperours*. In 725. it was Sacked by *Luitprandus*, King of *Lombardy*, upon the Emperors Edict against Images; but recovered by the Exarch, by the assistance of the Pope and the *Venetians*, two years after. In 752. *Aristulphus*, King of the

the Lombards, took it from the Greeks; and drove out the Exarchs. In 774, Charles the Great took it from the Lombards, and gave it to the Church of Rome. This City maintained a War against the Venetians, in 1140. In 1441, the Venetians took it and kept it till 1509: when it was forced from them by a League of the Emperor, King of France, Pope, the Duke of Milan, and a joint War of all these Princes upon them. But the Pope falling out with the French King, Lewis XII. lost the City to him again, and an Army of sixteen thousand Men in 1512: they were soon after forced to desert it. The Archbishop's See was founded by Valentinian the Emperor, about 425: and never subject to the Pope till 684: when the Pope after a great contest obtained this point from Constantinus Pogonatus, (Emperor of Greece), who was a great admirer of the Sanctity of Benedict II. and with respect to that, subjected this See to Rome. There was a Council held here in 501, which confirmed all the proceedings of a Council at Rome under Pope John IX. for the casting of Pope Stephen VI. his Acts against the memory of Pope Formosus. And another in 967, in the presence of Pope John XIII. and the Emperor Otto I. touching the reformation of Ecclesiastical Discipline; with divers others, of the same subject. The City is now in a declining condition, and decays sensibly. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 43. 54.

Ravensberg, *Ravensberga*, a small Town which gives name to an Earldom in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It stands upon a Hill; eighteen Miles from *Osniaburg* to the South, thirty two from *Paderborne* to the North, and thirty from *Munster* to the East.

The Earldom of *Ravensberg*, is a small Territory between the Bishoprics of *Minden* and *Osniaburg*, to the North and West; that of *Munster* to the South, and the County of *Lippe* to the East. The Capital of which is *Bisfeld*. This was subject to the Dukes of *Julers*; and now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, in their Right.

Ravensburgh, a small German City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Algow*, upon the River *Schuff*: six Miles from *Constance* to the East, and three from *Lindaw* to the North: an Imperial Free City. It is sometimes written *Revenspurg*; and is of great antiquity.

Ravesteyn, a Town upon the *Maes*, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*; four Leagues from *Bosleduc*. Which belongs, with its Territory, to the Duke of *Newburg*; but in the custody of the *United Netherlands*. The Citadel, that did stand here in the times of the Dukes of *Cleves*, its former Masters, was demolished by the Articles of a Treaty passed betwixt *William Duke of Cleves* and *Julers*, and the Emperor *Charles V.*

Raplegh, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Rochford*.

Re, *Rea*, *Reacus*, an Island on the Coast of *Saintonge* in *Aquitain*, near the *Pais d'Annis*, in the Diocese of the Bishop of *Rochele*: three Leagues from *Rochele* to the West. The principal Town of it is *S. Martin*; once a place of great strength: near which the English received a great defeat from the French, in 1627: whilst they attempted the Relief of *Rochele*. There is now a considerable Fort standing, to secure it: a high Watch-Tower upon the Coast, built by *Lewis XIV.* called *la Tour des Baleines*, to lighten the road, and prevent the dangers of the *Schell*; adjacent, of that name. It yields vast plenty of Wine yearly.

Rea, a Stream in *Shropshire*.
Reading, the best Town in *Berkshire*; seated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Renet*, with several Bridges over those two Rivers: which had anciently a Castle, and a noble Church, both ruined in

Mr. *Cambden's* time. The *Danes* about 845. made this place the Seat of their Rapiers; and were hardly expelled by *Arbino ps.* King of *Mercia*. Being Garrisoned for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, it was taken by the Earl of *Essex*, April 26. 1643. after a Siege of ten days: and was ever after a great vexation to the City of *Oxford*, then the Kings Head Quarters. The County Alizee usually are here kept. It is a well inhabited Town, contains three Parishes: the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation besides represented by two Members in the House of Commons.

Recanati, *Recanerum*, *Recina Nova*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*, which has sprung out of the ruins of the ancient *Helvia Recina*; and whose See was united with that of *Lecoran* in 1591.

Recit, a strong Fort in *Bruff*; called by the *Portuguese*, *Reciffa*; it stands near the City of *Olanda*, in the Province of *Pernambuck*: for some time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, till the *Portuguese* in 1654. retook it.

Reculver, a Sea Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Anglykine* Lath, some Miles North of *Canterbury*. Deserving to be particularly taken notice of for the Palace and Residence of *Etelbere*, the first Christian Saxon King of *Kent*, here, in former times. The high Spire of the Church makes a good Sea mark.

The Red Sea, *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythraeum*, *Azanium*, & *Arabicum Sinus*; is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Aethiopian* Ocean; which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*; running from North to South above twelve hundred Miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea, *Bubriel Calzem*, (the Sea of *Calzem*), from a City of that name: towards the North it is not above eight or nine Miles over, as Mr. *Thevenot* observes; who Travelled on its Shoars five days. It is narrow and full of Rocks; therefore dangerous to Sailers: for which and other reasons, now not much frequented, since the way to the *Indies* was discovered by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Israel* passing it on dry Ground; when they went up to *Egypt*.

Redford East, a Market Town in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Norwicheley*, upon the River *Idel*.

Rednitz, *Radixavia*, a River of *Franconia*; which ariseth in *Norrigow*, in the Borders of the Upper *Palatinate*, near *Weissenburgh*; and besides some smaller Rivers beneath *Norimburg*, it receives the *Pegnitz*; and a little beneath *Bamberg* falls into the *Mayn* or *Meyn*.

Rees, *Reesum*, a small City, formerly well fortified; in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*; and Garrisoned by the *Hollanders*, tho it belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Being taken by the French in 1672, in 1674 it was restored to that Duke, but dismantled by the French: it stands three German Miles from *Wesel* to the North, and the same distance from *Cleve* to the East.

Regen, *Reginum*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Norrigow*, in the Borders of *Bavaria*; and flowing through the Upper *Palatinate* falls into the *Danube* at *Ratisbon* in *Bavaria*; which City is from this River sometimes called *Reginum*.

Regenspurg, the same with *Ratisbon*.

Reggio, *Regium Lepidi*, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*; which is a Bishop's See, once under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; but now under the Archbishop of *Bononia*. It stands between *Parma* to the West, and *Modena* to the East; fifteen Miles from either: The Capital of a Dukedom, now possessed by the Duke of *Modena*; and the second City of note in the estate of that Duke: being great and strong, accompanied

accompanied with a good Citadel. The *Goths* and other *Barbarians* ruined it divers times. But *Charles the Great* repaired it.

Reggio, or Regge, Rhegium Julium, or Rigio, a City of the *Furber Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; called *d' Rijo* by the *Spaniards*; which is an Archbishop's See, upon the Shoars of the Straights of *Sicily*, at the most Southern point of *Italy*, in a fruitful Plain. Built by the *Chalcidians* in the year of the World 3279. eighty two years after *Rome*: it flourished many years in the condition of a free State; till at last it fell into the Hands of the *Sicilian Tyrant Dionysius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign in the year of *Rome* 360. and Reigned thirty eight years; but I cannot assign the year of this Action. The City lay little regarded from that time, till *Julius Caesar* rebuilt it; and made it a *Roman Colony*, calling it *Rhegium Julium*: after which it is frequently mentioned in the Latin Historians. At this day it is very considerable, though it has been several times surprized and Plundered by the *Mahometans*; particularly in 1552. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 05.

Regillus, a Lake in the Territory of the ancient *Tusculum*, in *Lazio*; now in the *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church, by the name of *Castiglione*; betwixt the City *Tivoli*, and *la Casa del' Aglio*. The Victory of *Aulus Posthumus* over King *Tarquinius*, the last King of the *Romans*, after the deposition of him, was obtained near this Lake.

Remis, Remi, Duracorum Civitas, Remensis Civitas, Duracorum Remorum, is a very ancient great, fine, populous City of *France*, in the Province of *Champagne*; and an Archbishop's See, a Dukedom, and an University; which latter was Instituted by the Cardinal of *Guisse*, in the Reign and by the permission of *Henry II.* King of *France*. The Archbishop is always the first Duke and Peer of *France*: claims the Right of Anointing the King: accordingly the Holy Ampul or Vial of Oil, (which an Angel brought from Heaven at the Coronation of the first Christian King of *France*.) is ever kept in the Abbey of *S. Remy* here. This City stands upon the River *Vesle*; in the midst of an agreeable plain: thirteen Leagues from *Soissons* to the East, twenty four from *Verdun*, ten from *Chalons* to the South-West, and five from the *Marne* to the North; adorned with four Abbeys, a great number of Collegiate and Parochial Churches, Religious and Ecclesiastical Houses. Pope *Sylvester II.* was sometime Archbishop of this Church. Pope *Urban II.* a Canon. Pope *Adrian IV.* an Archdeacon; and *P. Adrian V.* Archdeacon and Chancellor. Pope *Leo XI.* held a Council here in Person, in 1049, against the Vices of the times. Pope *Calixtus II.* did the same in 1119, in which the Emperor *Henry* was excommunicated. Pope *Innocent II.* the same in 1131: and Pope *Eugenius III.* accompanied with *S. Bernard*, in 1148. In 1595, a part of a *Roman* Triumphal Arch, bearing a Tablet of *Romulus* and *Remus* fed by a Wolf; and in 1677. two more parts of the same, one representing the Story of *Leda*, the other the year with all its Months and Seasons, were dugged out of the ground here, and esteemed as famous Monuments of Antiquity. But whether first erected by *Julius Caesar*, or *Augustus*, or *Julian* the Apollate, the Learned make but uncertain Conjectures. The Territory of this City is called *Remois*.

Reinfrew, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Cuningham*; upon the *Irish* Sea, or *Dumblisan Firth*; not above five Miles from *Glasgow* to the West.

Reinsbourgh, a Village one League distant from *Leyden* in *Holland*: celebrated formerly for an Ab-

bey of *Benedictine Dames*, successively founded by two Earls of *Holland* and two noble Ladies; who all lye interred in the Church: where there is besides a number of stately Tombs of the Counts and Countesses and others of the old Nobility of *Italand*.

Reinrmoat, Romaricus Mons, a Town in *Lorraine*; at the foot of Mount *Pauge*, upon the *Moselle*; five Miles from *Fontenay* to the East, and eleven from *Colmar* to the West: in which is a noble Nunnery.

Los Remolinos, Tarracensis Fuga, a Mountain in *Aragon*.

Reimsantin, Romorantin, a Town in *Sologne* in *France*.

Rendlesham, an ancient Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Looez*, upon the River *Deben*: in which the first Christian King of the East Angles, *Redwald*, kept his Court.

Renelle, Ranula, Marrmel, a small River in *Normandy*; which falls into the *Seyne* to the West of *Roan*.

Rennes, Rens, Urbis Rhedonum, Condate, Rhedones, Redona, Condate Redonum, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Britaine* in *France*; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*: The Seat of the Parliament of the Province by the establishment of *K. Henry II.* It stands upon the River *Vilaine*, which divides it in two; twenty two Leagues from *Nantes* to the North, and the same distance from *Angers* to the South-West. A place of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Caesar* and *Ptolemy*. The ancient Dukes of *Britaine* made it their Residence. About the years 1069 and 1263. there were two French Councils assembled here. It hath divers Churches, and Religious and Ecclesiastical Houses.

Renty, Renica, a Town in *Artois*; heretofore of great strength; which in 1554. repelled the Forces of *Henry II.* King of *France*; but in 1638. was ruined. It lies five Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and four from *Aras*, upon the River *As*; which falls into the *British* Sea below *Graveling*, in *Flanders*. The late *Baron de Renty*, so famous for his application to the actions of piety, and his family, originally derive their name from hence.

La Reole, Regula, a Town of *France*, upon the *Garonne*, in the Province of *Guyenne*: adorned with a good Monastery.

Repeham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Eynesford*.

Rezone, Rero, a small River in *Lombardy*, in the States of *Venice*; which watereth *Vicenza*, and then falls into the *Lesser Malanuco*.

Reschet, a City of *Persia*, called by the *Arabians*, *Hufim*; the Capital of the Province of *Kazlansa*.

Rescow, Rescovia, a City of *Moscow*, near the Borders of *Lithuania*, and the Fountains of the River *Volga*: forty Miles from *Tower* to the North-West, and fifty from *Bielka* to the East. The Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; and has two Castles: the *Russ* call it *Rshorra*.

Retet, Retellum, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Aisne*: the Capital of *Retelou*. Eight Leagues from *Reims*, and ten from *Sedan* to the West. Near this place the *Spaniards* received a great Defeat from the *French* in 1650, under the *Marschal de Turenne*. But in 1652. this Town was put into the Hands of the *Spaniards* by the Prince of *Condy*: and three years after was retaken by the *French*. It is honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Retelou, Retelenis Ager, is a Territory in the Northern Parts of *Champagne*; which was heretofore a Dukedom. It lies between the *Aisne*, the Bishoprick

rick of *Lige*, and the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*; the chief Towns of which are *Revel*, *Mexiers*, *Char-wille*, and *Doneberg*.

Mets, *Radevia*, a Dutchy in the County of *Nantes* in *Bretagne* in *France*; in the Borders of *Poitou*, at the Mouth of the River *Loire*; the chief Town of which is *Machecou*; ten Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West.

Revel, *Rovalia*, a great City and Sea-Port in *Livonia*; called by the *Russi*, *Roliva*. The Capital of the Province of *Esthonia*. It stands upon the Bay of *Finland*; thirty three *German Miles* from *Narva* to the West, and thirty seven from *Riga* to the North. This City was an Hanse Town, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*; subject to the Crown of *Poland* till 1558: when being afflicted with the Threats of the *Russi*, it was forced to fly to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark* for Protection. (Having been built by *Waldemar* or *Walmar II.* King of *Denmark*, in 1223.) This Prince not willing to engage in a War in his old Age, refused their proffered Submission. But the next year *Erick* King of *Sweden* accepted it: whereupon in 1562, there followed a sharp War between him and the City of *Lubeck*. In 1569, the *Swedes* receiving a great Defeat, a Peace was made at *Steerin* in 1570. *Magnus* Duke of *Holftein* being employed by the *Russi* in the same year, laid close Siege to *Revel*, but with no success. In 1577, the *Russi* did likewise attempt it, with the same success. So that ever since it has been in the Hands of the *Swedes*. This City, as *Olearius* saith, was built in 1230. Sold together with *Narva* and *Wesenberg* by *Walmar III.* King of *Denmark*, in 1347, to *Göwin d' Eck*, (Great Master of the Order of *Livonia*) for nineteen thousand Marks of Silver. About 1477, it began to be a place of great Trade; by reason of its very excellent Haven, and convenient Situation for the Trade of *Russia*: and being thereupon grown great, rich, and insolent, it broke with the other Hanse Towns in 1550. But the *Russi* taking *Narva* in 1558, and settling the Staple there, and threatening *Revel* with a Siege, they submitted to *Sweden*; who have abated some of their Privileges, to secure their Obedience. Yet is it still a place of great Commerce, and enjoying many Privileges: fortified after the modern way, and hath a Castle upon a Rock. The Religion professed is the *Augustine* Confession. The Government, democratical, in the likeness of the Customs of *Lubeck*. Long. 48. 30. Lat. 50. 25. In other Lat. 60. 07. \$ *Revel*, a Town in the *Upper Languedoc* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Lavaur*: called anciently *Bassida Vauri*, and *Rebellus* by *K. Philip le Bel*, who caused it to be Walled.

Reutlingen, *Reutlinge*, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*; within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*; made an Imperial Free Town in 1215, or as others say in 1240. It is of a square Form, built in a Plain; upon the River *Echertz*, (which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*) at the Foot of Mount *Alchameck*; one Mile from *Stuzgard*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubingen*. Under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

Reux, *Rodium*, a Town in *Hainault*; two Leagues from *Mons* to the East.

Reygate, a large Market and Borough Town in the County of *Surrey*. It stands in the Vale or Dale, called *Holmes Dale*; where *Fullers Earth* is digged up in abundance. Showing the ruins of an ancient Castle; and under ground a long Vault, with a spacious room at the end of it; said to be the secret Chamber in which the Barons met in Council in their War against *K. John*. The *Danes* fought several unsuccessful Battels near this Town. It is the Capital of its

Hundred, and a Corporation represented in the Lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses.

Reyne, the present Name of *Capernaum* in *Palestine*.

Ros Meyon. See *Lima*.

Rozan, the Capital City of a Dukedom in *Moscovy*; which was heretofore a Sovereign Principality of great extent. It stands thirty six Miles from *Mosco* to the South-East, and twelve from the Fountains of the *Taman* arising within this Dukedom. It is an Episcopal City. The Province of *Rozan* lies between the *Don* and *Occa*; having on the West *Moscovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aks*. It is the most fruitful Province in this Kingdom; besides the chief City, (which lies upon the *Occa*) it has *Cosfra* and *Tulla*, upon a River of the same Name. *Olearius*.

Ruba. See *Waga*.

Rhade, *Rhadia*, an inland City of *Arabia Felix*. Long. 83. 20. Lat. 14. 15.

Rhaidbergow, a Market Town in the County of *Radnor* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rhannus, an ancient Town of *Attica* in *Greece*; Famous in its time for a Temple dedicated to the Goddess *Nemesis*; and an admirable Statue therein of her, made either by *Phidias* or *Agoracritus* a Scholar to *Phidias*. She therefore gained the Title of *Rhannusia*.

Rheine, *Rhenus*, a vast River in *Germany*, which is one of the greatest in *Europe*. Called by the *Germans*, *das Rhyn*; by the *French*, *le Rhene*; by the *Poles*, *Rhen*; and by the *Spaniards*, *Rhin*. Next the *Danube*, the greatest River in *Germany*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* in the Western Borders of *Switzerland*, and the Northern of the *Grisons*, (near the Fountains of the *Rhone*, the *Aar*, and the *Tesino*) from two Fountains: the Northern of which is called *Vorder Rhyn*, the *Furber Rheine*; the Southern, *Hinder Rhyn*, and lies more South. These being united into one Stream near *Chur*, it passeth into the Lake of *Constance*; and separating *Schwaben* from *Switzerland*, watereth *Constance*, and *Schaschausen*; then taking in the *Aar*, it passeth to *Basle*; and between *Assatia* and *Braugow*, by a Northern Course it runs to *Newburgh*, *Brifach*, and *Strasbourg*; then taking in the *Ill*, at watereth *Scalboffen*, *Philisburgh*, and *Spire*; beneath which it admits the *Necker*; at *Manheim*; and so proceeds to *Wormes* and *Oppenheim*. At *Mentz* it is covered by a Bridge of Boats; and beneath it takes the *Mayne*, a great River: so by *Fogelheim*, hasteth to *Trier*; beneath which the *Lobn* and the *Moselle* come in at *Coblentz*, where there is another Bridge of Boats: so overriding the Dukedom of *Mons* from the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, it watereth *Bonne*, *Cologne*, and *Duiseldorp*: at *Duisdorp* in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, the *Roure*; at *Hesel*, the *Lippe* comes in to augment his Stream: soon after in *Guelderland*, this Torrent grows too great for one Channel; and divides into two Branches, and forms the Island of *Schenken*. The left or Southern Branch is called the *Wael*; which by *Nimeguen*, and *Bommel* goes to *Worcum*; above which the *Maas* out of *Brabant* comes in; at *Dort* it divides again, and forms the Isle of *Uffel*. The Northern Branch goes by *Arnhem*, *Utrecht*, and *Newport* to *Roserdam*, and *Flaarding*; where it unites with the Southern Branch; and both fall into the *Brittish* Sea by the *Briel*. Above *Arnhem* there is another Branch, derived from the North Branch of the first Division: which by *Doersburg*, *Zuyphen*, *Deventer*, *Hatten* and *Campem*, falls into the *Zuyder* Sea: this last Branch is called by the *Dutch* the *Uffel*. There can be nothing greater said of this River, than that it was for many Ages the Boundary of the *Roman* Empire.

Rheineberg, or *Rhimberg*, *Rhenoberga*, a City

in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*; which is little, but very strong. Taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders*, in 1632: and continued under them till 1672; when it was taken by the *French*, and restored to the Elector of *Cologne*, the proper Owner. It stands two *German Miles* from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelthers* to the East.

Rheinfelden, or *Rheinsfeld*, is a small, but strong City of *Germany*: in the Province of *Schwaben*; which has a Bridge upon the *Rhine*; under the House of *Austria*. It lies about two Miles above *Basil* to the East. Often taken in the *Swedish War*, and suffered very much in 1678, by the *French*. Once a Free Imperial City; but in 1410. granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, to the Archduke of *Austria*. Also the more famous for a Defeat of the *Imperialists*; and the taking of *John de Werr*, by the Duke *Bernard Weymer*, in 1638.

Rheinfels, a strong Castle upon the *Rhine*; above *S. Genes*; in the County of *Caltimelbach*, under the Landgrave of *Hesse*. Built by one *Dieter*, a Count of this Country, in 1145: between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Rhent, *Rhenia*, *Rhenica*, *Rhenn*, one of the Islands called plurally *Danab* by the *Greeks*, and by *Mariiners* corruptly *Sidde*. See *Delos*. At a distance it seems to make one Island with *Delos*: in the *Ægean Sea*, amongst the *Cyclades*.

Retimo, *Rhezimo*, *Rhitymna*, a City in the Isle of *Candy* or *Creee*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; and called at this day by the *Greeks*, *Rysimni*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*; has a large Harbor at the North end of the Island; and now strongly fortified. Taken from the *Venetians*, by the *Turks*, in 1646, under whom it is now; also the Capital of a County of the same name in that Island.

Rhythet Montes, the Mountains in the Province of *Petrovocke*, in the North of *Moscovy*; running towards *Obdora* and the River *Oby*, upon the Borders of the *Asiatic Tartary*; and called by the *Russ*, *Ziemnoispolnia*, that is, the *Girdle of the World* in their Language.

Rhoa, *Edessa*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, mentioned by all the ancient Geographers; famous for the Story of King *Abgarus*: very great, and an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It has had anciently many other Names; at this day it is the Capital of *Diarbeck*, (or *Mesopotamia*) under the *Turk*. It stands in the middle between *Aleppo* to the West, and *Amida* to the East. In the times of the Holy War it had Counts; but falling into the Hands of the *Mahometans* again, they have reduced it into the State in which it now is. Thus described by Mr. Thevenot, who saw it. *This City is about two hours march in circuit; the Walls are fair, and pretty entire, and form a Square; within there is hardly any thing but Ruins to be seen, and yet it is very populous: on the South Side is a Castle upon an Hill, with large and deep Ditches, who they are cut in the Rock: this Castle is of a large circumference; but little within it, but Ruins; and some pitiful old broken Guns.* Long. 72 30. Lat. 37. 30.

Rhodus, *Rhodus*, a celebrated Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*; upon the Coast of the *Lesser Asia*, near its South-West Point; over against *Caria*: having *Cyprus* to the East, *Egypt* to the South, and *Candia* to the West. Of old it had very many names; and is now called by the most remarkable of them. About an hundred and thirty Miles in compass; or as others say, an hundred and ten. The principal Place in it is *Rhodes*: an Archbishop's See; seated upon an insensible Ascent of a Hill, near the North-East part

of the Island; and environed with divers other little Hills, full of Springs and Fruits: it sprung out of the Ruins of *Zalissi*, an ancient City near it. It has a delicate Harbor to the East and North; form'd by two strong *Moles* approaching each other demicircularly, so as to leave a Passage betwixt them for no more than a single Vessel: and of old much famed for a vast Coloss, (or Statue of Brafs of the *Sun*) made by *Chares*, a *Lydian*, a Scholar of *Lyfippus* of *Sicyon*: seventy Cubits high: which stood a Stride over the Mouth of this Harbor, upon two Rocks; so that the Ships sailed between his *Legs*; and this was then thought one of the seven Wonders of the World. The Brafs of this Statue in 654, (one thousand four hundred and sixty one years after it was built), when *Mubavia* the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt* had conquered the Island, was carried to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* by the *Saracens*, upon the backs of seventy two Camels: having, it is said, been thrown down in an Earthquake: which verifies the Prediction of the Oracle long before, That *Rhodes* should be lost, when that *Colossus* broke. This Island is seated twenty Miles from the nearest Coast of *Asia* to the South; one hundred and thirty four from *Crete* or *Candy* to the North-East; and five hundred from *Constantinople* to the South: of a most fertile Soil, and so serene and pleasant an Air, that as the Ancients dedicated both it and the *Colossus* to the *Sun*, because not a day passes without the full displaying of his beams here; so many of the chief *Romans* chose it for the place of their Retreat. First peopled by *Dandanius*, the Son of *Javan* (Grandchild of *Japhet*), before he peopled *Greece*. After these, the Empire of this Island passed to the *Phenicians*; who made the Inhabitants so very expert in Navigation, that for some Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereigns of the Sea: their Constitutions and Judgments in Affairs concerning the Sea being withal so just, as to become incorporated afterwards into the *Roman Pandects*. Their fear of the *Macedonians* made them sue to the *Romans* for Protection; whom they served very effectually to the Ruin of the former: after which they helped on the Ruin of *Antiochus*; and withstood the flattering Fortune of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, till at last the *Roman* Greatness became undisputable by this small Island; and under *Vespasian* they were made a *Roman Province*. It continued under the *Greek Empire*, (to which it fell in the Division) till 652: when it was conquered by *Mubavia*, the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt*. It returned under the *Greeks* again during the Civil Wars of the *Saracens*; and in 1124. was taken by the *Venetians*. The *Greeks* recovered it under *John Ducas*, about 1227. About 1283. it fell together with the *Lesser Asia*, under the *Turks*. In 1310. the Knights of *S. John* of *Jerusalem* (when *Jerusalem* and all the *Holy Land* was lost from the Christians) retook it, after a Siege of four years under *Fulk Villares*, Great Master of that Order. The *Turks*, ere it could be re-fortified, again besieged it: in which Conjunction, *Amadeus* IV. Duke of *Savoy* bravely succoured it; and to eternalize the Memory of his Victory, changed the *Eagles*, the Arms of his Predecessors, into the *Silver Cross* of the Order of the *Knights*; with these four Letters *F. E. R. T.* to signify, *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*. After this it was one of the Bulwarks of Christendom against the *Turks*. *Mahomet* II. the Great, attempted the Reduction of it in 1457. Again in 1480. with 100000 Men, and the greatest Art and Obstinacy imaginable for 3 Months, but without Success: in commemoration whereof, *Peter d'Abusson*, the then Grand Master, built the Church of *S. Maria della Vittoria*; with a Chappel to the Honour of *S. Pantoleon* here;

it being upon his day that the *Turks* in their last Assault were defeated. Nor had *Solyman II.* the Magnificent, had any better Success in 1522; if he had not met one *Andrea Amarato* a discontented Traitor, a *Portuguese*, (discontented at the Elevation of another to the dignity of *Grand Master* before him) within the place; who was Chancellor of the Order, and betrayed their Councils to that Prince: who yet spent six Months before it, and lost an infinite number of Men. And *Amarato*, his Treason being (before the Surrender) discovered, had his Head cut off on *Oct. 30.* Mr. *Knolls* in his *Turkish History*, p. 391, has well described the Situation of the principal City in this Island. *Bellonus* saith, it was seated in a Plain; fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers, and five Ballions; of great Strength and Beauty. The *Turks* have to this day a great Veneration for the Valor of those Knights of *S. John of Jerusalem*, that they preserve (saith he) their Houses as they left them; with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inscriptions; and the Walls of the City are put into the same state they were before the Siege. From hence these Knights passed to *Sisly*; and in 1530. obtained from *Charles V.* the Isle of *Malta*. Two small Bays accompany the Harbour on the North and South sides. The former is lock'd up by a *Mole*, which enters into the Sea above 300 Paces; bearing a Fort, called *The Tower of S. Nicholas*; built by the Order in 1464, and worthy of remembrance, for its withstanding the repeated furious Assaults of the *Turks* in the Siege in 1480. Long. 38. 00. Lat. 37. 50. Rhodope. See *Rulla*.

Rhoetia: This ancient Country, which some denominate the Western *Illyricum*, was of that extent, as to comprehend a part of what we now call the Circles of *Schwaben, Bavaria, and Austria* in Germany; the Country of the *Grisons*, and something of *Switzerland*. Of which the *Grisons*, who are more properly called the *Alpine Rhassians*, are the only People at this day retaining the memory of its Name: where, as one remarks of their Country, you have Mountains of Pride and Valleys of Misery. See *Grisons*.

Rhone, Rodanus, one of the most celebrated Rivers in France; called by the Germans *Der Rogen*; by the French, *Rhofus*. It ariseth from a double Spring, in *Monte de la Fourche*; in the Borders of *Switzerland*; two German Miles from the Springs of the *Rheus*. And running Westward through *Palatin* (or *Wallisserland*), it divides that Tract; watering *Soon*, or *Sitten*, and *Marsinach*, (the principal Places in it;) then entering the Lake of *Lesmans*, it divides *Savoys* from *Switzerland*: five Leagues beneath *Geneva* (saith *Baudrand*), it buries itself for some time in the Earth, as I have often seen. Then turning South, and dividing *Savoys* from *Bugey*, at *Belly* it becomes great enough to bear a Boat; then turning West, and dividing *Dauphiné* from *Bugey*, at *la Bresse* it enters into the *Ain*; at Lyons it is covered by a Bridge of Stone, and improved by the Addition of the *Saone*, (a great River;) here turning South, it parts *Lyonnais* from *Dauphiné*; watereth *Vienne* and *Condrieu*; divides the *Viverais* from *Dauphiné*, and salutes *Andasse*: at *Vallier*, (over against *Tournon*) receives the *Iser* above *Valence*; beneath it the *Erico*, the *Drome*, and the *Ardoche*; at *S. Eppris* it is again covered by a noble Stone Bridge: so dividing *Languedoc* from *Provence*, and increased by the *Sorgue*, it watereth *Avignon*, where there is a third Bridge: then receiving in the *Durance*, and the *Gardon*, and watering *Breucaire*, at *Arles* it divides into two Branches. The Western Branch divides into two more; at last it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* by five Mouths each of which has

its proper Name; to wit, *Gras du Midi*, *Gras de Paules*, *Gras d'Enfer*, *Grand Gras*, and *Gras de Passon*. Some adding thereto, *Gras Neuf*. Which Word *Gras* is understood to be taken from *Antoninus's Gradus*, where he speaks of the Entrance of the *Rhofus* into the Ocean. But there is no Town built upon any of them, of any note, beneath *Arles*; which stands about eight Miles into the Land. This is a rapid River.

Rian, Abravanus, a Lake and River in the South-West of *Galloway* in *Scotland*; of which *Cambdan* saith, that they are exceeding full of Herrings and Stone-Fishes.

Richelieu, Richelann, a City in the Province of *Poitou*; built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here in 1585; and for some time under *Lewis XIII.* of France, governed that Kingdom as he pleased. Amongst other of his Actions, he built or rebuilt at least this place, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name and Family; and procured it to be honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands four Miles from *London* to the East, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-West. Now in a flourishing State.

Richense, Verbigenus, a Lake in the Canton of *Argov* in *Switzerland*.

Richmond, a Town and County in *Yorkshire*; lying on the North West of that County, towards *Lancashire*; which bounds it on the West. It is a mountainous and desolate Place; yet produceth Grains in reasonable quantity. This County took its Name from *Richmond*; a Town built by *Aloke*, Earl of *Bretagne* in France (the first Earl of this County, after the Conquest; Nephew to *William* the Conqueror;) upon the River *Sivale*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge: thirty two Miles from *Tork* to the North-West, and twenty from the Sea to the South-West. The Town is indifferently well frequented, and populous. It was anciently walled, and fortified with a Castle by the said *Alane*, for the greater security of these Parts against the *English*: the Gates are still standing, but in the midst of the Town; its Situation being shifted. Before it was thus rebuilt, it was called *Gilling*. *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*, was basely murdered here in 659; ever after reputed a Martyr. It is now a Corporation, represented by two *Burgeses* in the House of *Commons*; and containing two Parish Churches, in the Hundred of *Gillingwell*. Long. 18. 15. Lat. 53. 17. This Earldom continued in that Family till 1171: when it came to *Grosfrey Plantagenet*, the fourth Son of *K. Henry II.* (by the Marriage of *Constance*, Daughter of *Conan*, Duke of *Bretagne*.) In 1230. *Peter de Dreux*, was Earl of *Richmond*; one of whose Descendants (*John de Monford*) was created Duke of *Richmond* in 1330, the sixteenth Earl, and first Duke: to whom in 1342. succeeded *John de Gains*, afterwards Duke of *Lancaster*. The twenty second Earl of *Richmond* was *Henry VII.* King of *England*. The twenty third was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* The twenty fourth was *Lewis* Duke of *Lenox*, created Earl of *Richmond* by King *James I.* in 1613, and Duke of the same in 1623. Which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue, Ambassador in *Denmark*, in 1672. In 1673, *Charles Lenox* was created Duke of *Richmond* by *Charles the Second*, his Natural Father by the Dutches of *Portsmouth*.

Richmont, a Place in *Sassonge* in France.

Richmond, a Town in *Surrey*, upon the *Thames*; between *Kingston* and *London*; heretofore called *Shene*, but by *Henry VII.* named *Richmond*. There is an ancient Palace, or Royal House in it, belonging to the Kings of *England*; in which *Edward III.* died

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in 1377. Henry the Seventh rebuilt this Pile twice; it being burnt in his Reign; and afterwards he died here, April 22. 1409. Also Queen Elizabeth of blessed Memory, left this World in this place, March 24. 1602. And before her Ann. Daughter to the Emperor Charles V. and Wife to King Richard II; esteemed a very beautiful Lady. The Civil Wars in the Reign of King Charles I. left some of its effects upon this Palace. This Town stands pleasantly and healthfully, upon an easie Ascant; fair, large, well built, and well inhabited; in the Hundred of Kingston.

Rickmansworth, a Market Town in Hertfordshire, in the Hundred of Cassio, near the River Coln.

Riez, or Riez, Rejus, Rejus Civitas, Albecum Rejorum Apollinarium, Colonia Rejorum, Civitas Rejussum, Regium; a City in Provence in France; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Aix; from which it stands twelve Miles to the North-East, and six from Davignon to the North-West; eight from Sisteron to the South: little, but populous; built on a Hill by the River Auvestre, which falls into the Verdon. S. Hilary Bishop of Arles presided at a Council here in 439: in which Armenarius Bishop of Ambrun, ordained by two Bishops only without the Authority of the Metropolitan, was therefore reduced to the quality of a Chorepiscopus. In 1285, when Charles II. King of France was a Prisoner in the hands of the Arragonese, another Council here assembled passed a Canon to command publick Prayers to be made for his Deliverance.

Rieti, Reate, a City in the Ecclesiastical State in Italy, in the Province of Umbria; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope; upon the River Veina, in the Borders of the Kingdom of Naples; between Aquila to the East, and Narni West: twenty eight Miles from each, and forty from Rome to the South. Tho' this City stands in a bad and unhealthy Air, yet it is populous, in a thriving State; and of great Antiquity, being mentioned by Strabo, Ptolemy, and Pliny.

Rieus, Ruesium, Rivi, a small City in the Upper Languedoc; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Tolouse; upon the Garonne (where it takes in the *ze*), in the Borders of Gascony: seven Leagues from Tolouse to the South, eight from de Foix to the South-West, and eight from Lyons to the South-East. Made a Bishops See by Pope John XXII. in 1318, having been heretofore inclosed in the Diocese of Tolouse. § There is a Seignory in Bretoine, called also Rieaux, which gives name to a Family of Honor there.

Riga, Rigen, a City of Livonia; called by the Inhabitants Rieg: one of the Hanse Towns, great, strong, rich, and populous; being the Capital of Livonia, and an Archbishops See. It has a large and safe Haven at the Mouth of the River Duna, (where it enters the Baltick Sea;) seven German Miles from Narva to the North, twenty nine from Revel to the South, and forty eight from Vilna; in the Borders of Curland. Built by Albert the Third, Bishop of Livonia, in 1196: others say in the year 1186, by one Bernald an Abbot. In the year 1215, it was made an Archbishops See by Pope Innocent III. and the Metropolitan of all Livonia, Prussia, and Curland. A great while the Seat of the Masters of the Knights of the short Sword in Livonia, and afterwards of the Grand Master of the Teutonsch Order in Prussia; who divided the Sovereignty and Administration of Justice with the Archbishop in this City, till the Reformation, which excluded both of them. In the year 1561, it willingly submitted to the Crown of Poland. In the year 1605, it was in vain besieged

by Charles IX. King of Sweden; nor had he better success in the second Siege, in 1609. Charles Gustavus Adolphus, his Son, in the year 1621, took it; and ever since the Swedes have possessed it: neither were the Moscovites; sitting down before it some years ago, able to take it. It is seated in a spacious, pleasant, fruitful Valley; a quarter of a League over; fortified to Land with six Regular Bastions. Counter-scarts, Palisadoes, and Half-Moons by the Swedes in the year 1633. Its Traffick with the English, Dutch, German, and Moscovites, is so great, that it has almost as many Ships as Houses; and so abounding with Provisions, that an Ox may be bought for three Crowns. Their Religion is the strict Lutharan, and no other allowed: they speak both the Curland and Selavonian Tongue; tho' they generally understand the High Dutch too; their Publick Acts and Statutes being expedit in that letter Language. Thus far Olearius. Long. 47. 57. Lat. 57. 33.

Rigt, Valeriu, a River in the Island of Corsica. Rignano, Ariminum, a Town belonging to the Falisci, an ancient People of Terruria; which is now only a Castle, in S. Peters Parrimony, on an Hill; one Mile from the Tiber, and twenty one from Rome to the North. It is honored with the Title of a Dukedom, tho' there are but few Inhabitants in it.

Rille, Rjela, a small River in Normandy; which arising by Seex; and flowing North, watereth Aigle, Rugles, Lyre; and at Beaumont le Roger, takes in the Charante; and separating Lisieux from the County of Roanou, falls into the Seyne, above Honfleur; three Leagues to the East.

Rimini, Ariminum, a City in Romandiola; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Ravenna. It is a neat, populous City; in a fruitful Plain, upon the Shoars of the Adriatick Sea; at the Mouth of the River Marcocchia (Ariminus;) over which it has a Bridge, built with great Art, by Augustus Caesar: but the Haven is almost choaked with Sand. This City stands between Bononia to the West, and Ancona to the East; twenty five Miles from Ravenna to the North-East, and a little more from Urbino to the North. The Via Flaminia made by the old Romans with so much Expence, ended at the Bridge of this City: and the Emilian began here, which went to Piacenza. The Inhabitants were very faithful to the Romans, under the Distresses brought upon them by the Victorious Arms of Hannibal, in the second Punic War. The taking it by Julius Caesar, was the first Act of the Civil War between him and Pompey. Being destroyed by the Dalmatians, it was rebuilt by Dioclesian. In the times of Justin it sustained a Siege from the Goths. In the year 359, here was a famous Arrian Council, of above four hundred Bishops, held under Constantius the Emperor; who found means to gain a general Subscription to the *Symbolon*, and the Arrian Opinion, even from those who were not Arrians. In after times it was subject to the Family of Malatesta; who adorned it with noble and magnificent Palaces. Before this it had been subject to the Lombards and Franks. The first of the Malatesta's obtained it from Orso the Third, in the year 1002. This Family is no more mentioned till the year 1348; which is on another occasion too. The same continued till about the year 1522: when Pandulfus, the last of this Houle, being hardy laid at by Pope Alexander VI. sold it to the Venetians: out of whose Hands Pope Julius II. recovered it the last mentioned year. In the year 1527, it was again surpris'd by Pandulphus; whilst Pope Clement was besieged by the Forces of Charles V. But this Possession was short, and Pandulphus dying in great Poverty at Ferrara, that noble Family (which had produced so many learned Men; and good Generals)

was extinct. The Church has ever since enjoyed this City: it has many remains of Roman Antiquity; and amongst them a rare Triumphal Arch, built in Honor of *Augustus*: beside the Ruins of a fine Theatre. Long. 35. 37. Lat. 43. 51.

Risingwood, a Market Town in *Hampshire*, upon the River *Avon*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rio Grande, a vast and rapid River in *Castile d'Or* in South America; made by the Conjunction of *Rio Cauca* or *Rio grande de Santa Martha*, (which ariseth in the Province of *Popayan* in the *Terra firma*: with the *Rio grande de la Madalena*, which springs out of the new Kingdom of *Granada*) having this name given it by the *Spaniards*, because they discovered the mouth of it upon *S. Magdalen's Day*: as the other, that of *Santa Martha*, from its flowing along the Province of the same name. These two Rivers unite in one Channel near the City *Teneriffa* in the Province of *S. Martha*; falling afterwards into the North Sea. § Also a Government in *Brazil*.

Rioga, Rivogia, a Province in *Spain*, which was a part of *Navarre*, but now annexed to *Old Castile*: it is divided from *Alava*, by the *Douro*; and lies between *Old Castile* and *Navarre*. The principal Towns of which are *Calzada*, *Legono*, *Najara*, and *Belorado*.

Riom, Ricomum, Ricomagum, a City in the Lower *Auvergne* in *France*; two Leagues from *Clermont* to the North: in a flourishing State. The Capital of *Auvergne*: adorned with a College of *Oratorians* of the Foundation of *León XIV.* an ancient Abbey built in the beginning of the seventh Century, two Hospitals, and divers Churches and religious Communities. *Genebrard*, and *Sirmondus* the learned Jesuit, were produced by this Place.

Ripa de Tranfona, a small but elegant City in the Marquisate of *Aucona*; under the Pope: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It stands five Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, the same from the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ten from *Fermo*. Pope *Pius V.* made it a Bishops See in 1571.

Rispaille, a Town in *Savoy*, upon the Lake of *Geneva*.

Ripen, Ripa, a City in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in South *Jutland*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*: and has a convenient Harbor upon the *German* Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Nispeck*; and a Fortrefs; five Miles from *Hadersleben* to the West, and eight from *Flemburgh* to the South-West. This Bishoprick was founded by *Balaand King of Denmark*, in 950. *Christopher I.* King of *Denmark*, died here in 1259. The City was taken by the *Suedes* in 1645; but since recovered by the *Danes*.

Riptey, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Claro*, upon the River *Nyd*.

Rippon, Rbidegumum, a Town in *Yorkshire* in the West Riding, in the Hundred of *Claro*, of good Antiquity; near the *Toure*, over which it has a Bridge. Adorned with a Collegiate Church, with three lofty Spires; and antiently with a stately Monastery built by *Wilfride* Archbishop of *Tork*, till the *Danes* destroyed it with the Town. Yet *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury* repaired it again, and translated the Reliques of the holy Founder to *Canterbury*. There is a narrow hole in a Vault under ground in the Church, called *S. Wilfride's Needle*. It is one of the best Towns in the County, well inhabited, and of note particularly for making good *Spurs*. Having the Privilege to be a Corporation also, represented by two Members in the *House of Common*.

Risano, Formia, a River of *Carniola*; the upper part of which is called by the *Germans*, *Alben*; the lower by the *Italians*, *Risano*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* from Mount *Ocra*, in *Carniola*; towards the Lake of *Lugea*, or *Czirknitzersee*; and flowing Weltward through *Istria*, falls by the Bay of *Triefst* into the *Adriatick* Sea: six Miles from *Triefste*, and two North of *Capo di Istria*.

Risano, Rbizana, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Polybius*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regusa*; under the Dominion of the *Turks*: and accordingly much depopulated and ruined. It stands forty Miles from *Regusa* towards *Scodra*; from which, thirty. Long. 45. 15. Lat. 42. 00.

Ritbozough, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*.

Risenbergh, a Mountain in the Eastern parts of *Bohemia*, out of which the *Elbe* springeth.

Rivadaba, or Rvadeo, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *Rvodeieu*: it stands upon the Bay of *Biscay*, in the Borders of *Asturia*; at the bottom of an Hill, and the Mouth of the River *Narvus*; which affords it the convenience of a Port: fourteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Oviedo* to the West, and four from *Mondonedo*.

Rivera di Genoua, Liguria Littorea, is a Country in *Italy*: bounded on the West by the Maritime *Alpes*, (by which it is divided from *France*); on the East by the River *Magra*, (by which it is divided from *Hetruria*, or *Tuscany*); on the North by the *Apennine*; and on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea, here called the *Ligurian* Sea. In the middle of it stands the City of *Genoua*, which divides it into the Eastern and Western. This is now under the States of *Genoua*; by whom a great part of the Western Division is destinated more to pleasure than profit: the rich *Genouefes* having filled it with Country-Houses, where they spend the pleasant time of the Summer and Autumn in noble Palaces, and delightful Gardens. The Eastern Division supplies them with as much Wine as they need, and an extraordinary plenty of good Oil. The principal Place in the Western is *Aranza*; once an inconsiderable Village; lately a Place of great Trade and Wealth, having sixty Sail of Ships trading into all parts of the World: but their Shipping is now declining. The principal Place in the Eastern, is *Saragana*; a Town of great strength.

Rivoli, Rivalium, a small Town in *Piedmont*, called by the *French*, *Rivoles*. It stands upon the River *Doria*; eight Miles from *Turin* to the West: and has one of the most sumptuous Castles in *Piedmont*.

Roan, Rocomagus, the Capital City of *Normandy*: called by the *French*, *Rouen*; by *Cesar*, and the other ancient Historians, *Urbs Velocassium*. It is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of *Normandy*. Great, rich, populous, well built, in all respects one of the best Cities in *France*; and thought by some to be the greatest, next to *Paris*. It stands upon the *Seine*; (which affords it a noble Harbor, and a great Trade) at the foot of an Hill; twelve Miles above *Dieppe*, and twenty eight beneath *Paris*: with a Bridge upon the *Seine*, for the convenience of a Land Trade. It has an old Castle called the Palace, in which the *Dukes of Normandy* kept their Court; and is about seven Miles in compass, having (besides what lies within the Walls) six very great Suburbs; and containing in the whole thirty five Parishes, with thirty four Monasteries for Men and Women. The Castle on *S. Carbarines* Hill is now entirely ruined. This City is by *Vitalis*, lib. 5. to be built by *Julius Cesar*. *Valesius* proves it one of the

the most ancient Cities of France; and that in the times of *Theodisus the Great*, it was esteemed as a City of the highest rank. Taken by the Normans in 889, and allied to *Rollo* (first Duke of Normandy) in 912, when *Rollo* became a Christian. It continued under his Posterity fourteen Descents. In 1019, it suffered very much by fire. Taken from *John King of England*, by *Philip the August*, King of France, in 1204; after it had been in the Hands of the Normans three hundred and sixteen years. This City continued under the French till 1418: When the English under *Henry V.* retook it, after a bloody Siege. *Charles VII.* of France recovered it to that Crown in 1449. In the times of the late Civil Wars of France, it was taken and sacked by the Hugonots in 1562: but recovered after the Battel of *Dreux*, and plundered by the Royal Party; *Anthony of Bourbon*, the King of Navarre, being slain before it. It fell after this into the Hands of the Leaguers. *Henry IV.* besieged it in 1593. but was prevented from taking it by the Prince of Parma; though in the year following it willingly submitted to him, after he had embraced the Roman Catholick Religion. The Parliament in this City was instituted by *Philip the Fair*, in 1286. Established by *Lewis XII.* in 1499. and re-established by *François I.* in 1515. Pope *Clement VI.* was sometime Archbishop of the See: Pope *Martin IV.* and *Gregory XI.* Archdeacons. There have been divers provincial Councils here assembled. Particularly in 1074. one against the Concubinage of the Clergy.

Roane, or *Rovane*, *Rhodumna*, an ancient Town in France, in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne*, and the County of *Forez*, upon the River *Loyre*, (where it becomes first capable to bear a Boat:) Very great and populous, tho not walled. It stands twelve Leagues from *Lyons* to the South-West, and eight: ten from *Moulins*. The Territory belonging to it, is called *le Roanex* or *Roanmois*; and has the Honor of being a Dukedom, by the Creation of King *Charles IX.*

Robert, *Erubris*, a River in *Lorain*, which falls by *Trier* into the *Moselle*.

Robtl, *Robel*, *Rebello*, a City or Town in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*; in the Lower Saxony, by the Lake of *Muritz*, in the Borders of *Brandenburgh*: two German Miles from *Var*, and seven from *Gustro*.

Robogh, a Village in the County of *Tyron*; upon the Sea Shoar against *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulster*; which has preserved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, (an old Irish Clan,) that possessed the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colran*, and *Tyrone*, in this Province; from whom that Cape now called the *Fair Foreland*; by the English, was then called *Rhobodum*; being in the County of *Antrim*, scarce fifteen Miles South of the nearest Shoar of *Scotland*.

Rocca Stoba, a Town in the *Terra di Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Rocca Romana, a Town in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Alfa*: honored with the Title of a Principality.

Rochdale, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Salford*, upon the River *Roch*; in a Dale or Vale; which together compound its name.

La Roche, *Rupes*, a Town in the Territory of *Genevois*, in *Savoy*; five or six Leagues from *Geneva*, little less from *Annci*, and one from the River *Arve*: at the foot of the Mountains. It hath a Collegiate Church, and two Religious Houses.

Roche-chouart, a Seignory in the Province of *Poitou*, towards the Borders of *Angoumois*; giving name to a Family of Honour.

La Roche-en-Ardenne, a fortified Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh* in the *Low Countries*, upon the River *Urt*; twelve Leagues from *Luxemburgh* and nine from *Liege*. Honour'd with the Title of an Earldom.

Rochetot, a Town and Port at the Mouth of the *Charante*, in the *Pain d'Annis* in France: Heretofore no more than a Village; but now become a Magazine, enlarged with divers Buildings; and more daily.

La Roche-sur-Pon, *Rupes ad Tonem*, a Town in the Lower *Poitou* in France, towards *Luffon*; upon the River *Ton*, which after joyns with the *Lay*. Honour'd some Ages since with the Title of a Principality; which is enjoyed by the House of *Bourbon*.

Rochelle, *Portus Santonnum*, *Rupella*, *Rupella Santonum*, *Rupella*, a City and famous Port of France, upon the Bay of *Aquitain*; the Capital of *le Pain d'Annis*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. Seven Leagues from *Brouges* to the North, two from the *Ile of Re*, and thirty from the Mouth of the *Loyre* to the South-East. It takes its name from the Rock on which it stands; supposed to be built about the Sixth Century (because not mentioned before) against the Incurfions of the Normans. At first it had Princes of its own. After this it was under the English from the times of *Henry II.* who possessed it as Duke of *Angou*. And that Prince granted this City its first Charter and Privileges, which were confirmed by *Richard* and *John* his Sons. King *John* Landed here in 1206, when he went to the Siege of *Mountauban*; and after, in 1213. In 1224, it was taken from the English by *Lewis VIII.* King of France; but recovered the next year, and continued under the English till 1433. And then finally taken by *Charles VII.* In the beginning of the Civil Wars of France; this Town fell under the power of the Hugonots: who very much improved its Fortifications. It was their principal place of refuge, under *Charles IX.* After the Massacre of *Paris* it was besieged by all the Forces of France; defended it self to a wonder; and at last forced that Prince to a Peace in 1573. It continued after this in their hands till 1628. and then was taken by Hunger; (in order to which, the Ocean was bridled with a prodigious Bank, begun in 1627. and carried the length of 747. toises;) the English having twice unsuccessfully attempted to relieve it. After the taking of it, *Lewis XIII.* King of France, visited it in person; re-established the Roman Catholick Religion, destroy'd its Fortifications, (saving two Towers built heretofore by *Charles* the Fifth, for the Defence of the Port;) and took away its former Privileges. In 1649, it first became a Bishopruck; the Chair being removed hither from *Malezais*, a small Place in *Poitou*, by Pope *Innocent X.* at the request of *Lewis XIV.* Long. 19. 25. Lat. 45. 56.

Rochester, *Rossa*, *Durobius*, *Dorobrevis*, *Rutupia*, a City in the County of *Kent*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; upon the *Medway*; over which it has a stately Stone Bridge, one of the fairest in England; five Miles from the *Thames*, twenty five from *Canterbury* to the East, and *London* to the West. This was a Roman Town, or rather Castle, as *William of Malmesbury* styles it: much enlarged to the East, West, and South. In 676. it was ruined by *Æthelred* King of the *Mercians*; and after this, several times by the *Danes*. *Æthelbert* King of *Kent* erected here a sumptuous Church; and caused one *Justus* to be made the first Bishop of it in 604. *Gundulphus* the Norman, about 1080. rebuilt this Church, and brought in Monks; which are since changed into a Dean and six Prebendaries. It has a Castle built by *William* the Conqueror

queror, which in the Reign of *William Rufus*, (and twice after in the Barons Wars) has been besieged. Dr. *Sprat*, the present Bishop, is the eighty third of this Diocese. *Charles II.* added an Honor to this Place; when he created *Henry Viscount Wilms* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, Baron of *Alderbury* in the County of *Oxon*, and Earl of *Rocheſter*, December 13. 1652. Whose Son, *John Wilmot*, ſucceeded him in 1659. Which Family failing, *Laurence Hyde*, (ſecond Son to *Sir Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*) was by the ſame Prince created Earl of *Rocheſter*, November 29. 1682. But before theſe, it gave the Title of *Viſcount* to *Sir Robert Carr*, created Anno 1611. by *K. James I.* Viſcount *Rocheſter*, and afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*.

Rochford, a Market Town in the County of *Esſex*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rochſtzerbergh, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Sciria*, called by various names.

Roſtingham, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Corby*, upon the River *Welland*: giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honorable *Edward Waſton* Lord *Roſtingham*, to whom belongs the Caſtle here; which hath loſt its Strength long ſince.

Rocroy, *Rupes Regia*, a ſtrong Town in *Champagne*, in *Retelou*; in the Borders of *Hainault*; twelve Leagues from *Rezel* to the North, four from *Mariebourg* to the South. Near this Place the *Spaniards* received a great Deſeat from the *French*, under the Duke *D'Anguien* May 19. 1643. ſix days after the death of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*. But afterward the *Spaniards* took this Town, under the Prince of *Conde's* Conduſt, in 1653. It is ſince returned under the Crown of *France*.

Rodanus, *Erodanus*, a River in *Pruffia* in *Poland*; which riſeth out of a Lake twenty five Miles above *Danzick*; and falling into the *Viſtula* not much above this City, a little beneath it enters the *Baltick* Sea.

Rodens, a ſmall River in *Shropſhire*.

Rodes, or *Rhodes*, *Segodunum*, *Rhuteni*, *Rutenæ*, *Segodunum Recunorum*, a City of *Aquitain*; the Capital of the County of *Rovergue*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*: The Biſhop takes the Title of an Earl: a great and beautiful City, ſeated upon the River *Vernonum*; fifteen Leagues from *Mende* to the Weſt, thirty two from *Narbome* to the North, and twenty two from *Cabors* to the Eaſt. A very ancient City, and mentioned by *Julius Caſar*. The *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Franks* ſucceſſively ruined it in their times. It ſerved heretofore under its own Counts: till it became united with the Crown of *France* in the Perſon of *Henry IV.*

Roding, a Stream in the County of *Esſex*.

Rodoſto, *Redeſtum*, a City of *Thrace*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*: it ſtands upon the *Propontis*, twenty Miles from *Heraclea* to the South; at the foot of an Hill by a Bay of the ſame name, which affords it a convenient and very large Haven: ſo that it is now a Place of conſiderable Trade, and reaſonably populous. *Pliny* calls this City *Reſſum*. It is beautified with many great *Mosques*, ſome *Grecian* Churches, and two Synagogues: and much frequented by the Merchants of *Romania*, the Sea of *Marmora*, and the *Black* Sea.

Roer, *Rura*, in *Triebemius Rera*, *Adrana*, a River of *Germany*; called by the *French*, *Rours*. It ariſeth in *Eſſel*, in the Dukedom of *Juliers*; and watering *Juliers* and *Linnich*, at *Roermonde* it falls into the *Maes*.

Roermonde, *Ruremunda*, a City of the Low Countries, in the Province of *Guelderland*: called by

the *French*, *Ruremunde*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame name, and the *Maer*; having the fiſt to the South of it, the ſecond to the Weſt: three Leagues from *Penlo* to the South, twelve from *Liege* to the North, *Cologne* to the Weſt, and *Wefel* to the Eaſt. Made a Biſhops See by *Pope Paul IV.* under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin* in 1559, (he changing its Collegiate Church into a Cathedral); and was an Hanſe Town till 1635: when it fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, from whom it is ſince recovered by the *Spaniards*. In 1665, it ſuffered much by a Fire.

Rohaczow, *Robaczovia*, a conſiderable Town; the Capital of a Territory of the ſame name in *Lithuania*; upon the *Nieper*, where it takes in the *Odrucz*; twenty *Polish* Miles from *Mobilow* to the South, and forty from *Kjovia* to the North.

Roham-Chaura, *Antitaurus*, a Mountain in the Leſſer *Armenia*; which lies to the North of the Great *Taurus*; between the *Euphrates* and the *Arſianus*; ſeparated from the ſaid great Mountain, and therefore by the Ancients called *Antitaurus*. In the Valleys beneath it ſtands the City of *Comana*, now called *Tabachafa*.

Rols, *Rodium*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Picardy*; upon the River *Auvergue*, in the Territory of *Sauverre*; four Leagues from *Nayon* to the Weſt, nine from *Amiens*, and ſeven from *Compeigne* to the North. A ſmall City, but populous.

Roll-rich-Stones, a Monument of vaſt unwrought Stones, circularly ſet, near *Enſham* in *Oxfordſhire*: ſuppoſed to have been erected in Commemoration of ſome great Victory in ancient Times.

Rom, one of the Names of the Leſſer *Asia*.

Rom, *Roma*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea; upon the Coaſt of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, about two *Engliſh* Miles from the Shoar: under the King of *Denmark*.

Romagna, *Romandiola*, a great Province in *Italy*, in the States of the Church: of old called *Æmilia Regio*. Bounded on the Weſt by *Bononia*, on the North by the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, on the South by the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea: a ſmall part of it towards the *Appennine* is ſubject to the Duke of *Florence*, and therefore called *Romandiola Florentina*: The reſt (which is the far greateſt part) is under the Pope, as a Temporal Prince. The principal Places in it are, *Ravenna*, (the Capital), *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Berzinora*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Ceſena*, *Sarſina*, and ſome others.

Romania, the ſame with *Thrace*.

Romania, *Argia*, the Eastern Province of the *Morea*; the Capital of which is *Napoli di Romania*. The other Places are of ſmall importance.

Romans, *Romantium*, *Romans*, a ſpruce fine City in *Dauphine* in *France*; ſeated in a pleaſant Plain upon the River *Iſeuire*; over which it has a Bridge; four Leagues from *Valence* to the South-Eaſt, toward *Grenoble* ten Miles, and the ſame diſtance from *Piemme* to the South. It is thought to repreſent *Jeruſalem* in its Situation and Figure; inſomuch that in 1520, there was a Building added to it, made in the faſhion of the *Holy Sepulchre* that ſtands upon *Mount Calvary*; *Francis I.* King of *France* himſelf laying the fiſt Stone: And alſo a Convent founded, under the Name of the *Hoſp* of *Mount Calvary*; now in the poſſeſſion of the *Recollets*, but fiſt given to the *Religious* of the Order of *S. Francis*. The *Huguenots* ſacked and ruined this City in 1562. It has been often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars.

Rome, *Roma*, the Capital City of *Italy*; once the Sovereign and Miſtris of the whole World; the more immediate Capital now of *Campagna di Rom*. The Emperour *Commodus* deſired to falſen his owri Name upon it, by calling it *Commodiana*; as a *Go-*

tyber King, called it *Gothia*; and other Princes the like: But the Name of *Rome* still has been always preferred by it. This City is seated upon the *Tyber*; twelve Miles above its fall into the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the North-East; one hundred and twenty from *Naples* to the North; three hundred from *Genova* to South; one hundred thirty five from *Ancona*, and one hundred and forty from *Florence*. Long. 36. 30. Lat. 40. 40. Though there are great Controversies concerning the Time and the Founder of it, yet the most received opinion is, that it was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*; in the first year of the seventh Olympiad, Anno Mundi 3198. seven hundred and fifty years before the Birth of our Saviour. Its Foundations were small and obscure; and not above two Miles in compass; with four Gates, inclosing only the *Capitoline* and *Palatine* Mountains. It continued under seven Princes two hundred forty five years: when *Sexius*, the Son of *Tarquinius*, ravishing *Lucretia* a Roman Lady, it so incensed them, that thereupon they not only dethroned *Tarquinius*; but for many Ages they would not endure the Name, much less the Authority of a King; but lived under Temporary accountable Magistrates, *Consuls*; two together, yearly elected; with *Prætors*, *Tribunes*, *Questors*, *Censors*, *Præfets*, and other Magistrates under them. And when extrem necessity required it, they created a temporary Dictator with Supreme Authority over all. At this time their Empire was not above fifteen Miles in length: and this Change greatly hazarded the Ruin of the Infant City. In the year of *Rome* 365. (during the *Consular* Government), it was taken by *Brennus* King or General of the *Gauls*; and all but the *Capitol* burnt down to the ground: yet it continued a Free State, though sorely shaken by *Hannibal* about the year five hundred thirty seven; and by their own Domestick Broils under *Marius* and *Sylla*, between the years 665. and 672. But, the fatal time being come, *Julius Cæsar* (in the year of *Rome* 705.) by the Battel of *Pharsalia*, put an end to that Commonwealth, forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour: making himself to be declared *Perpetual Dictator* and *Emperour*; and the Name of the *Commonwealth* of *Rome* to be changed into, the *Roman Empire*. And though the Civil Wars broke out again to the great hazard, not only of their Empire, but Being; yet *Augustus*, in the Battel of *Actium*, put a happy Period to them, in 721. and prepared the World to receive the *Prince of Peace*, by an Universal Peace. He was born under this Prince in the year of *Rome* 753. and of the World 3950. The times that followed were fatal to *Rome*; which double dyed her Purple in the Blood of Holy Men, who endeavoured to reduce her from the Vassalage of *Demons* to the Knowledge and Service of the True God. To these an end was put by *Constantine the Great*, by the Defeat of *Maxentius* under the Walls of *Rome*, in the year of Christ, 312. of *Rome* 1064. This great Prince laid soon after the foundation of the Ruin of *Rome*, by removing the Seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Constantinople*, in the year of Christ 330. which afterwards brought on the Division of the Empire, into the *Eastern* and *Western*. *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* in 410. (of *Rome* 1162.) took and spoiled this City. *Genfericus*, the *Pandal*, followed him; and in 455. took it the second time. *Odoacer* took it in 465. *Reimere* in 472. *Tosila* in 547. So that in the space of one hundred thirty seven years, it was taken and spoiled by these Barbarous Nations four times. In 580. it was besieged by the *Lombards*; and preserved by the *Emperours* Forces, which were sent to relieve it. *Leo IV.* in 593. bestowed something in the repair of it. *Rome*

was now recovered by the *Eastern Emperours*. *Justinian* by *Narses* his General in *Italy*, having slain *Tosila* in 553. and three years after, by the taking of *Capua*, having put an happy end to the *Gothick War* in *Italy*. This City continued under those Princes, till 726. when under *Gregory II.* *Italy* (by the procurement of that Pope) revolted, because *Leo* the Emperour had by an Edict prohibited the Worship of Images. The *Lombards* were very instrumental in this Change. Neither could they and the Popes long agree: but *Astulphus* in 753. besieged *Rome*; and Pope *Stephen III.* (obtaining no relief from the Emperour against the *Lombards*) sends for *Pepin* King of *France*; who came and delivered him for that time. *Desiderius* the next King of the *Lombards* got *Rome* by a Stratagem in 770. and using his Power tyrannically, *Charles the Great* (in 774.) was called in; who put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the *Western Empire* once more considerable. The *Lombards* and these *French Princes* in order to oblige the Popes by the Ties of Gratitude to them, had at several times bestowed several Territories upon the See of *Rome*. *Charles the Great* referred to himself and his Successors the Approbation of the future Popes; which was confirmed by a Council held at *Rome*, in 773. This in after-times embroiled the Popes and the *Western Emperours*, as much as ever the *Eastern* and the *Lombards* were. For *Charles the Great* being crowned at *Rome* in 800. his Posterity had frequent quarrels with the Popes, (the Clergy and City of *Rome*) about the Elections of the Popes. The first Invasion was made by *Stephen VI.* about 817. under *Lewis the Gentle*; who is pretended to have granted away that Right of electing the Pope, which had been acknowledged in *Charles the Great*. In 819. *Paschal I.* a *Roman*, was chosen Pope against the Will of this Prince. But in 823. *Lothaire* coming to *Rome* to receive the Crown, put this Pope to purge himself by Oath; and slew many of the Nobility, for setting him up against the *Emperours* Will: for which that See bore him no kindness. *Gregory IV.* in 833. finding *Pepin* his Son in rebellion against him, and pretending to reconcile them, when he came into *Germany*, he took part with his Son against the Father; and Pope-like, threatened to excommunicate the Emperour, if he did not resign the Empire to his Son: which Treachery of his, in 839. was severely revenged by *Lothaire* the Emperour, by taking many Places from him in *Italy*. In 839. the *Saracens* sorely distressed the Papacy; which necessitated the Pope to have recourse to the Emperour for Protection, and he had it: In this Invasion the *Saracens* wasted the Suburbs of *Rome*, as they did in 846. which occasioned the building of the Castle of *S. Angelo* by Pope *Sergius II.* The Empire being translated from the *Franks* to the *Germans*, in the Person of *Arnulph* (a Natural Son of *Carloman*) against him *Formosus* crowns *Guido* a Rival, in 891. And in 893. sendeth for *Arnulph* to come and free *Rome* from the oppressions of this *Guido*. *Arnulph* comes into *Italy*, and in 906. took *Rome*. A Schism being about this time in the Church of *Rome*, there was little done by the Popes, till *Berengarius* (growing Potent in *Italy*) necessitated them to seek to *Orso I.* who being crowned at *Rome*, in 952. a Council there held in 964. acknowledged the same Right in him, that had been in *Charles the Great*. *Gregory VII.* on this account begins a quarrel with *Henry IV.* Emperour; sets up *Anti-Emperours*, and excommunicates the Emperour, in 1076. whereupon that Prince thus provoked, besieged *Rome* in 1081. took it in 1084. and burnt it: and soon after, this Turbulent Pope died in Banishment in great misery. In 1242. Pope

Gregory

Gregory IX. (having excommunicated Frederick II. Emperor, for refusing to give the See of *Sardinia* to Rome;) and proclaiming a *Croisade* against the Emperor; that Prince defeated his Army: and following his blow, took *Ravenna*, *Sienna*, and *Faenza* (with divers of the Cardinals,) and reduced the See of *Rome* to a mean condition. *Innocent* IV. insolently renews the Excommunication against the Emperor in 1242. Whereupon arose the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor; which made *Italy* extremely miserable for some Ages. During part of which times, in 1305. Pope *Clement* V. removed the See to *Avignon* in France; where it continued to 1376, upon which arose a Schism between the Popes of *Rome* and *Avignon*; not ended, till the Council of *Constance*, which began in 1414. In 1498. *Ladislav* King of *Naples* took *Rome*, and laid its Walls in dust. In 1494. *Charles* VIII. of France took *Rome*. In 1526. Cardinal *Pompeius Colonna*; and in 1527. the Forces of *Charles* V. took and sacked *Rome*. *Philip* II. besieged it, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied about 1557. Yet after all these Changes and Calamities, this City at this day is said to be fifteen Miles in compass: very populous; and full of magnificent Buildings, as well Ancient as Modern. They reckon in it above three hundred thousand Souls: besides eight thousand *Jews*, who are enclosed in a particular quarter by themselves; and obliged every *Saturday* to hear a *Consilian* Sermon. Houses and Palaces twenty two thousand; Parishes ninety two: forty one National Churches; sixty four Religious Houses for Men; above forty for Women; thirty Hospitals; one hundred and six Societies of *Priests*; and divers Colleges. It hath eighteen Gates; three hundred and sixty Towers flanking the Walls; six Bridges over the *Tiber*; three principal Fountains; and eight *Obelisks* remaining out of about forty five, it formerly had, rehearsed in the Writings of *Ausquaries*. The Church of *S. Peter*, (in which the Body of that *Apostle* is deposited) built within and without of Marble, in the Figure of a Cross; near one hundred *Tosels* long, sixty six broad in the Branches; with a *Dome* fifty five *Tosels* high, a *Portico* twenty four, erected in 1612. by Pope *Paul* V. to a *Portico* of the same largeness; together with all its Riches, Paintings, Columns, Statues, Altars and Galleries; surpasses the greatest Idea that the mind can well form of Beauty and Grandeur. Then the *Library* in the *Vatican* Palace obtains the pre-eminence of all other Libraries in the World. Anciently this City Walls were 50 Miles in compass; with seven hundred and forty Towers in them; and thirty Gates, leading to, and denominating as many broad High-ways, which were paved and adorned with wonderful Magnificence: where the *Rests* of *Tombs* yet appear; it being by the Law of the *Trojan* Tables (*in Urbe ne sepelito, neve urito*) forbidden to bury in the City. It had anciently eight Bridges; of which *Pons Sublucius* built by the King *Ancois Marcius*, and repaired by *Emilius Lepidus*, where *Vhoratus Cicero* sustained the Effort of the *Thibonians* who would have re-established the deposed *Tarquinius* upon the Throne; and where afterwards the Emperor *Heliogabalus* was precipitated into the *Tiber*, is ruined. But *Pons Milvius*, without the City, is no less remarkable, for the Victory there obtained by *Constantine the Great* over *Maxentius*, and the drowning of that Tyrant in the *Tiber* also. It had anciently eighteen Fountains; eight hundred Baths; an unknown number of Statues, Columns, Colossuses, *Obelisks*; (the Columns of *Trajan* and *Antoninus* are still standing) and Temples for no less than thirty thousand Gods, by the accounts

that *Varro* and others make of the Gods of the *Romans*. The *Censors* have sometimes sold the *Common* Sink to Gardiners for six hundred thousand Crowns. The number of Inhabitants in *Tiberius*'s time was computed to sixteen hundred thousand, two hundred ninety and one; in *Augustus*'s, much more. Their Army, under the *Emperours*, ordinarily consisted of two hundred thousand Foot, and forty thousand Horse: their Fleets, of fifteen hundred Gallies, and two thousand Ships. There were one hundred and sixty Granaries in their Empire: And in fine the *Empire* it self had for its Bounds to the East, *Euphrates*, the *Mountain Taurus*, and *Armenia*; to the South, *Ethiopia*; to the North, the *Danube*; and to the West, the *Atlantic* Ocean. For the Councils that have been celebrated here since *Christianity*, by Popes and Anti-Popes against one another, against the Schismatics and Hereticks (so called) of all Ages, and against Emperours and Princes, or the Abuses committed and occasioned by them and any of them; it is not for this place to rehearse so vast a number: Themselves have some times proved the greatest Abuse. Of late, the Prosecution of *Dr. Michael Alsinus*, (Author of the Doctrine of *Quietism*;) and his pretended Abjuration, *Septemb.* 3. 1587. may be adjudged one of the most remarkable Occurrences that has for many years happened in *Rome*: of which See the Supplement to *Dr. Burnet's Letters*. After Pope *Innocent* XI. the Election fell upon Cardinal *Ottoboni*, a *Venetian*, *October* 6. 1659 who took the Name of *Alexander* VIII. After him upon Cardinal *Pignatelli*: who is called *Innocent* XII.

Rome, Roma, a small Island in the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the River *Zaire*: twenty Leagues from its Fall into the Ocean; in which there was some few years since a *French* Colony.

Romechi, the *Turkish* Name of *Greece*.

Le Romois, the Territory of the City of *Ram*; beyond the *Seine*, in *Normandy*.

Romont, Rotundus Mons, a small County in the Province of *Vaue* or *Vaud*; which was under the Duke of *Savoy*, but now a part of the Canton of *Freiburg*.

Roncevaux, a Town in *Navarre*, where the *French* received a great Defeat under *Charlemagne* in 792.

Ronces, Aranches, Arunci, once a City of *Lusitania*; now a small, but strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura*; between the Rivers of *Caja* and *Ebro*; three Leagues from *Albuquerque* to the West.

Roncisglione, Roncisio, a Town in *S. Peter's Patrimony*; the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, seated upon the River *Fatissons*: thirty Miles from *Rome*, and ten from *Viterbo*; heretofore under the Dukes of *Parma*, but now under the Pope; and the Territory belonging to it, is called *Lo Stato di Roncisglione*.

Ronda, Arunda, an ancient City in *Spain*; called also *Ronda la Vieja*; in the Kingdom of *Granada* in the Borders of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadaro*; not far from the *Gorza* and the *Guadaluque Virejo*; twelve Leagues from *Gibraltar* to the North, and thirteen from *Malaga* to the West; it has a Castle, and is the Capital of a Territory; and in a thriving State. Long. 15. 00. Lat. 36. 10.

Rouli, *Papblagonia*, a Province in the *Lesser Asia*.

Roschild, Roschilda, a City in the Island of *Zeland*, in the *Baltick* Sea, under the King of *Denmark*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*; and ennobled by the Bones of the Kings of

Denmark here buried. Often mentioned also on the account of a Peace here concluded between the Danes and Swedes in 1658. It stands four German Miles from *Kopenhagen* to the West, and seventy five from *Kroonburg* to the South-East. The Bishoprick was founded by *Sveno* King of Denmark, in 1012.

Roscomen, Roscomennum, a Town and County in the Province of *Conaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew* Mountains, dividing it from *Siege*; on the East by the River *Shannon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Lorim*, *Longford*, *West-Meath*, and *Kings County*; on the South by *Kings County* and *Galloway*; and on the West by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It is of a considerable length; viz. sixty English Miles from North to South, but not above nineteen where broadest; the Soil is level and extremely fruitful; so that it abounds with Grass and Corn, and is watered by very little Husbandry. *Castletown* is the principal Town (which gives name to the County) upon the River *Suck*; towards the Western Coast, but near the middle of the County; twelve Miles from *Arb-lone* to the North-West, and thirty three from *Castletown* to the North-East.

Rofas, Rhoda, Rhode, Rodopolis, once a City, now only a Castle, and a small Town in the County of *Rouffillon* in *Catalonia* in Spain; which has a large Harbour on the *Mediterranean Sea*; very strongly and well fortified: taken by the French in 1645, but restored by the *Pyrenean Treaty* to Spain. It stands ten Spanish Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South. This place was first fortified by *Charles V.* before which, it was only a Monastery; though in the time of the *Romans*, it had been one of the most considerable Cities in Spain; supposed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Masters of this Kingdom; and from them to have taken this name.

Rofetto, Metelis, a City of *Egypt*; called by the *Turks* *Rafchit*; by the *Italians* *Rofetto*: it stands with a Port upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, upon the Mouth of that Branch of the Nile, which was anciently called *Canopicum*; now one of the principal Cities of that Kingdom. *Monfieur Thevenor*, who travelled from *Alexandria* hither, tells us, that it is sixty short Miles. This City, saith he, was anciently called *Canopus*; it lies five Miles up the River from the Sea; and is next to *Caro*, one of the best Cities in *Egypt*; and still encreasing; being a place of great Traffick, very pleasant, surrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well-built tall Houses; and in which there is great plenty of Victuals very cheap; but in the Months of *July* and *August*, they have none but *Cistern*-waters to drink. Many pieces of ancient Money have been found in the Sand betwixt *Alexandria* and this City. The Country about it yields *Sugar-Canes* in plenty. Long. 60. 45. Lat. 31. 6.

Rofetouque, a small Town in *Flanders*; famous for a Battle, which *Charles V.* won against the *Rebellious Gaule-men*; of whom were slain forty thousand, and their General *Philip d'Arceville* taken and hanged.

Rofieme, Rosima, a City in *Poland*; the Capital of *Samogitia*, upon the River *Dubissa*; twelve Polish Miles from *Corona* to the North, thirty from *Riga* to the South, and twenty seven from *Vilna* to the West; this place is little and ill peopled. *Baudrand* writes *Rofenie*.

Rofs, Russia, a County in the North of *Scotland*; bounded on the North by *Naverina* and *Sutherland*, on the South by *Murray* and *Abiria*, on the East by the *German*, and on the West by the *Irish Sea*.

Charles I. was Earl of this County in the Life of his Father.

Roffano, Rofcanum, Ruficanum, a City in the *Hither Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishopric See, and a Principality; built upon a Rock, incompass'd on all sides by Rocks; and seated scarce three Miles from the Shoars of the Bay of *Taranto*; sixteen from *Bisignano* to the East; thirty five from *Cosenza* to the South East, and twelve from *Thurium* to the South; which last, being an old City, was formerly the Bishops See. This Place is great, well peopled, and was the Birth place of *Pope John VII.*

Roffe, Roffa, a Town anciently in the Province of *Mounster* in the County of *Cork*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cahelt*; it stands upon the *British Channel*, at the Mouth of a small River called *Fis*; thirty Miles from *Cork* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Kinjalee* to the West. The Bishops See in 1618, was united to that of *Cork*; the Town being reduced to a meer Village. There is a Market Town of this name in *Herefordshire*, in the Hundred of *Greystree*, upon the River *Wye*.

Roffetto. See *Rofetto*.

Roffillon, Rufinonenfis Comitatus, a County of *Catalonia*, called by the French *Rouffillon*, by the *Spaniards* *Roffillon*: bounded on the East by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the North by *Languedoc*, on the West by *Cercama*, and on the South by *Catalonia*: The Capital of it is *Perpignan*. There are besides in it *Leucate*, *Villa Franca*, *Rodes*, *Eua*, and some other Places of note; it extending from East to West eighteen Spanish Leagues. This Country was anciently a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*; annexed to Spain in the Times of the *Goths*: had then Earls, which were Sovereign Princes of it; and on the Death of *Gerard* the last of them, under *Alphonfus II.* added to *Aragon*. By *James I.* annexed to the Kingdom of *Majorca*; and recovered back again to that Crown by *Pedro I.* By *King John II.* sold to *Leuis XI.* of France in 1462. and by *Charles VIII.* of France, returned back freely to *Ferdinando*, on condition he should not obstruct his Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1493. It continued under that Crown till 1659, when *Leuis XIII.* took it by his Arms, and had the Possession confirmed by the *Pyrenean Treaty*. There are three considerable Rivers watering it, the *Tet*, the *Tech*, and the *Egl*.

Roflock, Rofocium, Rofocium, Raciburgum, Rhodopolis, Rosarum or *Rofarum* *Tybi*, a City in the *Lower Saxony* upon the *Baltick Sea*; in the Dukedom of *Meckelburg* in *Germany*: which is a Free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it stands eight Miles from *Wienar* to the East, and eleven from *Stralsund* to the West. It is under the Protection of the Dukes of *Meckelburg*, by whose Ancestors it was built about 229, and walled by another about 1160. Its Ancient Name was *Rofzorch* or *Rotsorch*, which signifies a *Moor Ground*. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* conquered this Territory about 1256. *Christopher III.* his Successor in 1322, restored it to the Duke of *Meckelburg*. *Walaemar* IV. granted this City and its Territory to *Albert* Duke of *Meckelburg*, in 1360. *Albert* another Duke in 1415, founded an University here, which was opened three years after. It is about five Miles in compass, and almost equal to *Lubeck*. A Sedition arising in this City in 1573, against the Duke, he entered it in Arms, and treated the Senate with great severity. In 1629, it was with the whole Dutchy of *Meckelburg* taken by the *Imperialists*: out of whose hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*, *Octob.* 16. 1631. Long. 34. 20. Lat. 54. 20.

Roffow,

Rostow, Rostovia, a great City in *Russia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and an Archbishop's See. It stands upon the River *Cosrova*, having a Fortrefs of Wood: twenty six Miles from the *Volga* to the South, and thirty four from *Mosco* to the West. The Dukes of this Province were next *Novograd* in the greatest Eiteem of any in this Kingdom; till *John Basilowitz*, in 1565. totally extirpated the Family; and since that time it has been given to the second Son of the *Czars*.

Rotenburg, Rotenburgum, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Tauber*; nine *German* Miles from *Nuringburg* to the West, and a little more from *Wartsburg* to the South. Made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* Lin 1163. There is another Town of the same name in *Schwaben*, upon the *Neckar*: one Mile from *Wueringen* to the West, which is under the Emperor.

Rotterdam, Roterdamm, a great, strong, rich, populous City; the Capital of the Province of *Sebeland*, and one of the most celebrated Sea-Ports in *Holland*. It stands on the North side of the middle Branch of the *Rhine*; four *German* Miles and an half from the Sea, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the South-West. *Trubemius* saith, it was built in 89. by *Ratherius* the twentieth King of the *franks*. *Erasmus*, the great Restorer of Learning, was born in this City. They have taken care to preserve the memory of it by an Inscription set upon the House; and placed his Statue on the Bridge besides: which was erected in 1564. and very injuriously treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greatest convenience of this Town is, that Ships of great Burthen are taken into the middle of many of the Streets without difficulty; their Channels being deep and large. It was small, when the *Spaniards* were ejected; and therefore not mentioned as to the time of its conjunction with the States.

Rother, a River which ariseth in *Suffex*; and passing between it and *Kent*, falls into the *British* Sea at *Rie*. *Appledore* in *Kent* is seated upon it: And *Oxney-Isle*, encompassed with it.

Rotherham, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the Hundred of *Stratford*; upon the River *Dun*, over which it hath a fine Stone Bridge. Of note, for giving Name and Birth to *Thomas of Rotheram*, Archbishop of *York*, one of the Founders of *Lincoln* College in *Oxon*: who expressed his kindness to this Town by founding likewise a College in it; with three Schools for Grammar, Writing and Music.

Rothsaye, a Castle in an Island in *Dumblisson Fyrb* or *Bay* on the West of *Scotland*; which has annexed to it the Title of a Dukedom; and belonged heretofore to the Prince, or Eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*. It is said, the Royal Family of the *Steuarts* came at first from this Castle; which was their most ancient Seat.

Rothwell, or Rowell, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rota, Eborac, a Castle in *Andalusia*, upon the Bay of *Cadix*; at the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*; three Leagues from *Cadix* to the North; mentioned by *Srabo*, *Mela* and *Stephanus*, as one of the Cities in that part of *Spain*.

Rotta, Rutuba, a small River in *Liguria* in *Italy*; which riseth out of the *Appennine*; and flowing through the County of *Nizza*, and dividing it from the States of *Genova*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Pintimiglia*.

Rotowyl, or Rowvil, Rubca villa, Rotevilla, a small, but Imperial and Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; upon the *Neckar*, under Mount *Abenow*; from which it stands three Leagues to the South, ten from

Brifach to the East, and six from *Schaufhouse* to the North. In this City *Conrad* III. Duke of *Schwaben*, in 1147. instituted a Chamber of Justice for that whole Dutchy. It has its Name from *Rott* a *German* word, which signifies a Troop; built at first on the opposite side of the *Necker*; and removed to the place it now stands in, upon the account of frequent Inundations. In 1643. it was taken by the *French*. *Monfieur Guebrande*, the *French* General, died in the City soon after of the Wounds he had received in the Siege; by the Treaty of *Munster* it was restored to its former state, and is united now with the *Swiss* Cantons for its Preservation.

Roucy, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, upon the River *Aisne*: giving its Name and the Title of Earl to an Honourable and Ancient Family there.

Routen. See *Rouen*.

Roubergue, *Rutenensis* Provincia, a Province in *France*, under the Generalite of *Gascony*: bounded on the South by *Languedoc*, on the East by *Givaudan*, on the North by *Auvergne*, and on the West by *Quercy*; the Capital City of it, is *Rodez*: *Ville Frauche de Rouergue*, is another principal place. *Casar* and *Lucian* mention its old Inhabitants by the Name of *Rutheni*. The Rights of it consist in Cattel and Wool, Mines of Iron, Lead, Silver, Allum, Brimstone, &c. It is watered by the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, the *Auveron*, &c.

Robigo, Rhodigium, a small City in *Italy*; heretofore under the Duke of *Ferrara*, but now under the Republick of *Venice*: and the Residence of the Bishop of *Adria*; from which it stands twenty Miles to the West, and twenty five from *Ferrara* to the North, the same from *Padua* to the South. The Learned *Celcius Rhodanus* was a Native of this City. It is the Capital of *Montegno*, a small Province in *Lombardy*, surrounded by the River *Adige*: which was anciently a part of *Romanidia*; but in 1500. in the disorders of *Italy* seized by the *Venesians*.

Rouffillon. See *Rosillon*.

Rorburg, Marchenium or Marchidun, a strong Cattle, both by its Situation and Art; seated upon the *Tweede*, (where it receives the *Tiefe*) almost twenty *English* Miles from *Berwick* to the West. *James* II. of *Scotland*, a Prince of great Virtue and Goodness, was slain at the Siege of this Place by one of his own Cannon, which accidentally broke in firing it against the Cattle, in 1459. The next year the Cattle was surrendered to the *Scots*; who intirely ruined it, in revenge of the Death of their Prince; so that it can scarce now be seen where it stood.

Royan, Royanum, a Town in *Saintonge*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*; heretofore strongly fortified.

Royaumont, an Abbey in the Government of the *Ile of France*, eight Leagues from *Paris*, towards the River *Oise*: which in 1409. suffered much by Thunder and Lightning.

Roye, a considerable Town in *Picardy*: adorned with a Collegiate Church, and some Religious Houses; upon one of the Sources of the *Moreuil*. It gives Name to an Honourable Family also.

Royton, a Market Town, divided betwixt *Cambridgeshire* and *Hantsfordshire*: at the bottom of an Hill, in the Hundred of *Osley*.

Rubicon. See *Pisarclo*, the Modern Name.

Rudolfsward, Rudolphi-verda, a new and very strong City in the Borders of *Carniola*, upon the River *Gurk*; three Miles from the *Save* to the South, six from *Cell*, and five from *Carolfstadt* to the West.

Ruffach, Rubecum, a small City in the *Upper Alsacia*, in the Territory of *Mundat*, upon the River *Rutzbach*: once an Imperial and Free City: but taken by *Turene*, in 1675. after a great Defeat of the *Imperialists*;

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Imperialists; and now under the Bishop of *Strasburg*. It is one of the ancientest Towns in *Alsacia*; and was for the rare fertility of its Soil, (for five hundred years) the Seat of some of the *Roman Nobility*. *Comadus Pellicanus* was born in this City. It stands three Miles from *Bisfacht* to the West, and two from *Mulhouse* to the North.

Ruffee, Ruffeacum, Roffiacum, a small Town in the Diocese of *Poitiers* five or six Leagues from *Angouleme*, in *France*: pleasantly situated; and honor'd with the Title of a Marquitate. Pope *Clement V.* before his elevation to the Pontificate presided at a Council here in 1304. There have been others celebrated at it in other times.

Rugby, a Market Town in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Kingslow*, upon the River *Avon*.

Rügen, Rügenlande, Rugia, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, upon the Coast of *Pomerania*; which has the Title of a Principality; about seven *German Miles* square; but the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands. This was caused by an Outragious Tempest in 1309. A part of this Island at the same time, which lay to the South-East as far as the Isle of *Ruden* (then conjoined with this,) was torn away; and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships may Sail over it: what remains affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty; serving as a granary to the parts adjacent. The best Town in it is *Bergen*: the others of note are *Sogart, Wick,* and *Imjfi*. This Island is able to Arm about seven thousand Men in case of necessity. About 1066, it was subject to *Burken*, Son of *Godskalck* King of the *Heims*. *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark*, in 1322, subjected it to that Crown. *Vyatslaus IV.* Duke of *Pomerania*, in 1325, becoming Heir of it, by the death of *Vyatslaus* the last Prince, drove out the *Danes* and became Master of it: after this the *Danes* regained the Possession of it. *Erick* King of *Denmark* in 1438, resigned it the second time to the Duke of *Pomerania*; and under them it was in 1630, when *Gustavus Adolphus* began the *German War* with the Conquest of this Island. By the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648, it was confirmed to the *Suedes*. In 1698, the *Danes* attempting to recover it out of the Hands of the *Suedes*, received at first a great overthrow; but in a second attempt in the same year prevailed; and kept the Island till the Peace of *S. Germane*, in 1679; by which it was restored to the *Suedes*, who now have it. The Christian Faith was first Preached in it by the *Monks* of *Corby* in *Saxony*; in 875. They built a Chappel here for the Service of God, which was after abused to the Pagan Idolatry; till *Valdemarus* a *Dane*, (about 1161) destroyed the Idol they worshipped, and thereupon they became generally Christians.

Rugolo, the same with *Rubicon*. See *Pisarello*.
Rulla, Roodope, one of the greatest and best known Mountains in *Thrace*; out of which the River *Icbus* ariseth: it stretcheth from West to East, at this day little Inhabited; the *Turks* call it *Rulla*, that is the Queen of Mountains; the *Italians* *Argentario*, the *Greeks* *Basilissa*; it divides *Thrace*, and ends at the City of *Apolonia*.

Rumelia. See *Greece*.

Rumford, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Haversing*.

Rumney, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Kent* in *Sherway* Lath, which returns two Members of Parliament. § Also a River in *Monmouthshire*, falling into the *Severn*.

Rumsey, a Market Town in *Hampshire*, in the Hundred of *Kinglomborn*, upon the River *Test*.

Rupel, Ropera, Ropela, a small River in the

Dukedom of *Brabant*; made by the *Demera, Dila, Senna* and *Neih*; which falls into the *Scheld* at *Rupelmonde, Rupelmonda*, a Town and ancient Cattle in *Brabant*; which has its name from the last mentioned River; between the *Scheld* and *Rupel*; two Miles from *Antwerp* to the South, *Mercator* the great Geographer was born in this Town, in 1512.

Ruremond. See *Racmond*.

Rusf, Ursa, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth from the *Alpes* and *Mount S. Gotard*; and running Northward by *Altorff* and the Lake of *Lucern*, watereth the City of *Lucern*; and being improved by some smaller Rivers, finally buries it self in *Ad*.

Russe, Rulna, a River of the Ducal *Prussia*, which has been call'd *Chronus*. It ariseth in *Lithuania*, where it is called *Nemem*; and entertaining the *Szara*, and *Vilna*, it watereth the Southern parts of *Samogitia*: after which it takes the name of *Russe*; and at last ends in the Bay of *Memel* by five Out-lets; having watered *Grodno* and *Kowna*, two considerable Cities of *Poland* in his Progress.

Russia, a vast Country in the North-East part of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Rus'z*; by the *German* *Russland*; by the *English* *Russia* and *Muscovy*; by the *Poles* *Moskwa* and *Russenland*; by the *Turks* *Rus*; to the Ancients, known by no other name than that of *Sarmatia Europæa*: It is bounded on the North by the frozen Ocean; on the East it is separated from the *Asiatick Tartars*, by the Rivers of *Obb* and *Taickz*; on the South it is divided from the *Crim Tartars* by the *Tanus Minor*, or the *Donetz*, as it is now called; on the West the *Nieper* and *Narva* divide it from *Poland*. Its length from North to South is three hundred and eighty *German Miles*; its breadth from East to West three hundred of the same. So that it is by far the greatest Kingdom in *Christendom*; if it were equally Civiliz'd, Fertile, and Peopled, as it is not. For the dispatch of Business, and the Management of Affairs, it is divided into forty Provinces; the names of which, (and of about thirty three Cities, that are to be found in it) would take more room than this small Work will allow. This Nation in 861, made an Invasion into *Greece*; and besieged *Michael* the Emperor in *Constantinople*, but could not take it. The Captives they carried home with them, and made their partakers of a greater blessing by teaching them the Christian Religion; which was after this in 866, promoted by *Basilus* the Emperor. In 944, they made a second attempt upon *Constantinople*, which miscarried also. In 980, *Odonour* Duke of *Russia*, (Marrying *Anna* Daughter to *Basilus* Emperor of *Greece*.) embraced the Christian Religion, and settled it intirely in this Country: from whence it comes to pass, that they embrace the *Tenets, Rites,* and Ceremonies of the *Greek Church*; and have the utmost Aversion for the *Latin Church* and Service. About 1058, *Bolaisus* King of *Poland* Conquered *Russia*; which was reduced to obedience after a Revolt by another *Bolaisus* in 1123. In after-times they had frequent Wars with the *Poles*; who prevailed so far as about 1342, they intirely Conquered the red *Russia*; the Nobility of which, (in 1424) were received into the same State with the Nobility of *Poland*; allowing them at the same time the Exercise of the *Greek Religion*, which they from their first Conversion to this day follow. They are as well by Interest as Conquest united to that Crown; and never to be separated from it, but by another Conquest. About 1205, the black *Russia* (now called *Muscovy*) was invaded by *Barton* Son of *Ghangis* King of the *Tartars*, who lived to the North-East of this Country; they oppressed this Nation for many Ages, and so harrassed them, that no account can be given of the times, when the Reigns of their Princes began

began or ended. *John XI.* was the first who began to enfranchise these Countries from the Servitude of the *Tartars*, which they had so long groaned under. *John Basilovicz* the 4th. of this Race (who began his Reign very young) in 1540. ended it by the Conquest of the *Tartars* and all the petty Princes, which had till then reigned in several parts of this Empire. This was the cruellest Tyrant that any Age has produced; and died as wretchedly as he lived, in 1584. *Fedor Zimovits* his Son succeeded him at the Age of twenty two years; he was a perfect natural Fool. There was another Brother called *Demetrius* of nine years of Age, which had more sense. But *Boris* (who married all this under *Fedor*) caused *Demetrius* to be Murdered. In 1597. *Fedor* dying suddenly without Children, *Boris* was Elected; and soon after Deposed, in favour of a Counterfeit *Demetrius* brought in by the *Poles*: after which followed nothing but Calamities and Confusions; till in 1615. (or as others say in 1612) one *Michael Fedorovicz*. Son of *Fedor Nikitich* (a Kinsman far removed, of *John Basilovicz*) was chosen by the Body of this Nation Emperor of *Muscovy*. This Prince settled this vast Empire; governed it with more Justice, Clemency, Prudence and Piety than all his Predecessors had used; and at last died in great Honor July 12. 1645. To him Succeeded *Alexius* his Son. The two Princes, which some few years since ascended the Throne together, are of the same Race.

RED RUSSIA, is a Province under the Crown of *Poland*; sometimes called the *Proper Russia* and *Roxolania*; it lies extended towards the South, between *Poland* (properly so called) and *Muscovy*. This contains the Palatinates of *Russia* (properly so called,) *Podolia*, *Volhunia*, *Beltza*, *Braslav*, *Kiovia*, and the Territory of *Cheban*: being that part of *Russia*, which (as I said before) was Conquered by the *Poles*; and by *Casimir II.* in 1342. united for ever to *Poland*.

WHITE RUSSIA, is a very considerable Province under the Crown of *Poland*; and so called, because it was of old a part of *Muscovy* or *Russia*: it is divided into six Palatinates; which are *Novograd*, *Mscislaw*, *Witchke*, *Minskic*, *Polokic*, and *Smolenskie*. This last Palatinato has been recovered in latter times by the *Russ*; and is now under the *Poles*.

Russia, properly so called, *Ruffi*, *Rubeni*, is a Province of *Poland*, and a part of *RED RUSSIA*; which has *Poland* on the West, *Volhunia* and *Podolia* on the East, the Territories of *Culm* and *Belfia* on the North, and the *Carpathian Hills*, (dividing it from *Hungary* and *Transylvania*) to the South: the Capital of it is *Lemburg*. Some give this Province the name of *Black Russia*.

RUSSEAN, *Ruffanus Ager*, a small Territory in the Province of *Bigorre* in *Aquidain* in *France*; near the River *Arroux* and *S. Severo*.

RUTHEN, a Market Town in *Denbysshire* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

RUTLANDSHIRE, *Rutlandia*, is the least of all the Counties of *England*. Bounded on the North by *Lincolnshire*, on the East and South by *Northamptonshire*, (divided from it by the River *Woland*) and on the West by *Leicestershire*: its greatest length is from North to South, not full twelve Miles; from East to West hardly nine; and its circumference about forty. The Air is temperate, serene and healthful; the Soil rich, and fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially about the Vale of *Carmosf*. Woods and pleasant Springs are plentiful enough; (of the latter, the *Woland* and the *Wash* are the principal;) so that it wants nothing. This County was a part of the Lands possessed by the *Corstani*, before the *Roman* Conquest: and was Conquered by *P. Ostorius*, in the Reign of *Claudian* the Emperor. Afterwards it made a part

of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; and now is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*. There are but forty eight Parishes, and two Market-Towns in it. *Okham* being the Shire Town, and *Uppingham* the other. In 1390. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edmund Duke of York*; In 1326. *Richard*, second Brother of the said *Edward*; and in 1450. *Edmund Plantagenet*, second Son of *Richard Duke of York*; (all of the Royal Family) successively were Earls of this County. But in 1525. *Thomas Manners*, Lord Roos of *Hamlake*, *Tresbur*, and *Belvoir* (Descended by the Lady *Ann* his Mother, from the said *Richard*, Duke of *York*) was Created Earl of *Rutland*, by *Henry VIII.* in 1325. whose Posterity enjoy this Honor to this day. *John* the twelfth of this Family, succeeding *John* his Father, in the year 1679.

RUTULI, an ancient People of *Latium* in *Italy*. *Ardia* was their Capital City.

RUBO, *Rubi*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; a small, but spruce and populous City: about seventeen Miles from *Bari* to the West. *Horace* mentions it in his *Satyrs*; *Iude Rubos fessi pervenimus*, &c.

RŪPE, a member of the *Cinque Ports*, upon the edge of the County of *Suffex*, towards *Kent*, in *Hastings* Rape; situated at the fall of the *Rother* into the Sea; where it hath a convenient Haven, especially for a ready passage to *Diepe* in *Normandy*. It returns two Members to the Lower House of Parliament. The Fishermen take excellent Herrings here.

S A.

SABA, a City in the *Happy Arabia*, perhaps of old called *Sabatha*: it stands in the inland parts of that Country; three hundred Miles from *Aden* to the North. If it is *Sabatha*, its Long. is 76. co. Lat. 16. 56.

SAL, *Sala*, a River in *Germany*, called by the *French*, *Salc*. It ariseth in *Franconi*; over against the *Nab* and the *Mayn*; and flowing through *Thuringia*, it watereth *Saalfeld* and *Jena*; then entering *Misnia*, and passing by *Naumburg*, *Meriburg*, and *Hall* (and being in this passage swelled by many smaller Rivers) it falls at last into the *Elbe*; beneath *Bernburg*, in the *Upper Saxony*; four Miles from *Magdeburg* to the South.

SALAN, *Sevaria*, a River of *Stiria*.

SALRE. See *Sare*.

SABA, supposed to be the same with *Meroe* in *Aethiopia*. S. One of the *Charibye* Islands in *Ancruca*, under the *Hollanders*, and near *S. Christophers*, is likewise called by this name.

SABARO, *Sybaris*, a River in *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cocibile*; and say it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

SABARIA, a Town of the ancient *Pannonia* in *Hungary*, the native place of *S. Martin* of *Tours*. It is not certainly known where it is: some conjecturing it to be one place, and some another.

SABINI, an ancient People of *Latium* in *Italy*; whose memory is still preserved in the name of a Province, now in the States of the Church, called *Terra Sabina*; which contains a part of the Territory heretofore belonging to them; the Capital whereof was *Cures*. There is a Monastery in this Territory honoured with a Bishop's See, under the Title of the Bishop of *Sabina*: and in the years 1590. 1593. 1595. &c. *Synodal* Constitutions were published by the

the (then) Bishops, bearing the same. It is sufficiently known, how the first Romans under Romulus procured themselves Wives from this People, their Neighbours.

Sablonetta, Sabulneta, a strong Town in Lombardy, which has a strong Cattle Garrisoned by Spaniards. It is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom; belonging heretofore to the Caraffas, and now to the Gulman's, a Spanish Family; between the Dukedom of Mantua to the East, and the Territory of Cremona to the West; twenty five Miles East of Cremona, and fifteen North of Parma.

Sabl, Sabotum, a small City in the Province of Maine, upon the River Sarre; ten Leagues from Angers to the North, and from Mans to the South.

Sablestan, Sablissiana, an inland Province in the Kingdom of Persia; towards the East, in the Mountains; between Chorazan to the North, and Kbermon, (or Caramania) to the South. The Cities of which are Zarans, Bost, and Nebesact.

Sacax, an ancient People of Scythia, betwixt the Mountain Imaus, and the Sarmatian Alani; represented by Dionysius Africanus and others, as a wild and cruel Nation.

Sacania, Laconia, the most Southern Province in the Morea; containing that part which was anciently under the Lacedemonians, and Argia. The Capital of which is Mystra.

Sacay, Sacai, a City in Japan.

Sacca, Siacca, Saxa, Xacca, a City on the South Shoar of Sicily, in the Valley of Mazara; called by the Ancients, *Therme Selinuntie*. It stands at the foot of a Mountain; and has an Harbour, twenty two Miles from Mazara to the East, and forty from Gergeny. Cluverius saith, it has an ancient Cattle; which is now carefully upheld and repaired. A Synod was held here in 1579.

Sachsen. See Saxony.

Sadovela, Edus, a River of Liguria in Italy, now in the States of Genoa; which falls into the Porcivera.

Saffay, Savus, a small River; of Barbary; which falls into the Mediterranean Sea, in the Kingdom of Algier; between Accharara and Metafus.

Sagabzia. See Zagabria.

Sagan, Saganum, a City in Silesia, in the Kingdom of Bohemia; the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; called by the Germans, *Zeigan*. It stands upon the *Bober*, (where it receives the *Queis*) seven German Miles from Glogaw to the West, and six from Crossen to the North. Now in the Hands of the Emperor, as King of Bohemia; whose Predecessors in 1548, redeemed it out of the Hands of the Elector of Saxony; to whom it was mortgaged together with its Dukedom.

Sagone, a ruined City in the Island of Corsica; which is yet a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Pisa in Italy; the Bishop keeping Residence at a neighbouring Town.

Sagriano, Sagra, a small River in the Farther Calabria.

Saguenay, a River, Town, and Province in New France. The River discharges it self into the Gulph of S. Lawrence.

Saguntum, a noble and famous City of the ancient Spain; whose memory is recorded with honour for their fidelity to their Allies the Romans; when Hannibal besieged them nine months together in the year of Rome 535. Chusing, rather than betray the one, or fall into the Hands of the other, in one vast fire made in the middle of the City to destroy themselves, their Wives and Children, with every thing that was dear and valuable to them. Hannibal razed the place. Which fact of his became the Subject of the second Punick War. Flor. 2. 6.

Sahid, Delta, an Island made by the divided Branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea; which is the best part of the Lower Egypt. See Delta.

Saille, or Haute-Saille, Alta Sylva, a Monastery of the Cistercian Order in the *Pau de Vauge*, in the Dukedom of Lorraine; first established about the year 1140. in the midst of a great high Forest; and therefore called Saille by a corruption of the word *Silva*.

Saint, Sants, Sansa, Samt, is a Word frequently put before the Names of Places, since Christianity prevailed in the World; of which those that are omitted under their proper Names are as followeth.

S. Agatha di Cotti, Agatha, or Fanum Sanitæ Agathæ, Agathopolis, a City in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Further Principate; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Benevento; nine Miles from Telesse to the South, and fourteen from Capua and Benevento.

S. Bignan or Agnan, a Town of the Dukedom of Berry, in France; which stands at the reception of the River *Sandre* by the *Ober*: adorned with the Title of a Dukedom and Peerdom now, of an Earldom before; and so called in honour of a Bishop of Orleans of this name, its tutelar, whose reliques they preserve here. Its more ancient name was *Hagand*.

S. Nyre, a Town and Abbey in the Province of Auvergne in France, near Clermont; by which the River *Tretaine* passes.

S. Amand, Eino, a Town in the Earldom of Flanders, and Confines of Hainault; in the Hands of the French, and heretofore very strong, but now dismantled. It stands upon the River *Scharpe*, (which a little Lower falls into the *Schelde*) four Leagues from *Tournay* to the South, and three from *Valenciennes*. The Lands lying between the *Scharpe* and the *Schelde*, are from this place called the *Isles de St. Amand*; but its greatest glory is a celebrated Monastery, *Abbatia S. Amandi Elmonensis*, where the Saint of that name dyed. This Town was taken by the French in 1667. The Forest, beginning upon the Frontiers of Flanders and extending nigh to *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*, hath the name also of the Forest of *S. Amand*.

S. Amour, a small Town in the County of Burgundy, in France, and the Diocese of Lyons. Honored of late with a Collegiate Church.

S. Andero, Andreapolis Antiqua, Flavioinavia, a Town and Port in the Principality of Biscaia in Spain; lately advanced to the Dignity of a Bishop's See. Same place it in the *Asturia*.

S. Andiol, a Town in the Province of Vivarez in France, upon the *Rhone*; adorned with divers Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses, and a College of the *Barnabites*. Its ancient name in Latin was, *Gento, Gentibo, Gentibus*. This of *S. Andiol*, and *Fanum S. Andeoli*, descended upon it by the Martyrdom of *S. Andeolus*, a Grecian Subdeacon here, in the Reign of the Emperor *Severus*, about the year 190: who with others had been sent to serve the Gauls by *S. Polycarp* from the East. It hath the Latin name also of *Vivariensis Monasterium*, being under the Bishop of *Viviers*.

S. Andre, or Fort de Saint Andre, a strong Citadel in the Dutchy of Guelderland in the Low Countries; situated betwixt the *Maas* and the *Vaal*, about two Leagues from *Bosleduc*. Built in 1599, by *Andrew* Cardinal of *Austria*; and the year after taken by the Dutch, who remain the Masters of it. Only in 1673, the French gained it, and soon after ruined and abandoned it. § A Town near *Buda* in Hungary, supposed by *Bonfinius* to be the *Quarta decimo*

erms legio Germanica of *Ptolemy*, bears this name also.

Capo di S. Indjes, a Promontory of the Island *Cypus*; the same which *Pliny* calls *Dunarenum*.

Capo S. Indjes, a Promontory of the *Peloponnesus*, in *Achaia*: the same with the ancient *Anirrhium* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

S. Indjes, *Lavanium*, *Flavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Carinthia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*. It stands upon the River *Lavanu*, or *Lavanbal*, (which two Miles Lower falls into the *Drave*) from which it has its Latin Name; and it is under the Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*. This City stands seven Miles from *Indenburg*, and eleven from *Clagenfurt* to the East toward *Marpurg*. The Bishopsrick was instituted by *Eberhard*, Bishop of *Saltzburgh*, in 1221. who reserved to himself and his Successors the Right of Electing, Inveiting, and Swearing the Bishops of it: Therefore they were not numbered amongst the Bishops of the Empire, nor had any Voice or Place in the Diet.

S. Ingelo, *Angelopolis*, a City in the *Capitanato*; which is small, but strong; five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick* Sea.

S. Ingelo de Lombardi, *Fanum S. Angeli Longobardorum*, *Angelopolis*, a small City in the further Principate; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cefenza*; from which it stands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

S. Ingelo in Uade, *Fanum S. Angeli in Vado*, *Tiberinum Metaurum*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church; made a Bishops See in 1635. by Pope *Urban VIII*.

S. Antant, a Town in *Normagne* in *France*; situated at the Confluence of the *Aveiron* and *Bennete*, and encompassed with high Mountains. The *Huguenots* fortified it in the late Civil Wars. But it was taken from them in 1622.

S. Aubin, *Fanum Sancti Aubini*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*; five Leagues from *Remes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South; upon the River *Couffon*. Made famous to all Ages by a Victory here obtained by *Lewis de Fremouille*, (General for *Charles VIII*. King of *France*) against the Duke of *Bretagne*, and his Confederates; in 1488.

S. Augustine, the most Eastern Cape of *Africa*.
S. Likewise a Promontory in the Government of *Pernambuco* in *Brazil*, in *South America*; upon which the *Portuguese* have built a Fortrefs, once taken by the *Hollanders*, but retaken by the *Portuguese*. In Latin, *Caput Sancti Augustini*.
S. A Town and Port in *Florida*, in *North America*, was formerly called by this name too; before the *Spaniards* took, and named it *S. Maabew*.

S. Bartholomew, one of the *Charibye* Islands in the *North Sea*, in *America*: furnished with a good haven, and yielding the *Indian Bread* in plenty.

S. Bakt, an Abbey in the Province of *Champagne*, three Leagues from *Reims* in *France*; near *Verz*: in which the Council of *Reims* of the year 991. or 92. (Commonly so called) was assembled; that installed *Gerbert* in the Archiepiscopal See of *Reims*; who became afterwards Pope by the name of *Sylvester II*.

S. Baume, a famous Rock and Town near *S. Maximin* in *Provence*; upon a Mountain, three Leagues high and ten in extent; betwixt *Alix*, *Marsaille* and *Thoulon*. This Rock is imagined to be the grove, where *S. Mary Magdalena* abode many years; whence *Petrarch* in verse, and many others of the

ingenious, have made elaborate Descriptions of it. Her body is said to be there yet preserved.

S. Bennet in the *Doime*, a Village in the County of *Norfolk* and the Hundred of *Tunsted*; not far from *Hickling*: receiving its name, and probably its beginning from an ancient Abbey so called, of the Foundation of *K. Canussus the Dane*. An Abbey, afterwards fortified like a Castle with Walls and Bulwarks by the Monks: one of which betrayed it to *William the Conqueror*. And tho' since decayed and impoverished, yet the Title of *Lord Abbot* of *S. Bennet* is said to remain to this day to the Bishops of *Norwich*.

S. Bopendou, an Island on the West of the *Canaries*; supposed to be unaccessible by reason of the Clouds, which perpetually obscure its Coast.

S. Briou, or *S. Brioux*, *Briacum*, *Fanum S. Brioci*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, on its Northern Coast; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tours*, founded or re-established about the year 844. by one of the Dukes of *Bretagne*, in the time of *Charles the Bald* K. of *France*. The ancient *Biducessi*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, it is believed, dwelt in this place. It stands betwixt the Rivers *Treu* and *Arguenon* (of which *Ptolemy* makes also mention) in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the foot of a Rock; well built, peopled and fortified; and having a good Harbor on the *British* Sea in half a League of it, with divers Religious Houses: twenty Miles from *Remes* to the North-West. There was a Synod held at it in 1223.

S. Catherine, an Island in the *North Sea*, upon the Coast of the Province of *Hollandia* in *New Spain* in *America*: twenty Leagues distant from the Continent. Formerly under the *Spaniards*; but the *English* have twice dispossessed them, and now named the place the *Island of Providence*. It hath a convenient Port and a Citadel. **S. Also** a Monastery at the foot of the Mountain *Horeb* (or *Sinai*) near the Mountain of *S. Catherine*, (which makes a part of *Sinai*) in the *Stony Arabia*. The Repository of the Relicks of a Saint of the same name; which are pretended to have been brought by Angels hither from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, after the martyrdom of her there. The Archbishop of Mount *Sinai*, who acknowledges no Patriarch, resides at this Monastery. One of the *Greek Emperors* built it for the use of the *Catoys* of the Order of *S. Basil*: and the *Ottoman* Port favours it with great privileges.

S. Christopher, one of the *Caribbe* Islands on the Coast of *America*: in *North* Lat. 17. 25. Seventy five Miles in Circuit; by the Natives heretofore called *Ay ay* and *Laamaga*. This Island is planted by *French* and *English*. *Dejambuck* for the *French*, and *Sir Thomas Warner* for the *English*, taking Possession of it the same day, in 1625. by mutual agreement of the two Nations. In 1627. *Don Frederick de Toledo* had Orders from the *Spaniards* to force the *English* and *French* out of it, with a Navy of twenty four great Ships. The *French* retired for a time; but the *English* eluded this Storm, by an Accommodation: and the *French* returning soon after, resealed here. The *English* being constantly and plentifully supplied from *London*, are in the better Condition: The *French* were a long time too much neglected by their Countrymen; which contributed very much to the forcing them then to submit to the hard usage of the *Spaniards*. The *English* are more in number than the *French*: The *French* to Counterbalance this have four Forts, and the *English* but two. One of which commands the great Haven, the other a Defence not far from *Pointe de Sable*: and to prevent differences between the two Nations, each of them have a Guard

upon the Frontiers of their Divisions, which is renewed every day. It is one of the most delightful Islands in the World; swelling in the midst into high Mountains, which afford upon the Descents several Stages, planted one above the other: the higher Plantations enjoying the pleasure of the prospect of the lower. All made more lovely by rows of Trees always Green, and fair Houses covered with glazed Slate. The Soil is light and sandy; apt to produce all sorts of Fruits; as Sugar, Tabacco, Cotton, Ginger, Indico, and the like: it wants not Springs, and some hot Waters fit for natural Baths. This Island was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, the finder out of the New World; and either called by this Name to preserve the Memory of his own, or because the Island at a distance seems to represent the usual Picture of *S. Christopher* upon a Giants Shoulders. The *English* have so increased, that they have sent Colonies from thence to *Barbuda*, *Monjerat*, *Antego*, and *Barbadoes*. The *French* have built a Town of good bigness, called *le Basse-Terre*, by the *English* *Buck-starr*; and a College of Jesuits. The Houses of *Buck-starr* are of Brick, Free-Stone, and Timber; well inhabited by Tradesmen and Merchants: But in a great measure destroyed by an Earthquake, *April 1657*. the Earth opening in many places nine foot. The *English* have taken all this Island to themselves, in this War, *June and July 1690*; under the Command of *Capt. Codrington*, *Capt. Wight*, and *Sir Tim. Thornhill*.

☞ *Claude*, *Fanum Scti Claudii*, a Town in the *Franchie Compte* in *Burgundy*, fortified: in the Borders of *la Bresse*; formerly called *S. Oyen de Joux*: it has a very celebrated Monastery; five Leagues from *Geneva* to the West, three from the *Rhofne*: from this Town the Mountain de *Joux* is sometime called *S. Claude*.

☞ *Ciou*, *Fanum Scti Clodoaldi*, a remarkable Town in the *Ile of France*; upon the *Seyne*, over which it has a Stone Bridge; and a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Orleans*. It stands upon an Hill two Leagues below *Paris* to the West. *Hen. III.* King of *France* died in this Town, in 1589. of the Wounds he received from a *Fryar*. It has lately been honored with the Title of a Dukedom, which is annexed to the Bishoprick of *Paris*.

☞ *Croce*, *Staurupolis*, an Inland City of *Caria*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which is an Archbishopric See, who has a very large Jurisdiction; there being under him twenty seven Suffragan Bishops.

☞ *Santa Cruz*, a Town upon the North Coast of the Island of *Cuba*, in *America*.

☞ *Santa Cruz*, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Susa*, upon the *Atlantick Ocean*; built by the *Portuguese* in 1536. but since taken by the King of *Susa*, under whom it is. It is also called *Cap d'Aguer*.

☞ *Santa Cruz de la Sierra*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Peru*; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*; from which it stands one hundred Spanish Leagues to the East.

☞ *Davidis*, *Menevia*, a City and Bishoprick in the extreme corner of *Pembrokeshire*, in *Wales*; upon the *Irish Sea*; and the *Promontorium Olaptarum* of the ancients, the same that is now called *S. Davids Head*. Often heretofore spoiled and ruined by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, and other *Pirates*. The Cathedral now standing was the work of *Peter* the 49th Bishop of *S. Davids* in 1176. who dedicated it by the joint names of *S. Andrew* and *S. David*: this latter person being the Founder of the See. For he, in the time of the *Saxons* tury, under King *Arthur*, being Archbishop of *Caerleon* upon *Uik*, translated

the Archbishopric See of *Caerleon* to *Menevia*, the ancient name of this City, (whence the Bishops style themselves *Episcopi Menevienses*;) so that *Menevia* became an Archbishoprick; and had seven Suffragans under it at *S. Augustines* coming into *England*: it afterward continued for twenty six Successions: till *Samson*, an Archbishop: of it, in the time of a plague transferred the Pall and Dignity to *Dole* in *Brittany*. Whereby his Successors at *S. Davids* lost their Name of Archbishops. Yet *Bernard*, B. of *S. Davids*, in 1115. was the first that submitted himself to the See of *Canterbury*. This Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*; with some small parts of *Monmouth*, *Hicford*, *Montgomery*, and *Glamorgan-shires*.

☞ *Dizier*, a strong Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *la Barr*: six Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, and forty two from *Paris* to the East. The Capital of the Territory of *Palage*, betwixt *Jouville* and *Chalon*. Belieged and taken by *Charles V.* in 1544: and after restored to *France* by the Peace of *Crepy*.

☞ *Domingo de la Calcade*, a small Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, near *Najara*.

☞ *Donato*, *Forum Appium*, a Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*.

☞ *Centacta*, one of the *Leeward Islands* in the *West-Indies*, otherwise called the *Carrisys*. It was planted by the *French*: but taken from them by the *English* under *Sir Tim. Thornhill*, and *Capt. Wright*, *July 1690*. A very small Island, with one only Fort is capable of about eighty Men. Near to *S. Christophers*.

☞ *St. Juan Sancti Fidei*, a Town in *Granada*, upon the River *Xenil*; built by *K. Ferdinand*, in 1491. in a Plain; two Leagues from *Granada* to the West.

☞ *Sté*, a City in *South America* in *Paragua*, in the Province of *la Plata*; two hundred and forty Miles from the City de *Buenos Ayres* to the North.

☞ *St. De Bogota*, a City of *South America*, in the Kingdom of *New Granada*; the Capital of which it is, and an Archbishopric See. It stands upon the River *Pats*, by the Lake *Guaravita*; at the foot of a Mountain called *Bogota*, (from which it has its Name:) a vast distance from the Sea every way.

☞ *Storenza*, *Fanum Scti Florentii*, a Town on the North Coast of the Island of *Corsica*, under the *Genoise*, with a Port and considerable Fortifications. Understood by some to be the *Canclata* of *Ptolemy*.

☞ *Stour*, *Floriopolis*, *Fanum Scti Flori*, a City in the *Upper Auvergne*; built on an high Hill, commonly called *la Planese*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, ever since 1317. (being then Founded by *P. John XXII*.) upon the River *Ladiv*. Twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the West. Some take it to be the *Inducum* of the ancients.

☞ *Stoz*, a Town in *Aquitain*, upon the River *Dordogne*; in the Province of *Agenois*, in the Borders of *Perigort*; four Leagues from *Bergerac* to the West.

☞ *Stoy*, a Town in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bergerac* and *Libourne*. Taken by the Protestants in 1563.

☞ *Stall*, *Fanum Scti Galli*, a Town in *Switzerland*; which has a famous and rich *Benedictine Abbey*, of great Antiquity, and much greater extent and jurisdiction than the Town; being able to levy

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levy above six thousand Men of its own Subjects. The Abbot is a Prince of the Empire, since the year 1226. It stands in the Territory of *Torgow*, betwixt the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Appenzel*, and the Diocese of *Constance*; and is one of the principal Cantons: one Mile from the Lake of *Constance*, and four from *Lindaw* to the West. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but now exempt. The Abbey owes its Beginning either to an *Irish* or *Scottish Devotee* of the name; who preach'd in the 7th Century the Gospel in divers Places in *Switzerland*, especially in the Territory of *Torgow*: where having refused an Offer of the Bishoprick of *Constance* made to him, he retired at length to his Solitudes in this place; which became the Seat of an Abbey from him: enriched since vastly by the Donations of the Kings of *France*, and the *Emperors*. The City stands upon an Eminence; not great, but well built; and much traded for its fine Linnen Works, called *Galles* or *Gawle* from it. Betwixt the Abbey and the City there is a common Gate, salted by the *Burgesses* on the one side and the *Abbot* on the other. The City antiently did depend in many things upon the *Abbey*, as having received its total rise from it: but at present, they each enjoy their separate Sovereignties.

● *Galmiter*, a small Town in the County of *Forez*, in the Government of *Luzorn*: remarked for a Fountain of *Alum-Water* there.

● *Georgio de Mina*, *Arx Sancti Georgii*, a Castle upon the *Coste d'Or* in *Guinea*, in *Africa*: betwixt the *Cape of three Points* and *Cape Corso*; which has a Town built by the *Portuguese* in 1431, and a large and safe Port or Haven; within a few years paid taken by the *Dutch*.

● *Germain en Laye*, *Royal Sancti Germani in Laye*, a Town and Fanal Castle in the Isle of *France*; seated upon an high Hill by the *Seine*; having two magnificent Palaces: one new, of the foundation of *Henry le Grand*; the other ancient, built by *Charles V*; continued under the *Englishs* in the time of their *French Conquests*, and repaired by *Francis I*, King of *France*: whether the Kings of *France* frequently retire. The Court of *K. James II* of *England* and *Qu. Mary* his Consort is kept here. It is four Leagues from *Paris* to the West. *Henry II*, King of *France*, was born here in 1518. *Charles IX*, in 1550. *Louis XIV*, (now King of *France*) in 1638, who has added divers great Ornaments to it. And it is no less famous for a Peace made here in 1679, between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

● *Germain Lembrun*, a small City in *Auvergne*, near the River *Allier*; in the *Tract* of *Lembrun*; two Leagues from *Issore*; eight from *Cernant* to the South, and the same from *S. Flour* to the North-East.

● *Germanis*, a Corporation in the County of *Corwall* in *East* Hundred; represented by two *Burgesses* in the *House of Commons*.

● *Gewer*, *S. Gower*, *Fanum Sancti Govers*, a Town upon the *Rhine*; in the County of *Carzelslobogen*, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*; four Miles above *Coblenz* to the South; which belongs to the *Landgrave of Hesse Rhinefeld*.

● *Gilles*, a Town in the *Lozer* *Languedoc* in *France*, one League from the *Rhesne*, betwixt *Beaucarre* and *Ables*, upon a Rivulet. In Latin, *Fanum Sancti Agidii*, and *Palatium Gorborum* in some Authors. It has been taken for the *Anatolia* of *Pliny*, and likewise for the *Heraclea* of the same *Pliny* and *Aurionius*. The *Huguenots* gave the *Roman Catholics* a Defeat near it in 1562.

● *Gothard*, *Adula*, the highest part of the *Alpes*; between the *Switzers* and the Dukedom of *Milan*.

The *French* call it *S. Godard*. § Also an Abbey of the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Raab* and the Frontiers of *Stiria*, two Miles from *Kermens*: betwixt which and *Kermens* the *Turks* receiv'd a bloody Defeat in 1664.

● *Hubert*, a City and Bishoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

● *Jago*, a City of *Africa*, in an Island of the same Name; well fortified, and made a Bishops See by the *Portuguese*, under whom it is: taken and plundered by *Sir Francis Drake* in 1585. This is one of the Islands of *Cape Verde*. About forty five Leagues long, ten broad, and ninety five or a hundred in Circumference. It produces great quantities of Salt.

● *Jago*, a City on the South Shoar of the Isle of *Cuba*, which has a safe Port; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Domingo*.

● *Jago de Compostella*. See *Compostella*.

● *Jago de Chili*, *Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City in *South America*, at the foot of the Mountain *Andes*; built by the *Spaniards*, by the River *Maiquis*; fifteen Leagues from the South Sea. Made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *la Plata*. It is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Chili*.

● *Jago del Estero*, the capital City of *Tucumania*, a Country in *South America*; seated upon the River *Estero*: a hundred and seventy Leagues from *Parosi*: which is a Bishop's See, under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*.

● *Jago de Guatimala*, a City of *New Spain* in *North America*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*.

● *Jean de Angely*, or *D'Angery*, *Angeracum*, *Agerracum*, *Engeracum*, *fanum S. Johannis Angeriaci*, a celebrated Town in *Saintonge* in *France*; upon the River *Boutonne*; two Leagues from the Borders of *Poitou*, and seven from *Saintes* to the North. Heretofore very strongly fortified; and in 1562, defended against the *Huguenots*: who taking it in a second Attempt, expressed its strength by adding more regular Fortifications to it. In 1567, it surrendered to *Charles IX*, by a Siege of two Months, with his loss of ten thousand Men before it: but falling into the hands of the *Huguenots* again in 1620, *Leuis XIII*, dismantled it in 1621, after he had by force of Arms and a Siege taken it from them.

● *Jean de l'Épine*, or *Lofne*, *Fanum S. Johannis Landonensis*, *Laudona*, a Town in *Burgundy*, in *France*; upon the *Saône*, betwixt *Auxonne* and *Bellegarde*. Famous for repelling an Army of the *Imperials* in 1636.

● *Jean de Leon*, a Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Soane*.

● *Jean de Luz*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Lusii*, or *Lusium*: a Town of *Aquitan* in *France*, in the *Pais des Basques*, and the Territory of *Labour*, with a Port upon the Ocean, at the Fall of the River *Urdacuri* into it: two Miles from the Borders of *Spain*. *Leuis XIV*, now King of *France*, was Married in this Town in 1660.

● *Jean de Maurienne*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Maurientis*, a very considerable, but unwall'd, open City in *Savoie*; upon the River *Arce*, in the Valley of *Maurienne*, (which is a County); three Leagues from the Borders of the *Dauphiné* to the South, and ten from *Grenoble* to the East. This is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Yenne*. And the Cathedral shews the Tombs of divers of the Dukes of *Savoie*.

● *Jean Pie de Post*, *Fanum S. Johannis Pedeporruensis*, a very strong Town in the *Lower Navarra*; in the Mountains, upon the River *Nive*, which falls into the *Adoure*; eight Leagues from *Baïonne* to the

the South. This Town is yet in the Hands of the King of France, as King of Navarr.

§ **Johns Point, Hannonium**, one of the most Eastern Points of Ireland: in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Downe*.

§ **Johnston, Fanum Sancti Johannis ad Taurum**, the same with *Pereb*.

§ **Juan de Puerto Rico, Fanum Sancti Johannis de Porto divite**, a City of North America; in an Island of the same Name, in the North Sea. It stands on the North side of the Island; has a fair Port and Cattle; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*. Taken by the *English* in 1599; and being plundered, left to the *Spaniards*.

§ **Juan de Ulva, Fanum Sancti Johannis de Ulva**, a triangular Fort in a small Island in the North Sea; on the Coast of *New Spain*, over against the Port of *Vera Cruz*; erected by the *Spaniards* for its security and defence. It stands eighty Miles from *Mexico* to the East. *Vera Cruz* was at first called by this Name; but the *Spaniards* changed it of latter years.

§ **Jues**, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Pennish*; having a Haven upon the *Wish* Sea, and the Election of two Parliament Men. § There is a second *S. Ives* in *Huntingdonshire*, in the Hundred of *Hurvington*; upon the River *Ouse*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it; which is a Market Town of good Antiquity. Said to have received this name from a holy Bishop, *Ivo*, who laboured in the Conversion of the *Saxons* about the year 600, and died here. But his Body was removed afterwards to *Ramsley* Abbey.

§ **Lawrence**, a great River of *New France*, in North America; taking its Source towards the Lake *des Hurons*, and running from West to East, falling into the North Sea over against *Newfound Land*, making a great Bay or Gulph there, called the Gulph of *S. Lawrence*. See *Canada*.

§ **Leo, Fanum Sancti Leonis**. The same with *Monfetro*.

§ **Leonhart**, a Town in the Lower *Carinthia*, in the Valley of *Lavanthal*; near the River *Lavan*, in the Borders of *Stiria*; two Miles from *S. Andre*, a City of *Carinthia*. This Town is under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

§ **Liter**, or *S. Lixier*. See *Conserans*.

§ **Lucar de Baramuda, Fanum Sancti Lucae Lucifera**, a City in *Andalusia* in *Spain*; called by the *French*, *S. Lucques*. Some will have it to be the *Lux Dubia* of *Sisabo*. It has three Castles; and a large and fair Port at the Mouth of the River *Gualquivir*, upon the *Atlantic* Ocean.

§ **Lucta**, or *Alouzia*, one of the *Charibye* Islands in *America*; under the *French*.

§ **Macleate**, a Town in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the *Garonne*: ten Leagues from *Bordeaux*, and thirty from the Ocean; which rises no further than to this Town.

§ **Mainten**, a Town in the Province of *Poitou* in *France*, upon the River *Seure Niortoise*; which hath an antient Abbey: noted for a Council held at it against *Berengarius* in 1073; and another in 1075. The Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire* repair'd this Abbey in his time.

§ **Malo, Maclovopolis, Aletia, Maclovina, Macopolis, Macloxium**, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; seated in a small Island called *S. Aron*, but very little removed from the Continent; to which it is joined by a Bridge. It grew up out of the Ruins of *Aletia*. Though its Circuit is not great, yet it is well peopled, rich, strong; and by reason of the goodnets of the Haven much frequented. It stands

four Leagues from *Dole* to the South-West, and fourteen from *Rennes* to the North. Fortified and well Garrisoned, in consideration that its great importance renders it one of the *Keys* of the Kingdom. *Janes Cartier*, the *French* Discoverer of *Canada* in *America*, was a Native of this City. A Synod was held here in 1618.

§ **Mango**, a Town in the *Hither Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*: bearing the Title of a Principality.

§ **Marco, Argentanum, Fanum Sancti Marci**, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands ten Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and sixteen from *Cosenza* to the North. § There is a Town of this name in the Island of *Sicily*: the same with the *Calatia* of the *Antients*.

§ **Margarita, Gorgen**, an Island of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, under the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*: betwixt the Province of *Toscana* and the Island of *Corfica*. Called also by the *Italians* *La Gorgona*.

§ **Marie**, an Island in the *Arbipiok* Ocean, towards the Bay of *Anchongil* and the Eastern Coast of the Island of *Madagascar*: at the distance of two Leagues from the latter; where the *French* have planted ten or twelve Villages. It is eighteen Leagues in length, three in breadth; fruitful in Rice, Sugar, Gums, Tobacco, Fruits, and Cattel: White Coral and Ambergrease are found here. The Climate continually rainy. The Natives repute themselves to be of the Line of *Abraham*; calling the Island in their Language, *The Island of Abraham*.

§ **Les Saintes Maries, Delphicum Templum**, a small Town at the Mouth of the *Rhone* in *Provence*, in *France*: Honoured heretofore with a Temple built by the *Marsilians*, in honour of *Apollo Delphicus*: and said to be the Place, where the Vessel came safe a-shoar, with *Lazarus*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Mary* the Mother of *Janes*, and others, which the *Jews* exposed to Sea to the mercy of the Winds and Storms, without Sails or Oars. And that the Bodies of the *St. Maries* were found hidden here in 1448.

§ **Maria di Leuca**, a City and Bishops See in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

§ **Santa Maria, Pandataria**, an Island in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; upon the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro* (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*), thirty Miles from *Puzols*. It is small, desolate, and uncultivated. *Agrippina*, the Mother of *Caligula* the *Roman* Emperor, was banished into this wretched Place by *Tiberius* the Emperor; and according to the *Roman* Custom.

§ **Maria de Fines terre, Artabarium**, a Promontory in *Gallicia*, which is the most North-Western Cape of *Spain*; called by the *Spaniards*, *El Cabo de Fines terre*; by the *French*, *Le Cap de Fines terre*. It has the name of *S. Mary* also from a near Town, which stands ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the West.

§ **Martino, Marinum, Mons Titanus, Fanum Sancte Marie, Acer Mons**, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Romandola*; scarce four Leagues from the River *Rimini*, twenty two from *Pesaro* to the West, and five from *S. Leo* to the South-East: which is the Capital of a small Republick (*Repubblica*, the *Italians* call it) of the same name: established in the year 600, and containing about six thousand People: who bought the Fortress of *Pennarossa* in the year 1000; the Castle of *Casolo* in 1170; and in 1463 received four other Castles with the Town of *Piagge* by Donation, from Pope *Pius II*. This City stands upon a high Hill, well fortified; and

un-

der the Government of two Military Officers, whom they change in every year twice. § There is likewise in the *Montouan* and the *Modense*, in *Italy*, two Towns of this name; each adorned with the Title of an Earldom: a Fortrefs i. the Province of *Toscana* near *Florence*, and a little Principality in *S. Peters Parimony*. § Not to omit the Island, *S. Marino de Vax*, near the *Cape of Good Hope*, upon the Coast of *Africa*: so called by the *Portuguese*: an uninhabited Place, almost wholly covered with Mountains. Nor the *Charriby* Island in *America*; which first the *Spaniards* possessed, and was afterwards divided betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*.

Santa Martha, *Fanum Sanctæ Marthæ*, a City in the *Terra Firma*, (a Province of *South America*) on the Shoar of the *North Sea*; which has an Haven, and a Castle in the Hands of the *Spaniards*: Also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Fé de Bogota*. It has been taken and plundered both by the *English* and *Hollanders*; and therefore not much peopled. Yet it is the capital City of *S. Martha*, a Province in *Cassile Dor* in *South America*, of the same name. The Province abounds in Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, Vines, Maze, Mines of Gold, Precious Stones, &c. Partly under the *Spaniards*, and partly under a Race of unconquered Natives; who with Kings of their own make vigorous opposition to the *Spaniards*. It hath some Mountains in it covered with Snow, though the Maritime Parts are hot. The City stands with a large Port upon the *North Sea*; honoured with the Residence of the Governour of the Province. In 1595, Sir *Francis Drake* set fire to it. In 1630, the General of the *Dutch West India Company* took it: but the *Spaniards* ransom'd it again. The *French* have had their turns likewise of pillaging of this City. § The Mountain, *Nivus Nevadas*, in *Cassile Dor*, passes also by this name.

Santa Aurora, *Leucadia*, *Leucas*, *Nerium*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, on the Coast of *Epirus*; to which it is joined by a Timber Bodge; nine Miles from *Cephalonia*. It has a City of the same Name; very strong, seated on the East side, in the middle of the Channel; where it is a League over. This Town is a mere Nest of Pyrats: which though they live in the *Turkish* Territories, are yet by their own Matters persecuted for this infamous Trade: the *Bassa* of the *Moræa* making a Voyage thither to burn their Gallies as Mr. *Hewer* acquaints us. There belongs to it an Aqueduct, which now serves instead of a Bridge to those that go on Foot to this Place. It is not at the top above a Yard broad, and about a Mile long; and to very high, that if two should meet upon it, their Lives would be endangered; there being no Stairs, and scarce room to pass. This City has about six thousand Inhabitants, *Greeks*, *Christians*, and *Turks*. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. The Island was under the State of *Venice*, till *Maconic II.* took it from them. In 1684, the *Venezians* under *Morsini* retook it. It is fruitful in Corn, Oranges, Limons, and Almonds; its Passage very good; and though about forty Miles in compass, yet has it not above thirty poor Villages, inhabited by such as Till the Ground, and Fish. So that the Bishop has apparently a small Revenue.

§ *Maritima*, a Town of *Provence*, in the Diocese of *Niz*; in which *Charles II.* King of *France*, in the thirteenth Century, founded a famous Monastery of the *Dominicans*. It was also adorned with a College in 1476. The common Opinion, as to its ancient Name, speaks it to be *Villa Lara*.

§ *Meneshonid*, *Fanum Sancti Meneshidis*, a Town in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Argonne*, (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Aspie*; nine Leagues from *Choalons* to the East, and the same distance from *Virdu*: it has a strong Castle built on an Hill: taken twice within the compass of a few years.

§ *Michæl*, the chief Town in *Barbadoes*, at the bottom of *Carisle Bay*, in the South part of the Island; which has an Harbour able to secure five hundred Vessels at once. This Town is long, containing several Streets, and beautified by many well-built Houses. Also very populous; being the Seat of the Governour, (or his Deputy) and of the Courts of Justice for the whole Island; and the Scale of their Trade, where most of the Merchants and Factors have their Houses and Store-Houses; from whence the Inhabitants are supplied with the *English* Commodities, by way of Exchange; yet is the Town liable to be floated by the Spring Tides, and by that means made unhealthful. For its defence it has two strong Forts, with a Platform in the middle; which command the Road, and are well stored with Cannon.

Mount *S. Michæl*, *Mont Sancti Michaelis in periculo Maris*, a Town built with great art upon an inaccessible Rock in the Sea; between *Bretagne* and *Normandy*; whence came the first Institution of the Knights of the Order of *S. Michæl*. It belongs to *Normandy*, and is seated at the Mouth of the River *Lers*; at a low Water it may be approached by Land; besides the Castle, it has an Abbey and a Church built by *Aubers* (Bishop of *Auranches*) in 706, in the Reign of *Childbert*, King of *France*. The Rock had been chosen for a Retreat by *Hermits* in the times foregoing. This Town stands four Leagues from *Auranches* to the West, and the same distance from *S. Malo* to the East. The Sand here is good for making of *Salt*. § In *Mounts Bay* in the County of *Cornwall*, there is of this name a Hill, called *S. Michael's Mount*; separated by a sandy Plain from the Main Land; but at Ebb water accessible on foot. This Mount riseth to a good height, and bears an old Fort upon the top of it.

§ *Isla de S. Miguel*, one of the *Tercera* Islands in the *Atlantick Ocean*, under the *Portuguese*; betwixt *Tercera* to the North and *S. Maria* to the South. The principal Settlements in it are *S. Antonio*, *Villa Franca*, and *Punta del gada*. § The *Venezians* are Masters of an Island of the same name upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, near *Zara*, in the *Adriatick*; which they call, *Isla di San Michele*; others, *Ughiana*. § There is a third, *Isla de S. Miguel*, in the *East Indian Ocean*; betwixt *Calamianes* or *Paragoto* to the North, and *Borneo* to the South.

§ *Miguel*, *Fanum Sancti Michælis*, *Michaelopolis*, a City of *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and Province of *Quitos*; seated in the Valley of *Paura*; twelve Miles from the South Sea. The first Colony the *Spaniards* settled in this Province. The *Indians* used to call it *Chula*. There is a Town of the same Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guatemala*; at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*; sixty Miles from *Guatemala* to the East. Another in *New Granada*. A fourth called *S. Miguel del Estero*, in *Tucumania*; twenty eight Leagues from *San Jago del Estero*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

§ *Michel*, a City in *Lorain*, upon the *Meis*; in the Dukedom of *Bar*; between *Toul* to the South, and *Verdun* to the North.

§ *Montato al Tedesco*, *Miniarum Teutonici*, a City of *Ferrusa*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*; built upon an Hill by the River *Aino*; between *Florence*

rence to the East, and *Pisa* to the West; twenty Miles from either. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*.

§ *Wozris*, a Town in the County of *Vallésia*.
 § *Neots*, or *S. Needs*, a Market Town in the County of *Huntingd.* in the Hundred of *Tofeland*: Deriving its Name from a learned Monk of *Glastenbury*, called *Neotus*; whose Body being translated hither from *S. Neots* or *Neostoke* in *Cornwall*, the Palace of *Earl Efride* in this Town was in honour thereof converted into a Monastery.

§ *Nicolas*, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*, a pleasant Town upon the *Meurie* in *Lorain*; two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South; much addicted to the Honour of *S. Nicolas* Bishop of *Myra*, whose Reliques it reserves. § There is another Town of the same Name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* toward *Gant*; from which it stands five Miles.

§ *Nicolas*, a City of *Moscovy*, upon the White Sea; on the Western Shoar of the River *Divina*, over against *Archangel*, from which it stands ten German Miles to the North-West. A Place of so considerable a Trade, that the White Sea is from it frequently called the Bay of *S. Nicolas*; into which the *Divina* falls.

§ *Omtra*, *Audemarensis Urbs*, a City in *Artois*; heretofore called the Abbey of *Sithieu*; upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *British* Sea; eight Miles from *Bologne* to the East, three from *Arras* to the North, six from *Dunkirk* to the South-East, and five from *Gravelin* to the East. It has this Name from *Audemarus*, a holy Bishop, who died here in 693. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, (in 1555.) in the stead of *Terouaine*, a ruined City, which stands three Miles from it to the North. *Fulco*, Abbot of *S. Barin*, began to wall it about the year 880. *Baldwin* II. Earl of *Flanders*, perfected that Work in 902. There was a Council held here in 1099, under *Robert* Earl of *Flanders*; and another in 1583. About 1595, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, founded here a College for *English* Jesuits, to which he gave a good Annuity. That House has since purchased *Watton* Cloister; a pleasant Place belonging before to the *Benedictines*, two Leagues from *S. Omers*; which is worth five hundred pounds a year. In 1639, the *French* besieged this Place without any good success: But in 1677, the *Spanish* Forces being much weakened after the Battel of *Cassel*, they took it; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678, it was yielded to them. Long. 23. 22. Lat. 50. 47. It is a handsome, large City, strongly fortified; near a great Lake, with the River and a Marsh on one side of it, and a Cattle and Fosses on the other.

§ *Palais*, *Fanum S. Palatii*, the capital Town of the Lower *Nazare*, under the *French*: situated upon the River *Bidouisse*, near *Grammont*.

§ *Ponpaul*, *Fanum Pappia*, a small City in *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, by the Institution of Pope *John* XXII: who changed its antient Monastery, that had been founded about the end of the eighteenth Century, into a Cathedral in the year 1317. Five Leagues from *Carcassone* to the South-West, and nine from *Montauban*.

§ *Paul de Leon*. See *Leon*, or *Leondou*.

§ *Paul de Trois Châteaux*, *Augusta Tricastinorum*, *Sancti Pauli Tricastinorum Civitas*, an antient City; situated by *Rivus in Gallia Narbonensis*, now in the *Dauphiné*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*, but formerly of *Vienne*. It is a flourishing Town, built upon an advanced Cliff; one Mile from the *Rhône*; four from *Montselmar* to the South, and from *Oranges* to the North. The

Huguenots had the possession of it near fifty years in the last Age, till 1599. It is the Capital of the Territory, called *Tricastin*; which preserves the name of the antient People, *Tricastini*, mentioned by *Prolemey*.

§ *Pierre le Montier*, *Monasterium Sancti Petri*, a Town in the Province of *Nivernois*; in which the Law-Courts of that Province are fixed. It stands between *Nevers* to the North, and *Moulins* to the South; seven Leagues from either.

§ *Pons de Comiers*, *Tomeria* or *Pontopolis*, *Sancti Pontii Tomeriarum Urbs*, a City of *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; from whence it stands eight Leagues to the North, and a little more from *Alby* to the North-West. It is a small City, seated amongst the Mountains, not much peopled; and honored with this Bishops See by Pope *John* XXII. in 1318; who at the same time changed its *Benedictine* Abbey, that had been founded in the year 936, by *Raymond*, surnamed *Pons* (*Pontius*) Earl of *Toulouse*, into a Cathedral: The Bishop is Lord of the Place.

§ *Quentin*, *Augusta Nova Veromanduorum*, *Quintinopolis*, *Samarobriva*, *Quaranni Fanum*, a City of *Picardy* upon the River *Somme* (or rather between it and the *Oise*); which sprung out of a Roman Town called *Augusta Nova*, &c. two Miles from this Place. It stands six Leagues from *Peronne* to the North-East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1557, after a great Defeat of the *French* Forces upon *S. Quintin's* day, Aug. 10: and restored by the Treaty of *Cambray*, in 1559. The *French* sometimes write it *S. Quentin*. It is the Capital of the County of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*; hath been honoured with the Sessions of *French* Synods in the years 1235. 1237. and 1271. and now contains divers Monasteries and Churches, besides a Collegiate Church.

§ *Senit*, a small Town in *Provence*, four Leagues from *Arles*: adorned with a Collegiate Church of the Foundation of Pope *John* XXII about the year 1330. Its antient Name, was *Glaunum*. There are Urns, Medals, and Inscriptions frequently discovered here, which prove its Antiquity. And near it, a triumphal Arch, with a lately Mausoleum illustrated with Trophies, is observed with admiration.

§ *Senio*, *Fanum S. Remuli* or *Remigi*, a Sea-Town upon the Coasts of *Genova* in *Italy*: in a fruitful Country for *Oranges*, *Citrons*, and *Olives*.

§ *Santa Saba*, so called by the *Italians*; or the Province of *Arcegonia*; lies between *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia*, and the Quarter of *Mouenegro*: seventy Miles long, thirty broad; inhabited by about fifty thousand Families, of which the *Turks* make not the tenth part. *Castlenovo* stands in this Province. The Inhabitants were very forward to put themselves under the Protection of the *Venezians*, in 1688.

§ *Salvador*, *Satoropolis*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*; seated one hundred and forty Miles to the East from the Ocean, and sixty from the River *Zaire* to the South. The Inhabitants call it *Banza*; but the devout *Portuguese* gave it this Name.

§ *Salvador*, *Satoropolis*, a City in South *America*; which is the Capital of *Brazil*, an Archbishops See; the Seat of the Vice-Roy, and of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of *Brazil*; has a capacious Harbor on the Ocean; strongly fortified; and defended by three Forts; yet the *Hollanders* took this City in 1624. The year following, the *Portuguese* recovered it, and are at this day in the Possession of it. The Archbishop's See was erected in 1676, by Pope *Innocent* XI.

Sant Saibados, a small City in North America, in the Province of *Guatimala*; called by the Natives *Cucacatlan*. It stands forty Miles from *S. Jago* to the North-East, by a small Lake.

S. Sebastian, *Fanum Sancti Sebastiani*, a City of great strength, seated at the foot of an Hill, on the Shoars of the Ocean; at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, in the Province of *Guisfoa* in Spain; not above three Leagues from the Borders of *Gallicia* to the West, twelve from *Bayonne* to the West, and the same distance from *Pampelona* to the North.

S. Sebastian, a City in *Brasil* in America; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Salvador*; and the Capital of a Province; it has also a large Haven secured by two Forts: in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

S. Sever, *Severopolis*, a City of France; which is the Capital of *Gasoigne*, properly so called; upon the River *Adour*; six Miles beneath *Aire* to the West, eight above *Dax* to the East, and twenty three from *Bordeaux* to the South.

S. San Severo, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands in the *Capitanate* in a Plain; eleven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the South, and twenty four from *Manfredonia* to the West. This Bishoprick was settled here by Pope Gregory XIII. it being a flourishing populous City.

S. Severina, *Siberina*, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is but small, yet an Archbishops See. It stands upon a steep Rock by the River *Nesco*; ten Miles from the *Ionian* Sea, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Cosenza*.

S. San Severino, *Septempeda*, a City in the Marquisate of *Anconitana*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It is small, tho of great Antiquity. In 543. *Septempeda*, the Roman Town, was burnt by the *Goths*. In 1168. there was a Castle built, which in time, and by degrees, produced this City: in 1598. first made a Bishops See by Pope Sixtus the Fifth. It is built by the River *Porenza*; six Leagues from *Tolentino* to the West, and sixteen from *Macerata* to the South-West.

S. Simon, a Town in the County of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, betwixt *S. Quentin* and *Ham*: Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, and giving name to an ancient Family there.

S. Thierry, an Abbey near *Reims*, in the Province of *Champaigne*: founded about the year 525; and after being ruined by the *Saracens*, repair'd again in the ninth Century. A Council was held at it in 953.

S. Thomas, *Melange*, a City of the hither *East-Indies*, called by the Natives *Maliapur*. It is a City of *Coromandel*, on the Bay of *Bengala*; two hundred Miles from the Island of *Zeslar* or *Ceslan* to the North. This Town which has been a long time in the Hands of the *Portuguese*, had the Name of *S. Thomas* given it by them. In 1671. the *French* took it: but two Years after they were forced to leave it, and the *Portuguese* recovered their Possession.

S. Thomas, is an Island of a considerable bigness in the *Atlantick* Ocean; said to be thirty Spanish Leagues in compass, or one hundred and thirty English Miles round. It was found by the *Portuguese* the twenty third of *December* (being *S. Thomas's* day) and therefore so called, in 1405. When they thus found it, it was one continued Forest, never before inhabited by men. The *Portuguese* have tamed those (till then) untouched Forests, and since well peopled it: The *Negroes* live longer, and thrive better than their Masters; some of which have died here at an hundred and ten years of Age. The Air is excessive

hot; so that no Wheat will come to any perfection, nor any Stone-Fruit. Sugar Canes thrive excessively; forty Ship Loads have been brought from thence in one Year. In the midst there is a Mountain, always shadowed with Clouds, and covered with Trees, which occasions those Dewes which nourish the Sugar Canes in the hottest Seasons. The principal City is called *Pavaosan*, or *S. Thomas*, built of Wood; yet adorned with the Title of a Bishops See, and a strong Citadel; and makes about seven hundred *Portuguese* Families. This Island was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1599, and abandoned: and again in 1641. But then the *Portuguese* having used all fair means to recover it the second time in vain, they entered it with their Swords; and by force of Arms recovered what was their just Right. This Island lies exactly upon the Line, in Long. 27. one hundred and eighty Miles from the Coast of *Africa*, in nigh a Circular Figure.

S. Ciudad de Buenos Ayres, *Fanum Sancti Trinitatis*, a City of South America, in the Province of *Paragua*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *La Plata*; the Seat of the Courts of Justice of *La Plata*; a celebrated Sea-Port, and *Emporium*, seated on the South side of the River of *Plata*, where it enters the Ocean. The *Spaniards* (under whom it is) have added *Buenos Ayres*, *Good Air*, to its Name, to shew its greatest Excellence.

S. Tropez, *Fanum Sancti Topetis*, a small but very strong City of *Provence* in France: which has a Sea-Port or Haven upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; five Leagues from *Freyju* or *Fregiu* to the South, and twelve from *Toulon* to the East.

S. Tuyen, or *S. Tron*, as the *French* call it; *Fanum Sancti Trudonis*; a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Borders of *Brabant*; the Capital of the County of *Hasban* or *Hespergon*; five German Miles from *Maastricht* to the West, and from *Liege* to the East. It was walled, but dismantled in 1673.

S. Venant, *Fanum Sancti Venantis*, a Town in *Artois* in the *Low Countries*; seated upon the River *Lise*, two Leagues from *Arras*: formerly a Place of great strength; but now neglected by the *French*, who have possessed it ever since 1659.

S. Weitz, *Candocilla*, *Fanum Sancti Viti*, a City of *Carinhia*; at the Conjunction of the *Wiltz*, and the *Glac*; two German Miles from *Glagensfurt* toward *Girkaw*; built in a very fruitful Valley.

S. Weitz am-Flaum, *Fanum Sancti Viti Fionnienstis*, a strong Town in *Carniola*; which has a Castle and an Haven on the Gulph of *Venice*; in the Borders of *Croatia*; in the Conjunction to the Emperor.

Saintes, or *Sainctes*, *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santona*, *Santonis*, *Urbs Santonica*, a City in *Aquitain*: the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon the River *Charente*; twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North, eleven from *Kochelle* to the South-East. Great, but not equally rich and populous. This City was in the times of the *Romans* built upon an Hill, where there appears the Ruins of a *Roman* Theatre, and many other Antiquities: this first Pile being ruined by the *Goths*, *Franks*, and other Barbarous Nations; the present was built nearer the River, and in a lower Ground. In the times of the Civil Wars of France in the last Age, this City had also a great share; the *Hugonots* for a long time being Masters of it. It hath now divers religious Houses. In 563. a Council here deposed *Emerius* Bishop of the Place, for having entered upon the See by the *Regal* Authority, against the Consent of the *Metropolitan* and the *Bishops* of the Province: which Decree drew upon the Authors of it a severe Protection from the Crown.

Saintonge, or *Xaintonge*, *Santonica*, a great and fruitful Province of *France*: bounded on the North by *Poitou*, on the East by *Angoumois*, on the South by the *Garonne*, (which separates it from *Gascogne*;) and on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*. This was the Seat of the *Santonnes*, an ancient Nation of the *Galls*: its Capital is *Santes*; the other Cities of Note are *Brouges*, *S. Jean de Angely*, and *Taillebourg*. The Rivers *Garonne*, *Cbarante*, *Seudre*, &c. water it. They make great quantities of Salt in this Province. The *Romans* had their Colonies in it: who often deride the short Cloaks or Gowns worn by the ancient *Galls* here; as *Martial*,

*Gallia Santonica vestit te Bardocucullo:
Cercopitbecorum penula nuper erat.*

The same habit towards the Sea Coasts, is in use with the common People to this day. This Province fell to the Crown of *England*, together with *Gascogne*, *Guienne*, &c. by the Marriage of *Eleanor* of *Gascogne* with *K. Henry II.* of *England*.

Sala, the same with *Saal*.

Salado, *Salsum*, a River of *Spain*: in *Andalusia*, called *Guadajoz*; which between *Sevil* and *Corduba* falls into the *Guadalquivir*.

Salamanca, *Salmantica*, a City in *Spain*; called *Urbs Vettonum* by *Ptolemy*, and perhaps the same with *Polibius* his *Elmanica*; it stands in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tormes*; a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; and an University, founded by *Alfonso IX.* King of *Leon*, in the year 1200, which is one of the most considerable in that Kingdom, adorned with noble Schools and a large Library. About ten Leagues from *Zamora* to the South, between the Borders of *Portugal* to the East, and two and twenty from *Valladolid* to the South-West: upon several Hills, in a very unequal Situation: of a small circuit, ill built, worse repaired: most of the Houses being falling down; and besides its Churches, Monasteries, and Colleges, has nothing that deserves Regard. Long. 14. 45. Lat. 41. 15.

Salamis, *Salamina*, an ancient Archiepiscopal City in the Island of *Cyprus*: which boasted of the honour of having its Church founded by the Apostle *S. Barnabas*; whose Body was discovered to lye here, in 185. It afterwards took the name of *il Poro Costanzo* or *Constantia*. The Philosopher *Anaxarctus* suffered in this City the pouding to death in a mortar, by the order of *Nicocreon* King of *Cyprus*, with a singular constancy. It is now utterly ruined.

Salantis, an Island. See *Colurs*.

Salandria, *Salandria*, or *Acalandra*, a River in the *Basilicate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; passing by *Resero* (and thence called also *Puente di Resero*) to the gulph of *Taranto*.

Salawar, *Zalanar*, or *Zalad*, a County in the Lower Hungary, upon the Borders of *Serria*: with the *Drave* to the South, and the County of *Vesprin* to the North. *Kamsa* stands in this County, upon the River *Sala*. But the Capital Town of it bears the same name of *Salawar*.

Sale, *Sala*, a City ascribed in ancient time by *Ptolemy* to *Mauritania Tingitana*; seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name; on the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Atlantic* Ocean. A place of great Trade, and has a noble Harbor; but it is an infamous Nest of Pirates. It was heretofore a Common-Wealth; now under the King of *Fez*, who is Master of the Castle. It stands one hundred Miles from *Fez* to the West, and *Tangier* to the South, *Almansor* one of the *Moorish* Kings much beautified it, and was after buried in it. The *Spaniards* took it

in 1237; who lost it in ten days again: in 1632. King *Charles I.* sent a Fleet against this City; which blocked it up by Sea, whilst the King of *Morocco* besieged it by Land; and by this means brought it under: the Works being levelled and those Rogues Executed; for which King *Charles* had three hundred Christian Captives sent him as a Recompence, a Reward worthy of that Holy King. Long. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 50.

Sale, the same with *Saal*.

Sale, *Sala*, a River in *Quercy*, a Province of *France*.

Sale, *Sala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*.

Saleucia, *Salencia*, a City in *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It stands seventy Miles from *Tarsus* to the West, and twelve from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North: called by *Niger*, *Seleucia*. Long. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

Salentini, the ancient Inhabitants of *Terra di Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the *Roman* times.

Salerno, *Salernum*, *Salerna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a *Roman* City and Colony; called by *Strabo* and *Livy*, *Urbs Picentiorum*. Now an Archbishop See, a Principality, and the Capital of the *Herber Principato*. It stands upon the River *Bisanela*; upon the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a Bay called by its own Name, and a safe and large Haven; twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South-East, and thirty from *Benevento* to the South. Long. 38. 44. Lat. 40. 33. This Archbishoprick was founded by Pope *Bonifacio VII.* in 974. The Body of *S. Matthew* the Apostle is said to be in this Place. Pope *Gregory VII.* died here in 1085. It has a Castle and many Antiquities, which are the Remains of the *Roman* Works. When *Naples* had distinct Kings, the Title of this place belonged to the eldest Son of that Kingdom. In the years 1615. and 1579. there were two small Councils held at it.

Salettes, a *Carthusian* Nunnery of great note and quality, upon the frontiers of *Dauphine* in *France*; toward *la Bresse*.

Salfeld, an Abbey in *Thuringia* in *Germany*.

Salmi, an ancient People of *Provence* in *France*: who, as we find in *Strabo*, *Mela*, &c. extended themselves from about *Aix* as far as to *Nice*. There was another Nation of the *Salmi*, in the Tract now called *Sallans* from them, in *Overyssel* in the *Low Countries*.

Saltus, *Didyme*, one of the *Lipare* Islands, belonging to *Sicily*; twelve Miles in circuit, and fruitful in *Allum*. Near this place the *Duroi* received a great Defeat from the *French* at Sea, in 1576. *Bauarand*. The *Italians* call it *Didimo*.

Salerno, *Suanno*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which springeth out of the *Aponne*; and running through the *Furche Abruzzo*, watering *Penara*, (a City of that Province) and *Polcara*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice*.

Salingbete, *Salmstadum*, a Town in *Francia* upon the *Maine*; four Miles above *Frankfort* to the East. By *Charles* the Great made a Bishops See; but in 780, this Chair was removed to *Hildbrunn*. It was then a very great City: since become subject to the Bishop of *Meux*.

Salins, *Saline*, a strong City in the *Franche Comte*, upon the River *Forica*; eight Leagues from *Dole* to the East, and fifty eight from *Geneva* to the North. It is seated in a fruitful Valley (betwixt two Mountains) called *Soding*; which has been the reason, why this City in the *Latin* Writers of the middle

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die Ages is called *Scalpingum*; there belong to it two Castles and several Salt-Springs; which are boiled up to an excellent white Salt. This City was taken by the French in 1668, and again in 1674; ever since which last Date, it has continued in their Hands, by the peace of *Nimeguen*; it hath four Parishes and divers religious Houfes.

Sall, Sala, a Town in *Wismannia* in Sweden; between *Upland*, and *Nerica*; is five Swedish Miles from *Upsal* to the W. which has been much celebrated on the account of some silver Mines it had heretofore.

Sallant, Sallandia, that is the Land of the *Salis*; a considerable part of the Province of *Overyssel*; and one of the three parts of that Province; towards the *Nifel* and *Zuider* Seas; in which are the Towns of *Deventer*, *Zool*, *Campan* and *Steenwick*, **Saltoburg.** See *Sarunus*.

Saline, Salmona, a small Town in *Lorain*; the Capital of a Territory, called the *Principality of Salme*; which ever since 1460, has belonged to a Branch of the Family of the *Rhine-graves*. It lies in the Borders of *Alsaria*; within Mount *Vauge*; twenty Miles from *Nancy* to the East.

Salnich, Celdanus, a River which in *Pliny's* time was the Southern Boundary of *Macedonia*; it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, on the North side of the *Croiso della Valonia* in the Kingdom of *Albania*; over against *Otranto* in *Italy*.

Salto. See *Xalon*.

Salon, Salum, a Town in *Provence* in France, betwixt *Aix* and *Arles*; which hath the honour of a Collegiate Church, and divers religious Houfes. Being the more remarkable also for giving birth to the two famous *Michael* and *Cesar Nistradam's*.

Salona, a City of *Dalmatia*; formerly a place of great Esteem, and a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Spalatro*. The Emperor *Dioctlesian* retreated hither, after his resignation of the Empire. It espoused *Cesar's* interest in the Civil Wars betwixt him and *Pompey*; and, when besieged by *Octavianus*, it repul'd all his attempts with the greatest obduracy and bravery. That old City being ruined by the *Sclavonians*, lies now in its Ruins; near which the *Venetians* have built a Castle, at the Mouth of a River, both of the same Name; five Miles from *Spalatro* to the North This Castle is in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

Salonicht. See *Theffalonica*.

Saltes, or Sausses, Salsule, a strong Castle in the County of *Roussillon*; built on an Hill by a Lake of the same Name, in the Borders of *Languedoc*; four Leagues from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from the *Mediterranean* Sea West. This Castle was built by the *Spaniards* against the Inroads of the *Cattle of Leucate*; but taken by the French in 1640, and confirm'd to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. The derivation of its name is taken from the Salt-Springs near it.

Saltfleet, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Louthwaite*, upon the Sea; much frequented in the Summer Season for its good Fish.

Saltwarp, a River in *Worcestershire*, falling into the *Severn*. *Droitwich* and *Bransgrove* stand upon the Banks of it.

Saltzburg, Juavia, Salsburgum, Paldium, Hadriana, a great City in the Circle of *Bavaria* in Germany; which is an Archbishop See, upon the River *Saltzer*; and has a very strong Castle, built on an advanced ground, under the Dominion of its own Archbishop; together with a very large Territory called the Bishoprick of *Saltzburg*. This City stands nineteen Miles from *Inspruck* to the North-East, seventeen from *Muncken* to the East, and thirteen from *Hofade* to the South. Historians do generally believe, that it was at first the Capital of *No-*

ricum; in which the ancient Geographers place it. Made an Archbishop See, in the year 799, in the times of *Charlet*, the Great; having before been a Bishop's See, in the fifth Century; but the *Goths* sack- ing the City, and destroying the *Christians*, the suc- cession to that See suffered an interruption nigh two Ages. It was also for some time an Imperial and Free City, but since exempted. In 1195, the Emperor *Henry VI.* reduced it into ashes; but being reedified, it carries the name at present one of the best and strongest Cities in Germany. Made lately an University too, by an Archbishop of it, under the Regency of the *Benedictines*; and adorned with a new Cathedral, in 1628 which passes for one of the most magnificent Piles in Christendom.

The Archbishoprick of *Saltzburg, Salsburgensis Dioc.* is a Province in the Circle of *Bavaria* in Germany; between *Carinthia* and *Siria* to the East, the lower *Bavaria*, and the Earldom of *Tirol* to the West; *Austria* to the North, and the Bishoprick of *Brixen* and *Carinthia* to the South. The Bishoprick of *Chiemsee* is incorporated with this Archbishoprick. The Archbishop besides is a Prince of the Empire, and a *Legatus Natus* from the Roman See in Germany.

Saltzob, Saltzsch, Juavatus, a River of Germany which ariseth from Mount *Taurus* in the Earldom of *Tirol*; and washing *Saltzburg* (which has its Name from this River,) falls into the *Inns* between *Ceeingen* and *Braunau*; below *Burchanzen*, a Town of *Bavaria*.

Les Saltvages, two barren and desert Islands to- ward the Coast of *Africa*, of the number of the *Cana- ries*; only they swarm with Fowl.

Saltzes, Saltzes, or Saluzgo, a Marquisate in *Piedmont*, at the Foot of the *Alpes*; heretofore a Fief of *Dauphine*, and annexed to France; but granted by *Henry IV.* to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* in exchange for *la Biocse, Beggis*, (and some others on this side the *Alpes*) about the year 1601. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North and East; by the *Dauphine* on the West; and by the County of *Nizza* on the South. The River *Po* owes its head to Mount *Viso* in this Marquisate; and the strong Fortrels of *Carmagnole* is one of its dependencies. It takes its Name from *Saluzgo, Saluria*, the principal Town; which ever since the year 1511, has been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Turin*. It stands upon an Hill at the Foot of the *Alpes*; about one Mile from the *Po*, ten from *Fossano* to the West, and twenty four from *Turin* to the South; secured by a strong Castle, and adorned with a most magnificent Cathedral. This City was anciently called *Augusta Vagienorum*.

Samachontis, or Semechontis, the Lake of *Me- roz*; made by the River *Jordan* in *Palestine*, on the North of the Sea of *Galilee*. About sixty Greek *Stadia* in length, and thirty in breadth. In the Winter, swelled with the Snow from the Mountain *Libanus*.

Samandzia. See *Spenderobi*.

Samarchand, Samarchandi, Marchanda, a vast City in the *Asiatick Tartary*; one hundred Miles beyond the River *Osus*; the Capital of that Kingdom, and the Royal City of that great Prince *Timberlane*, who stiled himself *Flagellum Dei*, the Scourge of God; who about the year 1402, took *Bajaze*; the Emperor of the *Turky* his Prisoner, and died in the year 1406. This Prince bestowed his utmost care in adorning, beautifying, and enlarging this City; built in it a very strong Castle, and instituted an University. But in what state it now is, is not easily known.

Samarria, a City of *Palestine*, mentioned by *Pro- temy* and *Strabo*, as well as by the Sacred Writers. It was seated upon a Mountain in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; built by *Omsi* King of *Israel*, as is recorded 1 *Kings* 16. (about the year of the World 3112, or as others

3019) and becoming from thenceforward the Royal City of that Kingdom, it became one of the greatest, strongest, and most populous, as well as most beautiful Cities of the East. *Benhadad*, King of Syria, besieged it first, about 3146. with a vast Army; and reduced it to great Extremities: it was then delivered by a Miracle. *Samaſazar*, King of *Aſſiria*, was the next that attempted it, and took it after a Siege of three years in 3314. He carried the *Iſraelites* into Captivity, and peopled it with a new Colony, composed of divers Nations and Religions; who were the implacable Enemies of the *Jewiſh* Nation; especially after the building of a Temple in *Samaria* (after the manner of that of *Jeruſalem*) about the times of *Nebuchadnezzar*, by one of the Sons of *Joids* the High Priest; who had married a Daughter of *Sanballat* (the *Haronite*, Governour of *Samaria* under *Darius* King of *Persia*), for whom his Father-in-law built a Temple on Mount *Gerizim*. *Hircanius* the High Priest of the *Jews* about the year of the World 3941. took and entirely ruined this City; which lay desolate, till *Herod the Great* rebuilt it about 4033. and called it *Sacasa* in Honour of *Augustus*. The Temple of *Samaria* was standing in our Saviour's time, as appears in *S. John's* Gospel: after our Saviour's Passion, this City received the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Philip the Evangelist*, about the year of Christ 35. *Simon* the Father of *Heracle*, was one of these new Converts, and the Founder of the *Gnosticks*. About 42. *Herod Agrippa* obtained this City as an Addition to his Kingdom from *Calpurnia*. In the first ruin of the *Jewiſh* Nation, (under *Vespasian*) this Nation and City had no great share of the Calamity; because I suppose, they sided with the *Romans* in this first Revolution against the *Jews*. But in the second, under *Adrian* the Emperor, they acted otherwise; and about the year of Christ 135. were, together with the *Jews*, extirpated by the Arms of that Prince. This City has ever since lain buried in its Ruins; though there are some few reminders of the *Samaritan* Nation to this day in *Palestine* and *Grand Cairo*, where they keep their Synagogues and their ancient Sacrifices: Elpefully at *Sechem*, now called *Naploſe*, in *Palestine*; (the residence of their High Priest, who pretends to be of the Race of *Aaron*.) But following Laws and Rites, different from those of the *Pentateuch*, they have nevertheless the esteem of *Heretics* amongst the *Jews*. The *Samaritans* of Mount *Gerizim* were mortal enemies to the ancient *Christians* there, till the Emperor *Justinian* took and burnt their King *Juban*, and curbed them from time to time by very severe Edicts. See *Gerizim*. It stood thirty five Miles from *Jeruſalem* to the North. Long. 66. 40 Lat. 31. 30. or as Mr. Fuller saith, Long. 69. 10. Lat. 32. 30.

Sambales, the little Islands near the Peninsula of *Juatan* in *New Spain*, in *America*; where good Amber-Greece is fished up with great dexterity by the *Indians*.

Sambas, Sambasum, a City on the North side of the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*, which has an Harbour upon the Ocean; though it lies thirty Miles from the Shoar up into the Land.

Sambia, a Province of *Prussia*, called by the *Poles* *Syamlandt*; one of those twelve Counties, into which *Prussia* was divided by *Venedotus* (one of its Princes) in 733. § Also a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, whose Seat was at *Coningsberg*; but now united with the Bishoprick of *Berneland* or *Warmerland*. It lies between the Bay of *Curland* to the North, the River *Pregel* to the South; and was a part of the Circle of *Narwegen*; now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Sambze, Salsis, Sabs, a River of the *Crimea*,

which ariseth in *Picardy*; and soon after entering *Hainault*, divides it; watering *Landrey*, *Belamont*, and *Mauberge*. It passeth by *Charleroy* to *Namur*, the Capital of the Province; and there falls into the *Maes*.

Sannites, an ancient and powerful people of *Italy*: who inhabited the Countries now contained in the *Terra di Lavoro*, the *Capitanata*, the *Abruzzo*, the Dukedom of *Benevento*, &c. and made War with the *Romans* a long time before they could be entirely reduced.

Samo, Samos, Parthenia, Cyparissa, an Island belonging to the *Lesser Asia*, in the *Ionian Sea*, near *Ionia*; as being but five Miles from the nearest Shoar of *Ephesus*, and sixty from *Chios*. (now *Sio*) to the South. It is about eighty in compass. It has a City on the East side, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*; so poor, that it will scarce find its Bishop Bread: yet is this Island so fruitful, that almost nothing can be planted, which the Earth will not bring to maturity. The Wines of it are exceeding pleasant; but for want of a Trade and encouragement, the Inhabitants plant little more than they use. The Inhabitants were so powerful in ancient times, that they managed a prosperous War against the *Ephesians*; and afterwards against the *Athenians* and *Milesians*, about the year of *Rome* 313. and the eighty fourth *Olympiad*: till *Pericles* about the year of the World 3510. reduced them. Upon his departure, they reatumed their Liberty; and forced him to besiege their City nine Months before he could take it; to invent the *Battering Ram*, and several other Engines for that purpose; and even after this, they sustained some other Wars. Their greatest Glory was *Pythagoras*, the Father of Philosophy. *Juno* was their principal Patroneſs and Goddess, in whose honour there was a famous Temple erected by them. This Island once so powerful, rich and populous, is by the *Turks* (who are Masters of it) reduced to that mean and depopulated condition, that a few Pyrates dare land and plunder it as they please. So that ever since 1676. no *Turk* durst venture to live upon it, lest he should be carried into Captivity by these *Roovers*; as four of them were then by *Monsieur Crovelier*, a famous Privateer.

Sannogithia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants *Samodzka-Zembla*; by the *Poles* *Samodzka-Zemta*; by the *German* *Samatten*, by the *French* *Sannogithie*. It is a very large Province; bounded on the North by *Curland*, on the East by *Lithuania*, on the South by *Prussia* *Ducatus*, and on the West by the *Baltick Sea*; its length from East to West is thirty five German Miles, but not of equal breadth. The principal Towns in it are *Widnky* (or *Widmitz*), *Sowito* and *Rossienie*; which last, is the Capital of this Province. It was anciently divided into twelve Counties, now into three; and overspread with dark thick Woods. Yet it is a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, the Bishop having his Residence at *Womie*; and this Province is very often included in *Lithuania* largely taken; the Fortunes of which it has always followed.

Samoleds, or *Samoleds*, *Samoleds*, a Province in the North-East of *Muscovy*, upon the *Frozen Sea*; lying on both sides of the River *Obb*, which is subject to the *Cars*; but in such manner, that the People are almost free. This is a part of the Ancient *Scythia* or *Sarmatia*; and had this Name given them by the *Russ*, which signifies *Self-Eaters*: it being their Custom to eat *Man's Flesh*, even that of their nearest Relations, (mixed with *Venison*) to this day. They have no Cities, yet they are no wandering Nation: their Cabbins or Huts are built one half above, and

and the other beneath the Earth; with an hole at the top, which serves both, for a Door and a Chimney; the Snow rising sometimes the depth of a Pike above the Earth: they have also Passages under the ground, to go from Caban to Caban at such times; for six Months of the year they have a perpetual Night, and the rest perpetual Day. They have neither Wool nor Corn; their Food is Fluff dried in the Wind and Sun; Honey and Venison; their Cloaths are the Skins of Beasts dressed with the Hair on; and sewed with the Nerves of Beasts, instead of Thread; which by mixing various Colours, they will so diversify, as to represent Forest Works and Flowers as they please. They are low of Stature; have large flat Faces, small Eys, short Legs, and wear their Hair very long. Till of late they were Pagan Idolaters. When the Dutch in 1597. discovered these Costs, there were great numbers of Idols upon the Shoar; of which they would not suffer the *Hollanders* to carry any one away; they have been since converted to Christianity, and baptized by one *Matthuer* (a Bishop), who was sent to them by the *Kings*, *Olearia*.

Sansafra, the Capital City of the ancient *Comagenia* in *Asia*: which since the times of Christianity, hath been a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Edessa*. A noted place for giving Birth to *Lucian*, and *Paschus Sansafraensis* the condemned Patriarch of *Antioch*. Now called *Shemzar*.

Sann, *Sannus*, a River of *Poland*, which arising from the *Carpathian Mountains* in the Borders of *Hungary*; and running through *Red Russia* by *Przemisslan*, and *Jarslaw*, two Cities of that Province; and being by this time augmented by some other Rivers, entereth the *Lesser Poland*; and at *Sandomir* falls into the *Vistula*.

Sanna, Sanaa, the Capital City of the *Thaly Arabia*, equal to *Damascus*; and being seated upon a Mountain, said to enjoy a very temperate Air. It stands fifty Miles from the *Red Sea*. *Ussup* suppoeth it to be the same with *Paius*; *Sapirus*.

Santich, or *Sandbach*, a Market Town in *Cheeshire*, in the Hundred of *Northwich*, upon the River *Wreack*.

Santerre, Sacrum Cerevis, Saterre, Salsumim, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*. It stands on an advanced ground, fortified heretofore with a Castle and other Works; till it was taken from the *Huguenots* in 1572. by *Parane*, and demolished.

Sandeez, Sandecium, a City of the *Lesser Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, upon the River *Dunajick*, towards the Mountains; ten *Polish* Miles from *Cracow* to the South. It stands at the foot of the *Carpathian Hills*; well fortified, and the Capital of the Territory in which it stands.

Sandham, a Town in the South-East parts of the *Isle of Wight*, upon a Bay of its own name: fortified with a Castle.

Sanda, Sandum, a City in *Japan*, on the North side of the *Island of Niphonia*.

Sandwich, Rutupia, is now a small Corporation on the Eastern Coast of *Ken*; above eight Miles from *Dover* to the North, and the same distance from *Canterbury* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the Ruins of *Rutupia*, an old *Roman* City; which falling into decay under the *Saxons*, was intirely ruined by the *Danes*. *Sandwich* (the Daughter) also felt the fury of the *Danes*; but she got up again, and in the *Norman* times was one of the *Cingue Porti Lemis* Dukedom of *France*, burnt it in 1217. *Edward III.* recovered it from *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*; (to which it had been given by *Caninus* the *Dane*, when he was crowned King of *England*, by exchange,) and reunited it to the Crown of *England*.

In the Reign of *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the *French*. But its greatest Calamity, was the sinking of a great Ship belonging to *Pope Paul IV.* in the very entry of the *Haven*, which proved an incurable Mischiefe. The *Dutch* in some degree contributed to the Consolation of these Misfortunes; by settling a Trade of Bay-making in it. *Charles II.* honoured it, by creating *Edward*, Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Imchunbrook* and Earl of *Sandwich*, July 12 1660 who was slain in a Sea-Fight, May 29. 1672. and succeeded by *Edward* his eldest Son.

Sangari, Samarius, Angaris, a River of the *Lesser Asia*, which arising out of the *Mountains Dindymus*, and flowing through the *Great Phrygia*, falls into the *Euxine Sea* in *Bithynia*. Now called also *Lagari, Sacari*, and *Acadi*; its Outlet is thirty seven *Italian* Miles West of *Nicomedia*, and sixty two East of *Heraclea*, as *Strabo* saith.

Sangayay, the Chinese of the *Philippine* *Islands*.

Sangio, Sani, Sognis, a River and a Castle in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Sangueta, Oppidum Sussitanorum, Sanguetta, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Aragon*; thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Caldorra*, (a City of *Old Castile* to the East); and eight from *Pampeune* to the North-East. It was a *Roman* Town.

Sanguinara, Alesus, a small River in *S. Peter's Parrimony*, in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which arising near the *Lake di Bracciano*, and running South, falls into the *Tyrrhonian Sea*; twenty Miles from *Rome* toward *Civita Vecchia*.

Santen, Santa, Castra Vetera, Trajana Colonia, Xanthus, Saneeta, a small Town of great Antiquity, in the Dukedom of *Nevers*; not far from the *Rhine*; two *German* Miles from the *Wesel* to the West, *Nimwegen* to the East, and *Gelders* to the North. This was the Birth-place of *S. Norbert*, the Founder of the Order of the *Premontstratensian Monks*.

Santerini, an *Island* of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*; sixty Miles from *Candia*, and about thirty in Circumference. Called by the *Ancients* *Thera, Philatera*, and *Calistus*. By *Italians*, *Sants bene*; whence come *Sainterini* and *Santerini*. It hath the name besides of *Gozi*. Inhabited by *Latin* and *Greek* Christians, each under their respective Bishop; but the former are far the most numerous. It affords no Springs nor Rivers, nor Corn, and not much Wine: being a dry parched Soil, troubled with Subterraneous Mines of Sulphur, which sometimes break out into Flames; and cast up Stones into the Air with wonderful violence. *Barley*, *Hirse*, *Melons* and *Cucumbers* are its ordinary product; and *Linnen* its Manufacture: for *Water*, it depends upon the *Rain*. The principal Cattles in it, are *S. Nicholas*, *Scars*, *Pirge*, and *Croziri*.

Santerno, Varenus, a River in *Tuscany* in *Italy*; which springing out of the *Apeninus*, and flowing Northwards by *Imola*, falls into the *Po* beneath *Argenta*; twenty Miles above *Ravenna* to the West.

Santerre, Sanguierfa, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*; between *Vermandois* to the East, and *Amiens* to the West; in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Nesle*, and *Mont de Dieu*.

Santo, Xanthus, a City and River in *Phrygia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; it ariseth from *Mount Ida*, and washing the famous City of *Troy*, falls into the *Archipelago*. Called also by the *Europeans*, *Il Scamandio*; as it was *Scamander* by the *Ancients*.

Santals, the same with *Santerre*.

Bahia de todos los Santos, Sinus omnium Sanctorum, a Gulph in *Brazil* in *South America*: which gives name to a Government or Province there.

called *Capitania de la bahia de todos los Santos*; below the Province of the *Iles* (*Capitania dos Ilhos*), and that of *Sereyppé del Rey*. The Capital of *All Saines* is *S. Salvador*: under the Portuguese.

Santuliet, or *Sansit*, *Sansitia*, a small, but strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Schelde*; between *Antwerp* to the South, and *Bergen op Zoom* to the North, three Leagues.

Saone, *Savo*, a small River in *Campania di Roma*, in *Italy*; which flowing through the *Terra di Lavoro*, (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*) falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, between *Stinuessa* a ruined City, and *Volturno*.

Saone, or *Saone*, *Arar*, *Savona*, *Sangona*, a great River in *France*; called by the *Italians*, *Sona*; it ariseth out of Mount *Vaige* in *Lorain*, near *Dorway*; about twelve Miles from the Fountains of the *Moselle* to the North-West; or as *Baudrand* saith, within five; and running Southward, through the upper part of *Erancé Comié*, it watereth *Gray*; and beneath it, takes in the *Loignon*, (a great River) from the East. So it passeth by *Auxonne* to *Verdun*; above which the *Doule* (a great River) comes in from the East. So passing by *Challan*, *Tornus*, *M. Con*, and *Ville Franche*, it entrench and divideth the City of *Lyon*; and soon after falls into the *Rhône*, which conveys it into the *Mediterranean Sea*. Some derive its Latin Name *Sangona*, from the Blood of the *Christians*, colouring its Waters at *Lyon* in the Massacre that was committed upon them there in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, the Emperour.

Sapienza, an Island over against the City *Modon* in the *Morea*: which gives the name of the *Sea of Sapienza* to that part of the *Mediterranean*, which watereth its Coasts. It was anciently called *Spagia*, or *Sphragia*. The *Corsaires* of *Barbary* lye in Ambulcade behind this Island for Vessels, that come from the Gulph of *Venice*, or the Coast of *Sicily*.

Sara, a City of *Armenia Major*; and another of *Illyricum*; remembered in the ancient Geographies.

Sarabat, *Hermus*, a River of the *Lesser Asia*; which ariseth in the *Greater Phrygia*; and receiving the Rivers anciently called *Crya*, *Hyllus*, and *Pactolus*, falls into the Bay of *Smyrna*.

The Saracens. Some, deriving the original of this people from *Hagar* and *Ismael*, call them *Hagarenes* and *Ismaelites*. Others make them to be descended from *Cham*; and that they were the Inhabitants of the ancient *Saraca* in *Arabia*, (mentioned by *Ptolemy*;) and of the Country whereof that City was the Capital. It is certain, they were an *Arabian* people; and withal, that their Name in *Arabick* signifies *Robbers*, according to the common practice of their lives; which they first began to discover in the fifth Century. Attaining in the course of time to such an universal puissance, as to over-run *Syria*, *Persia*, *Palestine*, *Egypt*; part of *Sicily*, *Italy*, *France*; and most of the Islands of the *Mediterranean*, under Kings of their own; and to withstand the united Forces of *Christendom* in the eleventh and twelfth Ages: till the *Turks*, the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, and the *Sophyes* of *Persia*, breaking severally into their Estates; the very name of *Saracen* became abolished, only as it is sometimes now applied to *Mahometans*; because the *Saracens* were *Mahometans*.

Saragoga, *Cesar Augusta*, *Urbs Edetanorum*, *Salduba*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*; called by the Inhabitants, *Xaragosa*; by the *Italians*, *Saragoga*. It is an Archbishops See, of the Creation of Pope *John XXII*. the Seat of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom, of an *Inquisition*, and an University. It stands upon the River

Ebro, which is here covered with a Bridge; a little above the Confluence of the *Guerra*, and beneath that of the *Xaleon*. *Nonius* might justly say of it; *If the fertility of the Soil, the pleasaniness of its Site, the beauty and elegance of the Buildings of this City be duly considered; there can nothing be desired towards the improvement of it, which is wanting. The Houses are for the most part of Brick, the Streets large and open, so that for life and beauty, it is equal to the best City in Spain.* It has a strong Wall, four Gates, a great number of Towers, one Cittadel. (seventeen great Churches, fourteen Monasteries, and about three Miles in Circuit: the Air is very clear and healthful, but inclining to too much heat. It is a City of great Antiquity; having been a *Roman* Colony, and in those times one of the principal Cities in *Spain*. In 381. there was a Council celebrated here; in which *Priscillianus* was condemned, who had a great number of followers in *Spain*. There were also other Councils held here in 516. 592. and 691. *Prudentius*, (one of the ancientest *Christian Latin Poets*) was a Native of this Place, who flourished in the fourth Century. This City was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors* in 1118. The Archbishops See was renewed in 1218. It stands forty two Spanish Miles from *Valencia* to the North, twenty six from *Pampeluna*, and thirty eight from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Saragosa. See *Syracusa*.
Sarabuck, or *Sarbutchen*, *Sarre Pont*, a Town of *Germany*, upon the River *Sar*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, over against *S. Jean*, Three German Miles from *Denx-Poux*, and nine from *Metz* to the East. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City of *Germany*; but fell afterwards under the Duke of *Lorain*, and now in the hands of the *French*; although not great, yet it is a fine Town; of great antiquity; being mentioned by *Anthonius* in his *Itinerary*.

Sarville, *Rufseibar*, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Casariensis*; mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*; and now in the Kingdom of *Argier* in *Barbary*. Twenty eight Miles from the Capital of that Kingdom to the West. It is a considerable Town; has a large Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Castle.

Sarch, *Assyria*, a Province of *Asia*, under the *Turks*. See *Assyria*.

Sardinia, *Sandalioris*, *Ichnusa*, a great Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*; called by the Inhabitants, *Sardenna*; by the *Spaniards*, *Sardagna*; and by other Nations, *Sardina*. In length from North to South one hundred and seventy Miles; in breadth from East to West ninety; in circuit five hundred. It has eleven Harbours, ninety four Watch-Towers to preserve it from the *Turkish* Pirats; and in the *Roman* times it had forty two Cities: (in the former Ages of *Christianity* eighteen Episcopal ones) which are now reduced to eight. The first Nation that became Masters of it, were the *Carthaginians*; from whom it was taken by the *Romans*, in the first *Punic War*, about the year of *Rome* 493. two hundred fifty seven years before the Birth of our Saviour. In the Fall of the *Roman* Empire, it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*; who in the seventh and eighth Century possessed most of the Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*. In 809. *Pepin*, Father of *Charles the Great*, recovered this Island out of their hands; which after this was the subject of a long War between the States of *Genova* and *Pisa*; till at last Pope *Boniface VIII*. granted it to *James II*. King of *Aragon*, about 1296. who after many Wars obtained the quiet possession of it in 1326. (or as *Hoffman* saith,

faith, in 1409.) Ever since, it has been in that Vainly; *Frederick II.* has also given it the Title of a Kingdom. The Soil is very fruitful; but the Air equally unhealthful, or pestilential rather; inasmuch that the *Common-wealth* and the *Emperours* of the *Romans* banished such persons to this Island, as they desired to have dead without Sword or Poyson. The Rivers *Cedro* and *Tirfo* divide it into two parts, called the *Cape de Lugadori* and *Cap de Cagliari*: for its fertility, it was called the *Nurse of Rome* by *Valerius Maximus*; yet those parts of the Island to the North and East are mountainous and barren. The rest are *Alger*, *Castel Aragonese*, *Bosa*, *Ostagnis*, *Terra Nova*, *Sacer* and *Iglesias*. A Vice-Roy for the King of Spain governs this Island.

Sardica. See *Sofia*.

Sardis, the ancient Metropolis of *Lydia* in the *Lesser Asia*. Not to speak of its being the Capital of the Kingdom of the famous *Gyges*, *Cyrus* we find took it in the fifty ninth *Olympiad*, and with it submitted all *Lydia* to his Empire. In the sixty ninth *Olympiad*, about the year of *Rome* 250. *Aristagoras* with twenty *Athenian* Ships took and burnt it. After this, it was rebuilt; and passed under the Empire of the *Greeks*. In the year of *Rome* 340. *Antiochus* conquered it. In *S. John the Apostle's* time it received *Christianity*; but for its inconstancy therein, became one of the Subjects of his *Revelations*; and now utterly ruined. It was a Bishops See.

Sarduni, *Planasia*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Sare, *Sarvus*, a River of the *Low-Countries*: called *Sara* by *Plinius*; *Foramatus*; by the *Germani*, *Die Saare*; by the *French*, *Sare*; it riseth in *Mount Vange*, in the Borders of *Lorain* and *Alsacia*; near the Town of *Salme*: and running Northward, it watereth *Sareck*, *Serwerdon*, *S. Jean*, *Sarberg*: and a little above *Trier* from the South-East falls into the *Moselle*.

Sarepta, an ancient City of *Phœnicia*, in *Syria*: which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tyre*: Now called *Sarafendis* or *Saphet*. The Prophet *Elias* miraculously sugmented the *Widow's* Oyl, and raised her dead Son to life at this place, according to the History of the *Old Testament*.

Sargasso, or *Mar de Sargasso*, is that part of the Ocean, which lies betwixt the Islands of *Cape Verde*, the *Camaris*, and the Continent of *Africa*: so called by the *Portuguese*.

Sargathia, the *Asiatick Tartary*, a vast Country in *Asia*.

Sarisbury, or *Salsbury*, or *New Sarum*, *Sariberia*, *Sorviodunum*, *Sarviodunum*, *Severia*, is the principal City of *Wiltshire*: seated in the North-West part of that County, near the Borders of *Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*; upon the Rivers of *Witley*, and *Alun*, united into one Stream; and falling presently into the *Avon* in such fort, as that most of the Streets of this City have a Stream commodiously running through the middle of them. This was anciently a *Roman* Town, by the name of *Sorviodunum*: seated on a high Hill, and therefore deltitute of Water. *Kinrick* (King of the *West Saxons*) was the first of that Race who possessed it, after a Defeat of the *Britains* in 533. *Canutus* the *Dane* much damaged it by Fire, in 1003. In the Reign of *William the Conquerour* it recovered, after *Herman* Bishop of *Shurburn* had removed the See hither; whose next Successor *Osman* built the Cathedral. *William the Conquerour* summoned hither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since those times the City is removed Northward, and come down into the Plains nearer the *Avon*. Here there was a second Cathedral begun by *Richard Poore*,

Bishop of this See, in 1218. Finished by *Bridport* the third Bishop from *Poore*, in 1258. which is one of the greatest and most beautiful Churches in *England*. Having twelve Gates, fifty two Windows, three hundred sixty Pillars great and small, answering to the Months, Weeks, and Days of the year. The glory of this Diocese was the most Learned and Industrious Bishop *John Jewel*; consecrated Jan. 21. 1559. died Sept. 23. 1571. In 1153. *Patrick d'Eureux* was created Earl of *Salisbury*; and his Son *William* succeeded in that Honour. In 1197. *William Longespee*, (a Natural Son to *Henry II.* by the beautiful *Rosamond*) marrying *Ella*, the Daughter of *William d'Eureux*, had this Honour. In 1333. *William d'Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl; whose Male Line in four Descents enjoyed the Honour till the year 1428. when it passed to *Richard Nevil*, who married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Thomas Montacute*, Lord Chancellor. In 1471. *George Duke of Clarence*, (second Brother to *Edward IV.*) had it in Marriage with *Isabel*, Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, the second Earl of that Line. In 1477. *Edward* (eldest Son of *Richard III.*) married *Ann*, the second Daughter of the said *Richard*; and had this Honour. In 1514. *Margaret* Daughter of *George Duke of Clarence*, was by *Henry VIII.* created Countess of *Salisbury*. In 1603. *Robert* Lord *Cecil*, was by *James I.* created Earl of *Salisbury*: in which Line it still is.

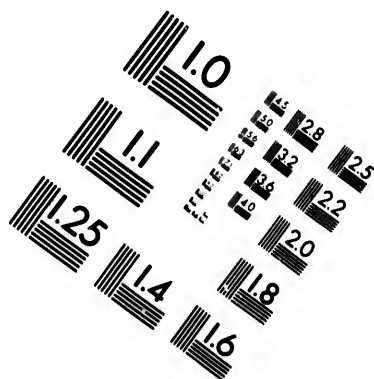
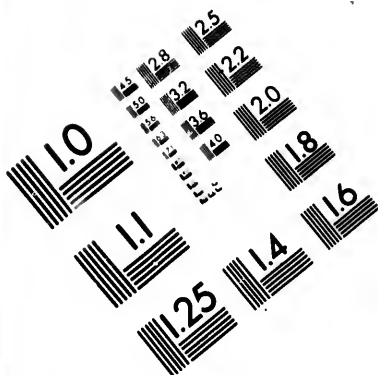
Sarlat, *Sarlatum*, a City of *Aquitan* in *France*, in the Province of *Perigori*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon a River of the same Name; one League from the *Dordonne*, (betwixt the *Dordogne* and the *Vézère*, as it were in an Island;) eight from *Perigoux* to the South-East, and thirty from *Bordeaux* to the North-East. Made a Bishops See, by Pope *John XXI.* in 1317. by the change of its ancient *Benedictine* Abbey into a Cathedral; having before been a part of the Diocese of *Perigoux*. It is so strongly situated, as to withstand two Sieges in the Civil Wars in 1648.

Sarmatia, and *Saurromatia*. This vast Region, in ancient Geography, was divided into *Sarmatia Asiatica*, *Europæa*, and *Germanica*. *Sarmatia Asiatica*, lay properly towards the Borders of *Europe* and *Asia*; with the Northern Ocean to the North, the *Pontus Euxinus* to the South, *Scythia* to the East, and *Sarmatia Europæa* to the West: now contained in the Northern *Muscovia*, in the Provinces of *Samojeda*, *Duina*, *Permski*, *Lucomeria*, &c. *Sarmatia Europæa* had for Bounds, both the other *Sarmatia's*, with the *Euxine Sea*; making now *Russia*. And *Sarmatia Germanica* took up the greatest part of the present Kingdom of *Poland*: being divided from the *European Sarmatia*, by the *Nieper* to the East; from the Borders of *Germany* by the *Vistula* to the West; from *Dacia* by the *Neister* and the *Carpathian Mountains* to the South; with the *Baltick Sea* and the Gulph of *Finland* to the North.

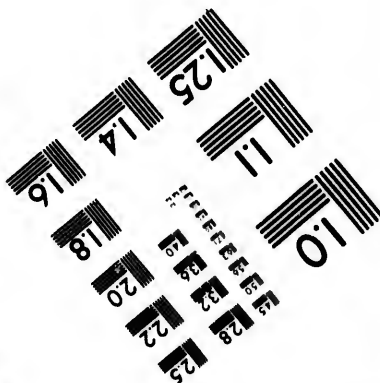
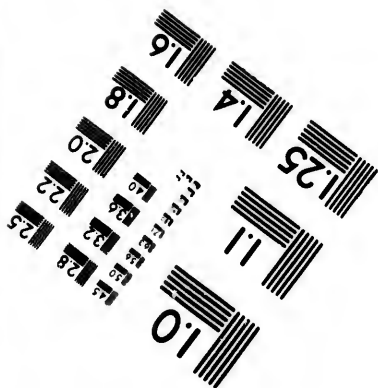
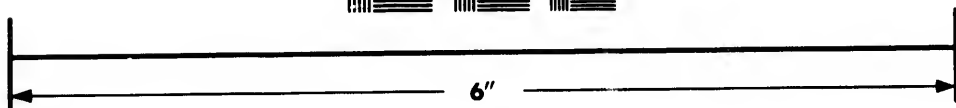
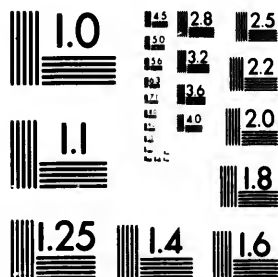
Sarnagans, *Sarnagan*, *Sargans*, *Serlande*, a Town and County in *Switzerland*, subject to the seven *Swiss Cantons*. The ancient *Sarunetes* dwelt here.

Sarno, *Sarnum*, a River and a City in the *Hither Principato* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*; and a Dukedom belonging to the House of the *Barberini*. It is seated partly in a Plain, partly on an Hill; and has a very ancient Castle belonging to the said Family: its distance from *Salerno*, is thirteen Miles to the North, eight from *Nola* to the South, and five from *Noceva*. This City stands in the Borders of the *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the River *Sarno*; which divides that Province from the *Principato*, and then falls into the Bay of *Naples*; five





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five Miles from *Castel à Mare* to the North.

Saronicus sinus, the Gulph of *Engia*. See *Engia*.

Satrina, a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, upon the River *Sentia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; small, and almost obsolete. It stands in *Romandiola*, in the Borders of the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and *Urbino*; twenty four Miles from *Rimini* to the West. The ancient Poet *Plautus* was a Native of it: There was a Synod held here in 1592.

Saetre, *Sarta*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Normandy*, (which it separates from *le Perche*) and running South, watereth *Alemon*; then entering *Mayne*, and passing *Mans*, (the Capital of it) the *Mayne* comes in. So passing into *Anjou*, the small *Loire* falls into it from the East above *Angers*; a little beneath that City, they fall into the *Moyenne*; which last falls into the great *Loire* at *Ingrande*, twelve Leagues above *Nantes*. It is written by *Baudrand*, *Sarce*.

Saxton old, a Corporation in *Wiltshire* in the Hundred of *Alderbury*: honoured with the Election of two Members of Parliament.

Saxatze, or *Saxatze*, *Urpanius*, a River of the *Lower Hungary*; which ariseth near *Walprie*, or *Wetprie*; and running South-East, according to our later Maps, passeth through the North end of the Lake of *Balaton*: then through *Alba Regalis*: so by *Domb*, *Sinsborn*, and *Serhadel*, it passeth beneath *Pasafek* into the *Danube*, five German Miles below *Colezka*.

Sarzana, *Luna Nova*, *Sarzianum*, *Serezana*, a City of *Herulia* in *Italy*; in the Borders of the States of *Genova*, towards *Lucca*; near the Mouth of the River *Magra*; and under the States of *Genova*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genova*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. This City sprung up out of the Ruins of *Luna*; an ancient *Genova* City; seated three Miles from it to the South: the Bishopsrick of which was by Pope *Nicholas V.* removed to *Sarzana* in 1450. It is defended by a Dutch and a Wall, with an ancient Castle, flanked with four Towers: upon an adjoining Hill, is a Fort called *Sarzanello*, which wholly commands *Sarzana*. Built by *Castruccio*, who made himself Master of the City of *Lucca*: after his death, it passed to *Charles VI.* of *France*, from him to the Duke of *Milan*, and so to the *Florentines*: from whom *Charles VIII.* of *France* recovered it; whose Governour sold it to the *Genovesa*. It lies thirty four Miles from *Lucca* to the North-West, and almost sixty from *Genova* to the South-East.

Sas, *Sas*, a Tribe, or *Tribe*, of the *Asiatick Tartars*; within the Mountain *Tamus*: now called *Chazakissa*.

Sas ten Want, *Gandaoveris Ager*, a strong Fort built by the *Spaniards*, four Leagues from *Gans* to the North; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. who still have it.

Sassari, *Sassaris*, *Plubium*, *Turris Libysons nova*, a City in the North part of the Island of *Sardinia*, called by the Inhabitants *Sacer*. It is a great and pleasant City, but not strong; seated in a Plain, and defended by a Castle: it sprung up out of the Ruins of *Turritana*, an old Roman Town, twelve Miles from it to the South. In 1441. Pope *Eugenius IV.* removed the Archbishop's See, from *Turritana*, to *Sassari*; it stands eighty five Italian Miles from *Genova* to the North-West.

Sassenage, a Village in *Dauphine* in *France*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, near the Confluence of the *Isere* and the *Drac*: remarkable for some Curiosities in the Caverns of a Rock there.

Sassuolo, *Saxulum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*; ten Miles from *Modena* to the South, which has a very strong Castle. Called by the *French*, *Sasseuil*.

Sassum, *Sassima*, a City of *Cappadocia*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*; between it to the North, and *Tyana* to the South thirty two Miles; two hundred from *Ancrea* to the East. *S. Gregory Nazianzen* was Bishop of this See: who contributed (under *Theodosius the Great*) so very much to the Establishing the Catholick Religion, then oppressed by *Arianism*, both by his Learning and Piety.

Satalia, *Aitalia*, a Maritain City in *Pamphylia*, a Province in *Asia Minor*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; It is an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolis of that Province: by the *Turks* called *Satabab*, by the *Italians* *Satalia*. Built by *Aitalus* (a King) at the Mouth of the River *Cestrus* or *Casaractus*; on the East-side of Mount *Mastyrus*, to the North of the Isle of *Cyprus*, upon a Bay of the same Name. The *Turks* are at this day careful to repair the Fortifications of it and the Castle, in which their Governour resides; having a good Haven, and being frequented by the *European* Merchants: But notwithstanding all their care, it fell into the hands of the *Pirats*, in the beginning of this Century; who treated it very severely, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. The present City stands a few Miles more to the East, than the old *Aitalia*; which was nearer the Mountains, and farther from the River to the West: whereas the present stands at the very mouth of the River. The Ancients preferred Health before Riches, and built on high grounds: the latter Ages preferring Trade and the convenience of water, have generally removed their dwellings nearer the great Rivers and Sea shores.

Satarche, an ancient *Waxlike* People of the *Scythia Europea*; mentioned by *Strabo*, and described to have despised the use of Gold and Silver.

Satsuma, a Kingdom in *Japan*, on the South-side of the Island *Ximoo*; which has a City of the same Name.

Satriano, a ruined City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Neples*, in the Borders of the *Hispan Principate*; which has yet left its Name to the River *Cecina*; now called *di Sarriano* and *di Sarriano*.

Sabs, a great City in *Persia*, built in a barren Plain; within sight of Mount *Alboruz*; two Miles in compass, well Wall'd, thinly peopled, and for want of Inhabitants much decayed. It was built by the *Saracens*, as the *Persians* report; and since rebuilt by them. Long. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50. See Sir *John Chardin's Travels*. Pag. 386.

Sabakopolis, *Sebastopolis*, *Dioscuria*, *Gigaxium*, an ancient City of the Province of *Mengrelia* in *Asia*: upon the *Buxane* Sea.

Saude, *Salda*, a River of *France*, which falls into the *Marne*.

The *Save*, *Savus*, a great River, placed by *Ptolemy* in *Pannonia*; now called by the *Germans* *Die Saw*, by the *French* and *English* the *Seve*. It ariseth out of the *Julian Alps*, in the *Upper Carniola*; scarce three German Miles from *Volzana* to the North: and flowing Eastward through *Carniola*, watereth *Cranenburg*; where it is a considerable River, though not far from its Head. It watereth *Lahach*, *Cillys* and *Rais*. Then entering *Slavonia*, (which it divides from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*;) and passing by *Zagrab*, *Graditzke*, *Poffoga* (at four Hungarian Miles distance to the South) to *Belgrade*, it there falls into the *Danube*; by its Stream; in some of which the *Romans* had considerable Towns; particularly in *Sisseck* near *Zagabria*. The Waters of the *Danube* appear

appear white, and troubled: those of the *Savo* on the contrary are black, and more clear: This and the *Drave* inclose between them that most fruitful Country called *Salvania*.

Saverne, or *Zabern, Taberna Alsatic*, a Town in *Alsatia*; called by the *Germani* *Elfas Zabern*, and by the *French* *Saverne*; under the Bishop of *Strasbourg*, and his usual Residence. *Antoninus* mentions this Place in his Itinerary: It is a strong and populous City; had heretofore a very strong Castle, which is now demolished; and it is seated upon the River *Sory*, near the Borders of *Lorain*: four Miles from *Serasburg* to the West; and from *Hagenaw* towards *Nancy*. The *Lutherans* were defeated before this Town in 1525, by *Anthony Duke of Lorain*: It yields very good Wine. § There is a second *Saverne*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, upon the River *Erbach*: called by the Natives *Berg Zabern*, to distinguish it from *Rhein Zabern*; a Town in the same Province, situated at the Confluence of the *Rhine* and the *Erbach*.

Savigliano, Savilianum, a great Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Magra*; and the Duke of *Savoy*: between *Fossano* to the East; and *Saluzzo* to the West; five Miles from either.

Savio, Isapis, Sapis, a River of *Italy*; which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the *Florentine Romandiola*, twelve Miles from *Sarfina*; and flowing through *Romania* properly so called, washeth *Sarfina* and *Sesena*; and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea five Miles from *Cervia* to the West.

Sauldre, Sodera, a River of *France*, mentioned by *Venantius Fortunatus*; which ariseth in *Berry*, and flowing through *Sologne* and *Blaison*, (four Leagues beneath *Romorenium*) falls into the *Cher*.

Sault, Salms, a Castle and a County in *France*. The Castle is seated in the Borders of the *Dauphine* and *Verdunois*; seven Leagues from *Carpentras* to the East; and four from *Apte* in *Provence* to the North; from this Castle the adjacent Country is called the *Comte de Sault*.

Saumont, Salms Mons, a Town in the Diocese of *Paris* in *France*.

Saumur, Salmuricum, a City of *France*, which has been called *Truncum*: it is seated in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, over which it has a long Stone Bridge; eight Leagues from *Angiers* to the East. The *Tuede* a small River falls near it into the *Loyre*. It is a pleasant City upon an Hill; having a strong Castle, and not built above six hundred years since. This, whilst the Protestant Religion was suffered in *France*, was employed by them as an University. The *Oratorians* have now a College at it. It has been anciently honoured with four or five Synods. Taken from the *Huguenots* in 1634. An Image of the *B. Virgin* there now is said to do Miracles.

Sauna, Sapina, a River of *Romandiola*.

Saunol, Salonenfis Ager, a Territory between the *Seile*, and the *Nisa*, in the Diocese of *Meez* in *France*.

Sabolax, Savolaxia, a County in *Sweden* in *Finland*: between *Kekholm* to the East and *Tavasthia* to the West, *Carelia* to the South, and *Mascoy* to the North: in which there is no place of note.

Sabona, Savo, Saona, a City of *Liguria*; called by the Inhabitants *Sana*, by the *Spaniards* *Saona*. It is seated in the States of *Genova*; and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*; very populous, defended by two strong Castles, with five Gates, and divers fine Churches: the second City of note in the States of *Genova*. The Popes *Gregory VII. Julius II. and Sixtus IV.* were all its Natives. It had a very convenient Harbor, (which the *Genovesi* have deligh-

edly ruin'd;) and stands in the *Bay delle Spetie*, which makes the best Harbour in all the *Mediterranean*. This Port of *Savona* was ruined by the States, because the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt: *Andrew Doria* had before begun this Work, by sinking two great Vessels in the Mouth of it loaded with Earth: and since, they have walled it up with *Masons* Work to make it for ever useless. This City stands twenty five Miles from *Genova* to the West, and from *Albenga* to the East.

Saboniteres, an ancient Town, one League from *Toul* in *Lorain*: where in the year 859, in the Reign of *Charles the Bald* K. of *France*, and *P. Nicholas I.* a Provincial Council was celebrated, called by the name of *Concilium ad Saponarias*.

Saur, Sura, a Village, and a River which falls into the *Moselle*. See *Sour*.

Saura, Iauria, a City in the *Lesser Asia*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*; and stands in *South Galathia* near *Psidia*.

Saultia, Sebastia, an Episcopal City in *Cappadocia* in the *Lesser Asia*. Long 67 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Saboy, Allobroges, Sapandia, Sabaudia, a celebrated Sovereign Dukedom in *Europe*; called by the Natives *Savoy*, by the *Germani* *Saffoy*, by the *Spaniards* *Saboya*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*; and the North part of the Country possessed by the *Allobroges*: on the North bounded by *Valais*, (or *Wallisserlande*), *Switzerland*, and *Gen*; on the West by *Beugey*, (separated from it by the *Rhone*); on the South by *Dauphine*; on the East by *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Milan*; a part of it reaching beyond the *Alpes*. The whole is covered by vast high Hills and Mountains: and as it is thereby made healthful, so it is generally barren; the Valleys excepted. There are some Mines in it, and a great deal of game. Divided ordinarily into six parts; viz. *Savoy* properly so called, *Genevois*, *Maurienne*, *Tarentaise*, *Fossignis*, and *Chablais*. The Inhabitants are dull of apprehension, and no great Soldiers: the chief City, *Geneva*, is a Free State: the best under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chambery* or *Camerac*. The Conquest of this Country for the *Romans* was begun by *Cn. D.imitius Abenobarbus*, in the Year of *Rom*: 631: one hundred and nineteen Years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Nero* first made it a *Roman* Province. At the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it became a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*; and under *Rodolph* the last King was united to *Germany*. In the year 999, *Berald* of *Saxony* fled hither and settled; whose Son (*Humbert*) was by *Conradus Salicus* made Earl of *Maurienne*, a Town in this Country, in the year 1027. From this beginning by Conquests and Marriages, this Family became so considerable, that *Sigismund* the Emperor created *Amadee* (the eighth in the Line) Duke of *Savoy*, in the year 1397. (or as others, in the year 1416.) *Viktor Amadee II.* (the present Duke of *Savoy*) succeeded *Charles Emanuel* his Father, in the year 1675; being then a Child of nine years of Age; the thirtieth in this Line, and of the *Roman* Catholic Religion; his usual Residence is at *Turin* in *Piedmont*: where he declared War against *France* *Jun. 4.* 1690; in Conjunction with the Confederate Princes. But has since lost a considerable part of his Dominions.

Saute, or Saulte, Salsia, a Town and *Viguerie* or *Provostship* in *Languedoc*; in the Diocese of *Nismes*, upon the River *Vidouze*; adorned with an Abbey of the *Benedictines* since the year 1020.

Saw, the *Savo*.

Sax-mundebam, a Market Town in the County of *Staffolk*, in the Hundred of *Plumfeste*: upon a small River; not far from the *Sea*.

Saxony, Saxonia, by the Germans called *Sachsen*, in the several Ages that are past since the Roman Empire, has had very different Bounds: but the Brevity of this Work will admit only of its present State. To take it in its largest Acceptation, it contains two of the Circles of the German Empire; called the *Upper* and the *Lower Circles of Saxony*: the *Lower Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunswick*, *Luneburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Breme*, *Mecklenburg*, *Holfaria*, and *Lauenburg*; the Principalities of *Ferdin*, and *Halberstadt*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*: which Countries lie between *Westphalia* to the West, the *Upper Saxony* to the East and South, and *Fusland* and the *Baltick Sea* to the North; all described in their proper Places. The *Upper Circle of Saxony* contains the *Marquissate of Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Misnia*, the Dukedom of *Saxony* properly so called, the Principality of *Anhalt*: Bounded on the East by *Lusatia* and *Poland*; on the North by the *Baltick Sea*; and on the West by the *Lower Saxony*; and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, in the *Upper Circle of Saxony*: bounded on the East by *Lusatia*; on the North by the *Marquissate of Brandenburg*, and the Principality of *Anhalt*; on the West by the Dukedoms of *Brunswick* and *Hassia*, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The principal Town of it is *Witteburg*. This Electoral Prince has the sixth Place amongst the Electors, and his Residence at *Dresden*. In the year 1652. *John George I.* Elector of *Saxony*, divided this Duchy between his four Sons. The Ancient Inhabitants were the *Lombards*: As these and the *Franks* went South upon their Conquests made in the *Roman Empire*, so the *Saxons* followed them; and took Possession of their Ancient Seats as far as the *Rhine*. They were with great difficulty Conquered by *Charles the Great*, about the year 785. after thirty years of War with them. *Witkindus* their last King being made by *Charles the Great* the first Duke of *Saxony*, upon his embracing the Christian Faith. From him are descended all the Kings of *France*, since *Hugh Capet*; the Kings of *Denmark*, of the House of *Oldenburg*; the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Savoy*; the *Marquesses of Montisferat*, and many other Noble and Illustrious Families of latter Note; so that this Person seems to have inherited *Abraham's Blessing* as to this. This Dukedom is still in the same Family: tho' there was an Interruption of two hundred years, beginning in the year 1180. and ending in the year 1423. To this Illustrious House, *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation; which begun by *Luther* here but for *John Frederick* (the thirtieth Duke) had been stifled in its Rise. *John George III.* the present Elector is the thirty seventh Duke from *Witkindus*: and the twelfth since the Restitution of the Line. The Richest as well as the most Ancient of the Princes in the Electoral College next the Emperor. He also is by Birth-Right Great-Marshal or Gentleman of the Horse in the Empire; and by Religion of the *Augustane* Confession. The principal Branches of the House of *Saxony*, are those of *Saxe-Hall*, *Saxe-Mersbourg*, *Saxe-Naumburg*, *Saxe-Weymar*, *Saxe-Eyzenach*, and *Saxe-Gotba*.

The Saxon-Heptarchy. The ancient *Britains* under *Portiger*, in their Wars with the *Picts* and *Scots*, calling unto their assistance (after the *Roman Forces* were totally withdrawn) the *Saxons* and *Angles* out of *Germany* about the year 428. or as others 449: These *Saxons* under *Hengist*, their General, not only completed the Work they came for by chasing away the Northern Invaders; but made themselves in time Masters of the Country of the *Britains* too; suppressing the names of the Provinces and People that had been before assigned by the *Romans*, and dividing

their own Conquests into the seven Kingdoms of *Kent*, the *South Saxons*, *West Saxons*, *East Saxons*, *East Angles*, *Mercia* and *Northumberland*. The first of which, *Kent*, was set up by *Hengist* in 455. containing the County of *Kent*. That of the *South Saxons* contained *Suffex* and *Surrey*; and began in the Person of *Aella*, who arrived in *Britain* a little before the death of *Hengist* in 488. The Kingdom of the *West Saxons* took in *Cornwal*, *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Berkshire*, and *Hampshire*: commencing about the year 519. in the Person of *K. Cerdic*. The Kingdom of the *East Saxons* advanced next, about the year 527. under *K. Erchenwene*; taking in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and part of *Hertfordshire*. Towards 547, *Ida*, Governour of *Northumberland* under the King of *Kent*, set up for himself; and extended his Kingdom over *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*; with the Southern parts of *Scotland*, as far as to *Edinburgh*. About 575, *Offa*, King of the *East-Angles*, established a Kingdom in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*. And lastly towards 580. began the great and inland Kingdom of *Mercia*, under *K. Crada*, whose extent is already expressed under the word *Mercia*. This Heptarchy by the success of *Egbert* the 18th. King of the *West Saxons*, (who had followed abroad the Wars of *Charles the Great*, and began his Reign about the year 801.) united in one Monarchy under him, by the year 819. Whereupon the name of *Heptarchy* was suppressed; and *K. Egbert* by a special Edict, with the concurrence of the States of the whole Realm convened at *Winchester* in 819, ordained, that the Kingdom and Country should be called *Angleland* or *Engleland*, (whence *England*) by reason himself was descended from the *Angles*: So *libert* was the first King of *England*. *Stafato*, the lower part of the River *Sarno* in *Italy*.

Scagen, Scagense Promontorium, the most Northern Cape of *Zuiland*; in fifty eight degrees of Latitude over against *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*; ten Danish Miles from *Aberg* to the North-East, and from *Gottenburg* to the West. There is a Village near this Cape called *Skive*.

Scala, Scalis, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hiber Principato*; which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*; but this Bishoprick is united for ever to that of *Ravello*, from which it stands one Mile, and two from *Amalfi*: it is very small and has not above one hundred and fifty Houles; standing on an Hill at the Foot of Mount *Cama*; and hertofore from that called *Cama*.

Scala Maritima, Anycli, Daphne, a Port of *Batynia* in the *Lesser Asia*; upon the *Toracian Bosphorus* or Straights of *Constantinople*, beyond *Chalcedon* to the North: now also sometimes called *Lamina*.

Scalambzi, or Scaramis, Caccana, a ruin'd City and Port on the South of *Sicily*; near *Cape Passaro*, the most Eastern Point.

Scalona, Afsalon, a City in the Holy Land, on the *Mediterranean Sea*; between *Axoz* to the North, and *Gaza* to the South eighteen Miles. It was one of the Regal Cities of the *Philistines*: after this it was a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*: now reduced to a poor Village, and a few Cottages, as *Laucianus* saith: and the See is united to that of *Bezbleem*.

Scamandio, Scamander, a small River in *Pontia* in the *Lesser Asia*; mentioned by *Homer*: It falls into the *Archipelago* near *Cape Jamjary*; at the very entrance of the *Hellefont*, North of the *Newardanell*. The River ariseth out of Mount *Iia*, and has but a short Course.

Scambalos.

Scandalos, *Pamphylia*, a Province in the Lesser Asia.

Scanderone, *Alexandria*, a City of Syria; call'd by the *Italians Alexandrea*; heretofore a Bishop's See, and a celebrated Sea-Port; at the Mouth of the River *Belus* (now *Soldat*), upon the Bay of *Laiazzo* (*Ifficum*); fifty Miles from *Aleppo* to the West, twenty five from the Confines of *Cilicia* to the East. The beginning of it is owing to a Castle, built by *Alexander the Great* for a retreat, whilſt he beſieged *Tyre*, at the diſtance of four or five Miles from *Tyre*, upon the ſame Coaſt, to the South. A Caſtle which *Alexander* call'd by his own name: but time and corruption firſt chang'd it to *Scandalion*, and now to *Scanderoon*. *Pompey* deſtroj'd it in his Conqueſt of *Phœnicia*. And in 1116. *Baldwin I. King of Jeruſalem*, whilſt he beſieged *Tyre* as *Alexander* had done before, rebuilt it: from which time it became a ſtrong place, an honourable Government, and a ſafe retreat to the Chriſtians, during their poſſeſſions in the Holy Land. Now (ſaith *Baudruid*) there is ſcarce any mention of it remaining; except a few Cottages for the uſe of the Merchants; and a Stone-Houſe for the Captain of the *Janiſſaries*; who collect the Grand Seigniors Cuſtoms. But I have been inform'd by ſome Maſters of Ships that have been there, that this Place of late years is much improv'd by the Trade the Engliſh and Dutch drive in it. Long. 68. 00. Lat. 38. 30.

Scandinavia; a vast Peninsula in the North of Europe; containing the Kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Lapland. Scandinavia, or South Gothland, by ſome Geographers is repreſented as the Southern part of it; and Lapland the moſt Northern.

Scania. See *Schonen*.

Scarborough, a ſtrong Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Pickering*; not very large, but well built and inhabited; ſtanding to the Sea, with a convenient Port for Trade; upon a craggy ſteep, and almoſt inacceſſible Rock, which the Sea waſhes on all ſides but the Weſt, where the paſſage is narrow, yet hath a ſtrong Wall to ſecure it. This Rock upon the top of it preſents us with a fair Plain of ſixty Acres of ground, a Caſtle Royal garrifoned, and a Spring of freſh Water. Formerly a high ſtately Tower ſtood upon it, which ſerved as a Landmark to Ships at Sea: but this in the laſt Civil Wars was demolifhed. Scarborough beſides is made a noted place by its *Spaw*, and the *Herring Fiſhery* upon its Coaſts: Between which and *Whiſky* to the North lies the Bay of *Robin Hood*, the famous Robber in the Reign of *K. Rich. I.* It hath the honour to be a Corporation alſo, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons.

Scardona, *Scardona*, a City aſcrib'd by *Ptolemy* to *Liburnia*, (now in *Dalmatia*;) and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*; ever ſince 1120: call'd by the *ſclavonians Scardina*. It is now but ſmall; lies upon the *Adriatick Sea*, near the Lake of *Prochian*, at the Mouth of the River *Tiriſus*; and has a ſmall Caſtle on an Hill, in the Hands of the *Turks*. This Place was taken by the *Venetians*, and ruined in the year 1570. After this, the *Turks* reſoſſeſſed it, and were reſpell'd by the *Venetians* in 1647. In 1683, the *Morlaques* of *Croatia* drove the *Turks* away from it and garrifoned it. *Baudruid* placeth it thirty five Miles from *Zahha* to the Eaſt, and nine from *Sibenico* to the North: and ſaith the *Venetians* bought it of the *Wayvoode* of *Bosnia*, in the year 1411. for five thouſand Duckats of Gold.

Scardonia, an Iſland of *Dahhatia*, mentioned in the Writings of the ancients: but now unknown.

Scartun, *Scara*; a ſmall City of *Weſtrogotlia*, a Province of *Sweden*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the

Archbiſhop of *Uppsäl*; and heretofore the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but now in a declining Condition: it ſtands ten Miles from the Lake of *Vener* to the South, and twenty from *Falco* to the North.

Scarſino, *Scarpia* vel *Scalvna*, a Town in *Italy*; in the Territory of *Sienna*, and Principality of *Piombino*; ten Miles from *Majſa* to the South. Before which was ſlain the famous *Sirozzi* (Prior of *Capoua*;) in the French Quarrel.

Scarpatto, *Scarpabul*, an Iſland near *Rhodes*, betwixt that and *Candia*, in the Archipelago, towards the Coaſt of the *Leſſer Aſia*, belonging to the *Turks*. It had heretofore four conſiderable Cities; which are now reduced to one of the ſame name with it ſelf; but half ruined: The former Knights of *Rhodes* (or *Malta*, as they are now call'd) fortified it ſo, as to reap great advantages by it, both over the *Sultans* of *Egypt* and the *Turks*; its ſituation rendering it conſiderable in relation to *Egypt* and *Syria*. The preſent Inhabitants generally follow the *Greek* rites: The Mountains have been thought to contain Mines of Gold and Silver: but none have hitherto undertook to open them. The Soil yields plenty of Wine and Fruits: and here are delicate Partridges.

Scarpe, *Scarpa*, a River in *Artois*; it ariſeth three Leagues above *Arras*; and watering it and *Douay*, and dividing *Hainault* from *Flanders*, falls into the *Schelde* near *Mortagne*, a great Town in *Flanders*; ſix Leagues above *Tournay* to the South-Weſt.

Scarſdale, a Dale or Valley in *Derbyſhire*, encompass'd with Rocks and Mountains, according to the ſenſe of the word *Scyre* in the *Saxon* Languages, ſignifying a Craggy Rock. It contains one of the parts, into which the County is divided. *Cheſterfield* ſtands in it. And *K. Charles I.* did it the honour to make an Earldom of it in the Perſon of *Francis Leake*, Lord *Dejuncours* of *Suffron*, created Earl of *Scarſdale* in 1645. which Title deſcended to his Son *Nicholas*, and now is enjoy'd by his Grandſon the *R. H. Roberts Leake*.

Scatono, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Toſcana* in *Italy*, near a Lake. Noted upon the account of certain ſtones found thereabouts, which do not Calcine by fire.

Scenitz, ſee the *Bedovins* of *Arabia*.

Schaffhaufen, *Probatopolis*, *Scaphuſa*, *Schaffuſia*, a City of *Switzerland*; call'd by the French *Schaffhouſe*; the Capital of one of the *Cantons*. It ſtands upon the *Rhine* four Miles beneath *Conſtance* to the Weſt, two beneath the Lake of *Zell*, (or *das Zellſee*, as the *Germans* call it) ſix from *Baſil*, and four from *Zurich* to the North. This is a new City, and took its Riſe from an Abbey of *Benedictines*; built here by *Eberhard* Count of *Nellenburg*, in the Reign of the Emperour *Henry III.* about 1032. About 1090. here was alſo a Nunery built. The Abbats and the City not agreeing, it was made an Imperial and Free City. Sold by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria*, about 1330. It continued under that Houſe eighty five years. In 1351. the Inhabitants of this City beſieged *Zurich*, though againſt their Will: in 1372. it was almoſt deſtroyed by Fire. *John* Duke of *Auſtria* being prohib'd for withdrawing Pope *John XXII.* from the Council of *Conſtance*, during the War which enſued, this City returned to the Empire; and by their Money obtained great Privileges from the Emperour. The better to aſſure theſe Liberties, in 1424. it joined in the League with *Zurich* and *S. Gall*; and in 1454. renewed this League with theſe, and took in the other *Cantons*. In 1507. they join'd in the perpetual League. About 1529. they embraced the Reformation; and burnt a vaſt Statue, which was call'd the *Great God* of *Schaffhouſe*. Long. 30.25. Lat. 47. 25.

Schalholt, *Schalholtum*, a City in *Ifeland*; which is a Bishops See, and the University of that Island.

Scham, *Damafius*, a City of *Syria*.

Schelling, *Schellinga*, an Island and Sea-Port Town upon the Coast of *Holland* and *Friseland*; of about twelve Miles over; and the same distance from *Harlingen*, a City of West *Friseland* to the West. The principal Town in it is of the same Name: taken and burnt by the *English* the Seventh of August 1666. together with one hundred and fifty Sail of Ships, most of them richly laden: the Town is by some called *Bandaris*, and said to consist of one thousand Houses. That Squadron of Ships which performed this Action, was Commanded by Sir *Robert Holmes*.

Schelde, *Scaldis*, one of the most noted Rivers in the Low Countries; mentioned by *Cæsar*, *Pliny* and others of the Ancients. Called by the *Hollanders* the *Schelde*; by the *French* *L'Escaut*; and by the *Spanish* *Schelda*. This River ariseth in *Picardy* in *Vermandois* near *Chastelet*; four *French* Miles from *S. Quintin* to the North-West; and flowing North, it watereth *Cambray*; then entering *Hainault*, it passeth on the East of *Bouchain* to *Valencienne*; and being augmented by many lesser Streams, becomes there first Navigable by Boats: then taking in the *Huisne* above *Conde* from the West, and the *Scarpe* beneath *S. Amand*, it divides *Tornay* (or *Dornick*) and *Oudenarde*; and hasteth to *Gant*, where it is augmented by the *Lys*: hither also the Tides of the Ocean reach: from hence it goes to *Dendermonde*, where it takes in the *Dendre*, and a little lower the *Rupele*; and separating *Brabant* from *Flanders*, it washeth the Walls of *Antwerp*; and forms for it a noble, large, and safe Harbour: three *German* Miles lower, it divides into two vast Branches at *S. Vlier*: That to the South separating *Flanders* from *Zeeland* by *Ussing* falls into the Ocean, being here called the *Honte*: The other parting the Islands of *Zeeland*, falls into the Ocean between *Walcheren* to the South, and *Schauen* to the North; retaining its first name to its fall.

Schening, a Town in the Province of *South Gothland* in *Sweden*: in which a Council was held in 1247. by a Legate from the Pope.

Schenken-schans, *Schenck*, or the Fort of *Schenck*, *Mimimumum Sewickij*, a strong Fort in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*; in a small District call'd *S' Gravenwert*, (where the *Rhine* divides it self into two Branches, and the *Wael* begins;) one *German* Mile from *Enmerick* to the West, and from *Cleve* to the North: which has this name from the Builder of it, *Martin Schenkjus*. It was taken from the *Hollanders*, in 1635. by the *Spaniards*: they retook it the next year, after a Siege of eleven months. In 1672. it was taken by the *French* in two days. In 1674. it was configned to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and in 1679. by him mortgaged to the *United Provinces*, who are now Masters of it.

Schesburg, *Sandava*, a City in *Transylvania*, upon the River *Cabel*; between *Clauzenburg* to the East and *Crosslad* to the West. The Inhabitants call it *Sesctwar*; the *German* *Scherburg*.

Schettland, *Armoda*, *Amode*, *Amode*, *Schettlandia*, an Island or knot of small Islands lying to the North-East of the *Orcaades*; 'over against *Bergen* in *Norway*; but at a considerable distance from it. under the King of *Scotland*: by Mr. *Cambden* supposed to be the *Thule* of the Ancients: these Islands are also call'd *Hecland*, and lie sixty nine Miles beyond the *Orcaades*.

Schiampua, the same with *Chiampana*.

Schiatti, one of the Islands of the *Archipelago*, separated from the Cape *Magnefia* (now *Verlicbi*) in *Macedonia*, by a Channel not above a League over; It is furnished with several safe Harbours, which give the *Christian Corsaires* too much encouragement to infest it. The Principal of them is *Az. Tsepi* or *S. George*, which is attended with a Town of the same name, showing the ruines of a splendid Place in ancient times.

Schiavoni, *Selavi*, the *Selaves* or *Sclavonians*, which Inhabit *Dalmatia*; from them called *Sclavonia*.

Schiras, or *Scheraz*, *Schirasum*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Fars* (or *Persia* properly so called) upon the River *Bendimir*; two hundred Miles from *Ormus* to the North, two hundred and fifty from *Hispahan* to the South. This City spring out of the ruins of *Persepolis*, about nine Miles in compass; the Country about it producing excellent Wine. It is largely described by *Montieur Thevenot* in his Travels, Part. II. pag. 124. He saith it is the Capital of *Persia*; seated in a pleasant and fertile Plain extending from North to South; and encompassed with lovely *Cypres Trees* and *Garlens*: the City is but two hours walk, has no Walls, nor any other defence but a scurvy Dike. It has a College in which *Theology*, *Philosophy*, and *Physick* are taught; and about five hundred Students. Lat. 29. 40. Mr. *Herbert* saith, the Plain it stands in, is twenty Miles long, and six broad; encompassed with great Hills; under one of which this City is placed. And others tell us, it hath a hundred thousand houses: believing it may be the *Marasium* of the Ancients.

Schirwan. See *Servan*.

Schlesien, the same with *Silesia*.

Schlestadt, *Selstadtum*, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower Asia*, upon the River *Ill*; in the Territory of *Hagenau*; four *German* Miles from *Brisack* to the South-West, a little further from *Colmar* to the North, and the same distance from *Strasburgh*. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City; but now under the *French* by the *Westphalian Treaty*; who in 1673. dismantled it; and two years after began to re-fortifie it: it is now a very strong place.

Schenberg, a Part of the *Carpathian Hills*; the same with that which *Latin Writers* call *Cerius*; and the *German* *Kalenberg*, *Demisberg*, and *Herzberg*; varying its name in the different Countries it passeth through.

Schiro, *Seyros*, an Island in the *Archipelago*; called by the *Greeks*, *Schiro*; by the *Italians*, *Saburo*; by the *French*, *Squire*. It is eighty Miles in Circuit, fruitful and populous: forty from *Negropans* to the North, and seventy from *Macedonia* to the East; West of *Seso*. It has a small City called *Skro*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*, and four other small Villages. The City has a Port to the South-West; in subjection to the *Turks*. Called also, *San Geozio di Sciro*.

Schonen, *Scania*, *Scania*, a Province of *Sweden*; called by the Inhabitants *Schaane*, by the *Swedes* *Skone*, by the *German* *Skonen*. It lies upon the *Baltick Sea* over against *Zeeland*, from which it is divided by the *Sound*: it has the Sea on all sides but the North; being almost an Island; on the North it is bounded by *Haland* and *Westrogothia*; and it is its self the principal part of *South Gothland*. This County was sold to *Magnus* King of *Sweden*, in 1330: by *John Duke of Holstein*, for seventy thousand Marks of *Silver*; *Christoffer* II. King of *Denmark* having mortgaged it before to these Dukes. *Waldemarus* King of *Denmark* redeemed it from the *Swedes* in 1341: but in 1658. the *Swedes* recovered the Possession of it by the Treaty of *Reschild*. This County

was Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Orbingar*, (a Bishop) about 980. The principal places in it are, *Lunden*, *Landskroon*, *Matmyen* and *Helsingborg*.

Schoonehoven or *Schonnau*, a Town in the South of *Holland*, upon the River *Leck*, with a capacious Port; where they take amongst other Fish a great number of Salmon. *Agnan* 2. Bishop of *S. Asaph* in *Wales* in 1268, a *Dominican*, was a Native of this Town.

Schoonboeff, *Schorndorfum*, a small City, well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* in *Germany*; upon the River *Remms* (which gives name to the *District* in which this City stands:) four *German* Miles from *Strugard* to the East, and six from *Hailbrun* to the North-East. It has a Castle; and obtained its Charter from *Frederick* II. in 1230. In 1647. it was taken by the *French*; but after restored to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, under whom it now is.

Schowen, or *Schouwen*, *Scaldia*, an Island of *Zeeland*, (one of the *United Provinces*.) near the East Mouth of the *Schelde*: heretofore much greater than now. There are three places of Note in it, *Ziricxte*, *Brouwers*, and *Bommene*. It is six *French* Leagues long from East to West, and above two broad. So near in former times to *North Beveland*, another Island of *Zeland*, that the Inhabitants of each could discourse from them with one another. But the passage has been mightily since enlarged by tempests.

Schus, *Cnemorum Insula*, a great Island in the *Lower Hungary*, called by the River *Danube*; called by the *Hungarians*, *Chalokowz*; by the *Germans*, *Schus*: It extends from *Preshburg* to the North-West, to *Gomora* East; nine *German* Miles: about four broad, and in circuit twenty four. It has three hundred Villages: its principal place is *Gomora*; beneath which the *Danube* again unites in one Stream. It is wonderfully fruitful, well peopled, and watered; affording good Gardens, Warren, and Pasturage; and was the cause of the present War between the *Empetour* and the *Turks*. The latter demanding it to be put into his Hands about 1683. (or 1682.) and the Emperor denying it (as he could not part with it without exposing all his other Dominions to their Ravage.) Thereupon the *Turks* besieged *Kienma*. This Island, called the *Great Schus*, has another very near it, which is accounted a part of it, by the name of *Little Schus*.

Schwaben, *Suevia*, a great Province or Circle in *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, *die Schwaben*; by the *French*, *Souabe*; by the *Italians*, *Suevia*; by the *Poles*, *Szwabska*. Bounded by *Bavaria* on the East; the *Rhine* dividing it from *Asia* on the West; *Switzerland* to the South, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Name and Power; but now divided into several lesser Territories under several Princes; the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Constance*; the Marquises of *Baden*, *Schwartzwalde*, *Burgon*, and *Ortenau*; the Principalities of *Furstenberg*, and *Zollern*; the Counties of *Ertingen*, and *Hohenburg*; the Territories belonging to the Abbat of *Kempen* and *Algow*. There are also in it many Imperial and Free Cities; the Capital City of this Circle being *Ulm*. The others are *Augzburg*, *Kempen*, *Constance*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall en-Souabe*, *Lindau*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Strugard*, *Tubingen*, and *Uberlingen*.

Schwabenberg, the present name of the *Noric Alps*.

Schwartzwater. See *Vebe*.

Schwartzwald, *Martina Sylva*, *Bacenis*, the *Black Wood* or *Forest*; a Province in the Circle of

Schwaben, in *Germany*; towards Mount *Abenau*, and the Fountains of the *Danube* and *Necker*; between the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* to the East, and *Bruggow* to the West: it lies extended from North to South, from the Marquise of *Baden* to the Cities of *Seekingen*, *Rheinfelde*, and *Ortenau*. This Country is a part of the vast *Herzycian* Forest; which in ancient times run through the whole Body of *Germany*, (and perhaps through *Moscovy*) and ended at the Frozen Ocean, or White Sea.

Schwartz-See, the *German* name of the *Enxine*, or *Black Sea*.

Schwartzembourg, a County in the Province of *Thuringia* in *Germany*. And a Town and Bailwick under the Cantons of *Beurne* and *Erisburg* in *Switzerland*.

Schwedtitz, *Suvidnia*, a City of *Silesia*, upon the River *Westriz*; thirty Miles from *Wrauslaw* to the West, twenty five from *Lignitz* to the South, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; and a very strong place: yet taken and retaken several times in the great *Swedish* War. Near this City the *Swedes* defeated *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburg*, in the year 1642: by which Victory they made themselves Masters of the greatest part of *Silesia*.

Schweinfurt, *Schunfurdum*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the *Main*; within the Dominions of the Bishop of *Wurzburg*; almost seven *German* Miles from *Bamberg* to the West, and five from *Wurzburg* to the South-East. It belonged formerly to the Counts of *Heneburg*; till *Henry II.* Emperor dispossessed them, and gave this City, (with the Title of Marquise) to one *Otto*; which Family ending in 1112, the City returned to the Empire: now an Imperial and Free City, and a place of great strength; yet taken by the *Swedes* in the *German* War.

Schwertin, the chief Town in *Mechlenburgh*, upon a Lake; eighteen Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and five from the *Baltick* Sea to the South. The usual Residence of one of the Dukes of *Mechlenburgh*; in the *Lower Saxony*.

Scigite, *Scythium*, a Town and Promontory on the Coast of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; near *Reggio* to the North. The famous Rock *Scylla* lies upon this Coast, in the Straights of *Messina*.

Scillo, or *Scylla*, *Scylla*, a famous Rock on the forelaid Shoar; nineteen Miles from *Messina* in *Sicily* the North-East; upon the Channel which parts *Sicily* from *Italy*, at the West end of it. The Water within its Caverns makes a noise like the barking of Dogs; whence, probably came the ancient fiction of a *Scylla* becoming half a Rock, and half a Dog.

Sceto. See *Chio*.

Sciocco, *Togioctus*, a small River in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

Sclavonia, the Southern Province of the *Lower Hungary*; called by the *Italians*, *Sclavonia*; by the *Germans*, *die Sclavonien*; by the *Poles*, *Slovienska Ziemia*. The middle Ages under this Name comprehended *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and this which is now called *Sclavonia*: On the North it has the *Drave*, (a great River which parts it from the *Lower Hungary*;) on the East the *Danube*; on the South the *Savo*; (which divides it from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Serovia*;) and on the West *Carniola* and *Serua*. The length of it from the Town of *Koprnicz* in the West, to the fall of the *Drave* into the *Danube* in the East, is fifty *German* Miles: its breadth from the *Drave* to the *Savo* twelve. This Country was first possessed by the *Pannonians*; after that by the *Goths* about 386; who were Conquered by the *Slaves* about 550: About 1200. these People became Tributaries to the Kings of *Hungary*. About

1544. this Country was first subdued by *Solyman* the Magnificent. In 1689. after the Battel of *Molvaer*, the *Turkish* Army mutining against the Prime *Vizier*, all this Country except *Gradisca*, submitted to the Emperor: the *Turks* deferring it without any blows. The *Germanys* upon their return were very well pleased with the Fertility of it. The Chief Towns in it are *Gradisca*, *Esseck*, and *Poffega*, which is the Capital City. The Inhabitants are great lovers of War; and pray for nothing more earnestly, than that they may die with their Arms in their Hands.

Scodra, a City of *Illyricum*; attributed by *Livy* and *Ptolemy* to *Dalmatia*; and in those times the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. Now the Capital City of *Albania*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*: great and populous; it stands upon the River *Boiana*, (*Barbana*;) twenty four Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and eighty from *Ragusa* to the North East. Twice besieged by the *Turks*, under *Mulomet II.* without success; and in 1478. resigned to them for a Peace, by the *Venetians*. The Inhabitants call it *Scadar*; the *Turks*, *Isodar*; and the *Italians*, *Scutari*. The Lake *Labatris*, out of which the *Boiana* Springs, takes the name now of the Lake of *Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24.

Brono, *Scena*, a celebrated Abbey in the County of *Perth*; upon the *Tay*; three Miles from *S. Johnston* to the North West; in which the Kings of *Scotland* for many Ages were Crowned.

Scopis, *Scopi*, a City of the *Upper Moesia*, and the Capital of *Dardania*, in the Borders of *Macedonia* in the times of *Ptolemy*; now called *Scopia* by the *Italians*, and *Ujebud* by the *Turks*. It is a great populous City in *Serua*; an Archbishop's See, and the Seat of the *Sangiack* of *Serua*; seated in a fruitful Plain, upon the River *Varadar*, over which it has a Stone Bridge of twelve Arches; one hundred Miles from *Thessalonica* to the North West, ten from *Sophia* to the West, and about the same distance from *Gyustandil* to the South. The River upon which it stands falls into the Bay of *Thessalonica*.

Scotland, *Scotia*, is the second Kingdom in *Great Britain*; called by the *French*, *l'Escoffe*; by the *Italians*, *Scotia*; by the *Germanys*, *Schottland*. On the East it is bounded by the *German* Ocean; on the North by the *Deucalidonian* Sea, and the Isles of *Orkney*; on the West by the *Vorgivan* Ocean, and the *Irish* Sea; on the South by the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot* Hills, and the adjacent Tract to *Solway Sands*; whereby it is separated from *England*. *Solway Fyrth* lies in deg. 56. of Latitude; and the most Northern point lies in 60. 30. by which it should be three hundred and fifteen *Englisch* Miles in length. *Polydore Virgil* reckons four hundred and eighty: its breadth is no where above sixty; and its form Triangular; with many great Inlets and Arms of the Ocean, which indent both the Eastern and Western sides of it. The Soil especially towards the North, is generally barren; affords little Timber, and no Fruit Trees. The Southern parts are more fruitful; the Air in both sharp and cold. It is divided into two parts, (the Southern and the Northern) by *Dumfriesshire* and *Edinburgh Fyrth*. The South part called the *Low-Lands*, is fuller of Cities and great Towns; the People are more rich and better civilized; as not only inhabiting a better Country, but driving a Trade at Sea. The Northern or *High-Lands*, are more barren and poor; the Inhabitants accordingly patient of want and hunger, and very temperate in their Diet; without which Virtues they could not subsist. South *Scotland* is divided into twenty one; North *Scotland* into thirteen Counties. For the Ecclesiastical Government they have two Archbishops; *S. Andrews*, who has eight; and *Glasgow*; who has three Suffragan Bishops under him. In the times of the *Romans*, this

Country was called *Caledonia* and *Albania*; the People, *Picti*, from their custom of Painting their Bodies. The *Romans* never extended their Conquests beyond the South of *Scotland*, because they thought the Northern and barren parts not worth their pains. The remaining Inhabitants, (after the withdrawing of the *Roman* Garrisons from the Northern parts of *Brittain*;) became very troublesome to the *Britains*; and forced them to call in the *Saxons* about 449; who Conquered the South parts of *Scotland*, and possess it to this day. The *Scots* or *Irish* about the same time entered the Western parts of *Scotland*; and by degrees united first with the *Picts* or *Highlanders*; by their assistance Conquered the *Saxons*; and gained the Sovereignty of that whole Kingdom. But there being no Letters here, the Story of these times is very dark; which has occasioned great Controversies concerning the time of the *Scots* coming out of *Ireland*. About 839 the *Picts* were intirely subdued by *Kenneth II.* first sole King of all *Scotland*. This Line continued under twenty three Princes, to 1283. When *Alexander III.* dying without Issue, there began a tedious and bloody contest about the Succession; which was referred to *Edward I.* of *England*, who adjudged the Crown to *John Balliol*, an *Englischman*. He Rebelling against his Benefactor, was defeated by that Prince; who following his blow made himself Master of *Scotland*, and kept it to his death. In 1297. *Robert Bruce*, the other Competitor, overthrew the *Englisch*; established himself King of *Scotland*, and Reigned till 1329: when the Kingdom divided again between *Edward Balliol*, and *David Bruce*; which latter prevailed at first against his Competitor; but fell under the power of the *Englisch*, where he was many years a Prisoner. In 1371. *Rob. II.* surnamed *Steuward*, descended from the eldest Daughter of *David Bruce*, succeeded. In 1402. *James VI.* (the sixth in this Line); succeeded after *Queen Elizabeth* to the Crown of *England*; as descended both by Father and Mother, from *Margaret* the eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* King of *England*; the whole Line of *Henry VIII.* being extinguished. The Christian Religion was Planted here by different Persons; and at several times; the *Saxons* were converted by *Aidan*, the first Bishop of *Lindisferne*, about 635. The South Eastern; by *Ninian*, Bishop of *Whithorn*, (or *Whize-Herne*;) about 555. The *Highlanders*, (or Northern Parts) by *Palladius*, a Deacon of *Rome*, about 435. The Bishops of *Scotland* were always subject to the Archbishop of *York*, till 1478. when on the pretence of the frequent Wars between them and *England*, their two Archbishop's Sees were erected; and they became a separate Church from that of *England*.

Scutula, *Sonnissa*, a small City in *Thessalia*, which is a Bishops See; under the Archbishop of *Larissa*; near to which it stands.

Scutari or *Scutari*, *Christopoli*, *Dianis*, *Flamin*, a Town upon the *Propontis* in the *Lesser Asia*, over against *Constantinople*; believed by some to be sprung out of the ruins of the ancient *Chalcedon*.

Scythia. See *Scythia*.
Scythia, The name of a Region anciently understood by this name, was divided into *Scythia Europea*, and *Asiatica*: 1. *Scythia Europea* was the Country of the *Nomades*, *Ugriades*; &c. lying along the *Borysthenes* towards the *European* Sea; and the *Palmi* *Maeotae* making on that side a part of *Sarmatia Europea*; and now contained properly in the *Lesser Tarrary*. But besides this, betwixt *Macedonia*, *Dacia*, *Thrace*, and the *Danube*, there lay *Scythia Europea Pontica*: where we have now the East quarter of *Bulgaria*, and the Territories of *Dobruja*, and *Bessarabia*. Of which the *Byssians* possessed themselves in the fifth Century. 2. *Scythia Asiatica* was subdivided

ded into *Citerior* and *Uterior*, the *Hiber* and *Furber Scythia*, by the Mountain *Imau*. And distributed accordingly betwixt the *Sarmata* and *Perse* to the West, *India* to the South, the *Tartarian Ocean* and the *Hyperborea* to the North. The ancient *Alaut*, *Saca*, and *Jaxarta* were some of its Native Barbarians. This *Scythia* now lies comprehended in the Desert and great *Tartary*. The Manners of the old *Scythians* and modern *Tartars* being much what the same.

Scythopolis, the ancient *Roman* name of *Bethshan* in *Palestina*, upon the Lake of *Genesareth*: which *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* misplace in *Calesyria*. See *Bethshan*.

Scythimæ, *Scythimæ*, a People in *Scandinavia*; between *Norway* to the North, and *Lapland* to the East. These People are said to Cloath themselves with the Skins of Beasts, like the *Samosides*; as it is usual with all these *Hyperborean Nations*.

Scythia. See *Delos*.

Syracusa, *Syracusa*, *Syracusanum*, a City of *Dalmatia*; the Birth place of *S. Jerome*, (the most Learned of the Latin Fathers;) named by the *Gots*; but afterwards rebuilt, and in some degree Peopled. Others place it upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and the *Diunbez*; sixteen Miles beneath *Raglesburg* in *Syriss*.

Syracusa, a high Hill in the middle of the Island of *Maz*; in the *Irish Sea*: which affords the Beholder a Prospect of three Kingdoms at once, *England* to the East, *Scotland* to the North, and *Ireland* to the West.

Saba, *Saba*, *Sabopolis*. See *Samarra*, *Sarus*, *Sausin* and *Savaropolis*.

Sabanum, *Sabanum*, *Sabanum*, a small City, very well fortified, in *Bahnasia*; upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*; under the *Venetians* ever since 1416. having before been a Maritime City of *Croacia*. It has a Castle and Fort built upon a Rock: which are Places of great strength, and have four times humbled the *Ottoman Forces*, and preserved this important Place under that State. It lies at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, or *Kirka*; thirty eight Miles from *Zara* to the East, and three hundred from *Venice*. Made a Bishops See by Pope *Boniface VIII*. The ruins of the ancient *Sabanum* of *Ptolemy* appear at some distance from this City.

Saboury, a Castle and Seignory in the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Low Countries*; three Leagues from *Valenciennes* and near *Bavay*. It has the honour of the Title of a *Vicounty*.

Saccha, *Gabellus*, a River of *Italy*; which springeth from the *Aperinne*, in the Borders of *Carfagnana*; between *Tuscany* and the *Apennine*: running Northward, and dividing the Duchy of *Modena* from that of *Reggio*, in some Places it watereth *Sassuola*: leaving *Modena* to the East, and *Cespi* to the West, it falls into the *Po* at *S. Benedic's* Abbey, in the Duchy of *Mantua*; five Italian Miles from *Mirandola* to the North-West.

Sacch, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Erchridge*.

Sachau, *Secovia*, *Secovium*, a small Castle in *Syriss*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; erected in 1219, by Pope *Honorius III*. and *Heribard*, Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It stands upon the River *Gayl*, a little above its fall into the *Mure*; not above four German Miles from the Borders of *Austria* to the South, and twenty from *Salzburg* to the East. The Archbishop has the Election and Consecration of this Bishop; gives him his Investiture, takes an Oath of Fealty from him: and he has no Place nor Voice in the Diet of *Germany*.

Sedan, *Sedanum*, a City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the *Maes*; with a very strong Castle. Anciently in the Propriety of the Bishop of *Reims*;

by whom it was exchanged with the *Crown*; for *Cornicy*. Afterwards it had particular Lords of the Families of *Braquemont*, and *Marcan*; and in the Family of *Turenne* was made a Principality. In 1642. this little Principality was forced to submit to the *Crown of France*. It stands sixteen Leagues above *Namur* to the South, and from *Verdun* to the North; in the Frontiers of *Champagne* and *Luxembourg*.

See, *Seva*, *Segsa*, a small River in *Normandy*; six Miles from *Auranches* to the West.

Seeland, *Selandia*, *Codadonia*, a great Island in the *Baltick*; belonging to the *Crown of Denmark*; separated from *Scania* to the North by the *Sound*: on the South it has the *Baltick Sea*. It is sixteen German Miles in length, twelve in breadth; a very fruitful and pleasant spot of ground. The Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the Royal City of *Denmark*. The rest are *Helsingore*, *Cronenburgh*, and *Fridericksburgh*; and besides these it has three hundred and forty Parishes.

Sees, *Sagienfis Urbs*, *Sagium*, *Sajorum Civitas*, *Urbs Selunorum*, a City in *Normandy* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rouen*. It stands near the Fountains of the River *Orne*; thirty six Leagues from *Paris* to the West, eleven from *Lisieux* to the South, and five from *Alençon* to the East.

Seged, or *Segedin*, *Segedunum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Tybiicus*; where it receives the *Merisb*, (a great River out of *Transylvania*, in the County of *Bodroch*;) twenty six German Miles from *Buda* to the South-East, and fifteen from *Colocza*. Taken by the *Turks* in 1552. The *Imperialists* plundered it in 1685; and took it from the *Turks* without resistance, after they were possessed of *Buda*.

Segeswar, *Segesusa*, *Sandava*, *Singidava*, *Segesvaria*, a City of *Transylvania*; called by the *German* *Sebezburg*: it is seated partly on the side of an Hill, partly in a Valley upon the River *Cochel*, which after falls into the *Merisb*; ten German Miles from *Hermanstadt* (or *Zeben*) to the North, and fourteen from *Kronstadt* or *Brassau* to the West: near the foot of the *Carpathian Hills*. Under the Prince of *Transylvania*.

Segewold, *Segewoldia*, a City in *Livonia*, upon the River *Teyder*; five Swedish Miles from the Bay of *Riga* to the East, and seven from *Riga* to the South-East.

Segna, *Senia*, a City placed by *Pliny* in *Liburnia*, (now in *Croacia*) and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, at the bottom of a Mountain; thirty five Miles from *Noma* to the South-West, and fifty from the Borders of *Italy* to the East. This City belongs to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and is under the Emperor: it has an old Castle, a very strong Fort built on a steep Hill, and a Harbour upon the *Gulph of Venice*.

Segni, *Signia*, *Urbs Volsorum*, a City of great Antiquity, in the States of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*; under the Dominion of the Pope: giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Sforza*. It stands on the top of a Mountain, called by its own name (*La Montagna de Segni*;) thirty two Miles from *Rome* to the East, and twelve from *Prenefte* to the South. In this Place *Organs* were first invented, and Pope *Vitalianus* was born. The Popes *Innocent III*, *Gregory IX*, and *Alexander IV*, were all of the House of the Counts of *Segni*. For this Place was an Earldom before a Dukedom.

Segorbe, or *Segorvia*, *Segorbia*, *Segobriga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Valencia*; upon the River *Murcedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterranean*.

usæ Sea: it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Valencia*; small, and not well Peopled. Eight Miles from *Valencia* to the North-West, and twelve from *Terral* to the South-East.

Segobia, *Urbis Arcuævacorum* in *Pliny*; *Segobia* in *Ptolemy*; *Segobia* in the Councils; is a City in *New Castile* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. A celebrated Place, well Peopled and Rich, by reason of a great Cloathing Trade driven in it: And besides very large Suburbs, it has a Castle called *El Alcazar*. By the City, on the North-side, flows a small River called *Erasma*. It stands at the foot of an Hill in a pleasant Plain; has a noble Aquaduct, supported by a hundred and seventy seven Arches, in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another; built by the Emperor *Trajan*. This City is twenty Spanish Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 15.

Segovia La Nueva, a City in the Island of *Mallorca*; (one of the *Philippines* under the *Spaniards*;) on the East side of the Island; and a Bishops See.

Segre, *Sticoris*, a River in *Catalonia*, which ariseth in the County of *Cerdagne*; at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Borders of *France*; and watering *Livora*, *Cerdagne*, and *Urgel*, receives the *Noguera Pallaresa*, and the *Noguera Roccana*: the first at *Camarasa*, the second above *Lerida*; beneath it cometh in the *Cinca* (a great River) above *Mequinença*; below which this River *Segre* unites with the *Ebro*, nine Miles above *Garcia* to the West.

Segura, *Seraba*, *Sarabia*, a River of *Spain*, which ariseth in *New Castile* from a Mountain of the same name; and flowing through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, falls into the Bay of *Alicante*; having watered *Caravaca*, *Murcia*, and *Orizuela*.

Sejufen, *Sebusium*, a City of *Brandenburgh*.

Sejtdag. See *Agion Oros*.

La Selle, *Sala*, *Salia*, a River of *Lorain*; which ariseth out of the Lake of *Lindre*; and flowing North-West, watereth *Dieux*, *Nomeny* and *Going*; and at *Metz* falls into the *Moselle*.

La Seine, *Seine*, *Sequana*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*; which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in a mountainous place near the Castle of *Chanceaux*; two Leagues from a Town called *Seine*, and six from *Dijon* to the North. Being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it watereth *Chapillon*, *Bar sur Seine*, *Troye*, *Pont sur Seine*, (above which the *Aube* comes in; and beneath it the *Tonne* and the *Loing*;) so it halseth by *Melun* to *Corbeil*. The *Marne* comes in a little above *Paris*, the Glory of this River; and beneath that City, above *Poissy*, the *Oise*, the *Epte*; and in *Normandy* the *Eure*, and the *Andelle*. above *Reau*, the Capital of *Normandy*. At *Caudbec* in *Normandy* it forms a great Arm of the Sea; which admits the Tides of the Ocean thirty Leagues into the Land; gives passage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Reau*, and smaller Ships as high as *Paris*.

Seiby, a large Market Town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire* and the Hundred of *Barkston*, upon the River *Ouse*: Remarkable, for being the Birth-place of *K. Henry I.*

Selcune, the name in *Pausanias* of a River of the *Peloponnesus*; gliding by *Patras*, in the Province of *Clarentia*.

Selcylia, *Selencia*, a City of *Cilicia*; which is an Archbishop See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; twelve Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 38. 40. The Antients gave it the Titles of *Selencia Olbia*, *Selencia Hirie*, and *Selencia Aspera*: which latter might be occasioned by the many Mountains in this Country. *Gregory Nazianzen* calls it *Selencia S. Theola*, because it was

famous for the Sepulchre of that Martyr. In the year 359, the *Arriani* assembled a Council of a hundred and sixty Bishops here: to which *S. Hilary* Bishop of *Poitiers* came, being at that time an Exile in *Phrygia*.

Selencastelbor, *Selencia Pieria*, a City of *Syria*; built by *Selencus* Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*; ten Miles from *Antioch*: which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Selencia Aspera, the same with *Selcylia*.

Selencia ad Egitum, the same with *Bachad*.

Selencia Plezia, the same with *Selencastelbor*.

Selencia ad Belum, the same with *Diversigi*.

Selencia Pisdia, this is an ancient City of *Pisdia* in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the Confines of *Pamphylia*; in which *S. Paul* established the Christian Faith. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Antioch*. Now under the *Turky*, called *Caragar*, *Carasagar*; and by others *Celestria*.

Selbrea, or *Selbria*, *Symbria*, *Selbria*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, of great Antiquity; being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. It was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; but now the *Metropolis* itself. Great and populous, tho without Walls: it has a good Harbour too. This City stands twenty five Miles from *Constantinople* to the West; also called *Selombria*.

Selo. See *Silaro*.

Selsey-Isle, a Peninsula, commonly so called, near *Chichester* in the County of *Suffex*: Assigned about the Year 711, by *Edilswach*, King of the *South Saxons*, to *Wilfride* Archb. of *Tork* for his Seat; who being banished his Country by the King of *Northumberland*, came thence to preach to the *South Saxons*. *Cedwal*, King of the *West Saxons*, having Conquered the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, built a Monastery here, and made it a Bishops See: which continued in the same place above three hundred years, with the Title of the Bishops of *Selsey*; till Bishop *Strigand* in 1070 removed the See to *Chichester*: Its chiefest Note now is, that it yields plenty of excellent Lobsters and Cockles.

Semigallen, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*; which signifies in their Tongue, *The End of the Earth*. Bounded on the North by *Livonia* properly so called, cut off by the *Dwina*; on the South by *Samogitia*, on the West by *Curland*; and on the East by the Palatinate of *Plocko*. The principal Town is *Missa* the usual Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*; under whom this Province is.

Semender. See *Spenderob*.

Semnitz, one of the Names of the *Carpathian Hills*.

Sempach, a Town in *Switzerland*, under the Protection of the Canton of *Lucerne*.

Semur en Auxois, *Semurium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armançon*; ten Leagues from *Auxois* to the North, eleven from *Dijon* to the West, and twenty two from *Troye* to the South.

Semur en Brénnois, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Territory of *Auxois*; one League from the *Loyre* to the East, and three beneath *Reanne* to the North.

Sendonitr, *Sendonira*, a City in *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same name in the *Lesser Poland*; built upon an Hill by the *Vistula*, (where it receives the *Satum*) twenty eight *Polish* Miles from *Crakow* to the East, and thirty two above *Warsaw* to the South. This Town was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1655; and retaken next year by the *Poles*.

Senef, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brabant* in the *Low Countries*: made remarkable by a Battel betwixt the *French* under the Prince of *Conde*: and the *Spaniards* joyned with the *Dutch*, in 1674. in which the former carried the Victory. It stands upon the Borders of *Hainault* and *Namur*.

Senega, a great River in *Africa*: called by the *Portuguese* *Zauaga*, by the Natives *Ouedec*. One of the principal Branches of the *Niger*, and the most Northern; (which was called *Darat* or *Daradu*;) and falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by *Cape Verde*, (where there is a *French* Colony:) Upon its Banks stand the Cities of *Geneboa*, *Tombutum*, and some others; its course is from East to West, between the Kingdoms of *Geneboa* and *Jofofarum*.

Senex, or *Senes*, *Civitas Sanitium*, *Sanefio*, *Sanitio*, *Sanitium*, a small City of *Provence*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arbrun*; from which it stands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Sisteron* to the North-East. Now reduced almost to a Village. The See is removed to *Castellane*, a Town upon the *Verdon* two Miles South from *Senex*. And the Chapter of the Cathedral of the Order of *S. Augustin* was secularized by *Pope Innocent X.* in 1647. It stands amongst the Mountains of *Provence*: believed by some to be the *Sanitium* of *Ptolemy*.

31 Senefe, *Senensis Ager*, a Territory in *Italy*, called by the Inhabitants *Il Senefe*; by the *French* *le Sienois*: it is a considerable part of *Tuscany* towards the South; between *Florence* and *Pisa* to the North and West; the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the South, and the States of the Church to the East: Heretofore a Commonwealth and a Free State; but has been subject above a hundred years to the Duke of *Florence*. The *Maremma di Siena* is divided between the Prince of *Piombino* (under the Protection of the *Spaniards*;) and the *Stato di Presidii*; in which is *Orbitello* and *Tellamont*, immediately under the *Spaniards*, though they be parts of the *Senefe*. The Capital of this Province is *Siena*. The other Cities are *Monza Alciano*, *Colle*, *Pienza*, *Soana*, *Chiusi*, *Massa*, *Roferto*, and *Piombino*; and the Island on this Coast belonged also to this State.

Senega, or *Cinca*, *Cinga*, a River in the Kingdom of *Aragon*; which ariseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills above *Biel*: and flowing South watereth *Ansa*, *Balsivro*, *Moncon* and *Fraga*: at *Mequinenca* falls into the *Segre*, and with it into the *Ebro*; having in this course entertained the *Essera*, the *Guarscaloma*, and *Tjuela*, and some other Rivers.

Senigaglia, *Senogallia*, *Sena Gallica*, a small, but handsome and strong City upon the Coast of the Gulph of *Venice*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino* in *Italy*; belonging formerly to the Dukes of *Urbino* and the Family of the *Malatesti*, now to the Papacy. It has a Port, at the Fall of the River *Nigola* into the Gulph; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*. In 1627. a Synod was held at it. The *Senones*, a Tribe of the ancient *Gauls*, establishing themselves in the Country hereabouts, gave it this name of *Senogallia*. *Astrubal* received a Defeat before it; whose name is retained by a neighbouring Mountain called *The Mountain of Astrubal*.

Sento, *Senna*, a River of *Umbria* in *Italy*.
Sentis, *Augustomagus*, *Silvanectum*, *Sylviacium*, a small City in the Isle of *France*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of its County. Seated upon the River *Nonette*, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North: it has this Name, *Silvanectum*, because it is surrounded with Wood from the Forest of *Reps*. The County or *Bailliage de Sentis* lies between the Isle of *France*, *Le Valois*, the *Oyle*, and the *Aylue*. The principal Towns in it being *Sentis* and *Compiegne*. *Sentis* contains seven

Parishes and two Collegiate Churches. The *Lozengiers* in the *Civil Wars* belleged it, and were here engaged by the *Kings Party*. There have been divers *French* Synods assembled at it.

Senne, or *Zenne*, *Senna*, a small River of the *Low Countries*; which ariseth in *Hainault*, and flowing through the Duchy of *Brabant*, watereth *Brussels* and *Mecblen*; then falls into the *Rupel*.

Senno, *Siris*, a River in the *Basilicate*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which watereth *Agromento*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*; fifteen Miles from *Torre di Mare* to the South. It had once a City upon its Banks called *Siris* too; but now intirely ruined: its Rubbish scarce appearing, three Miles above its Out-let.

Senonois, *Senonensis Ager*, a Tract in *France*; annexed to the Generalité of *Champagne*; which is a part of the Possessions of the old *Senones*, and his this Name from *Sens* its capital City.

Sens, *Senones*, *Agendum Senonum*, a great City of *France*, called by the *Italians* *Sans*: so very ancient, that it is thought older than *Rome*; and an Archbishop See. Built in a beautiful Plain upon the River *Yonne*, which has over it there a Stone Bridge. It is also the Capital of *Senonou*, in the Prefecture of *Champagne*; though ill attributed by some to *Burgundy*. A beautiful City, twenty six Leagues from *Paris* to the South East, and the same from *Orléans* to the North-East. Made famous heretofore by the Conquests of the *Senones*, (a Tribe of the *Gauls*) its old Inhabitants in *Italy* and *Greece*: who in the former took *Rome*, and built *Siena* and *Jungaglia* with other Places to this day retaining their Memory in the Names they give them. *Robert*, King of *France*, took this City out of the hands of its Counts in 1005. It is plentifully watered by Rivulets from all Parts: adorned with a noble Metropolitan Church, six Abbeys, and divers Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses. The Archbishops take the Title of *Primates* of *Gaul* and *Germany*. Several *French* Councils have been celebrated here. The Territory of *Senonou* reaches about sixteen or seventeen Leagues in length, and eight in breadth. The learned *Petrus Abelardus* suffered the Condemnation of one of those Councils in 1140. in the presence of *R. Lemis le Jeune* and *S. Bernard*: from which he appealed to the Pope.

Sengutito, *Arymagudus*, a River of *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which springeth out of Mount *Laurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; between the Cities of *Anemura* and *Arjunc*.

Sentino, *Sentinus*, a small River in the *Marchia Anconitana*; which running by *Sentina* (once a considerable Town, but now only a Castle in the Dukedom of *Urbino*;) in a pleasant Valley, fifteen Miles from *Eugubio*; the Town being ruined by the *Lombards*;) falls into the *Esino*.

Sephoris, an ancient City of *Palestine* in *Gallilee*, four Miles from *Nazareth*, towards Mount *Carmel*; upon a little Hill in the midst of a Plain. *Herod* made it the principal Place for Strength in all *Gallilee*, for the greater security of his *Terrarchy*. *Joachim* and *Ann*, the Father and Mother of the *B. Virgin*, were Natives and Inhabitants of it; in the place of whose House a *Christian* Church in the Primitive Times was erected, as appears by the remaining Ruines. There is a very large Fountain near it, called commonly by the same name of the Fountain of *Sephoris*; by which the *Christian* Armies often assembled in the times of the *Kings* of *Jerusalem*. From *Sephoris*, some write, that *Joachim* and *Ann* removed to *Nazareth*, and thence to *Jerusalem*. It has been since called *Dio-Cesarea*; but now lies in Ruines.

Ser, *Cyrrus*, a River of *Albania*, a Province or Kingdom of *Greece*.

Serato, Seraium, a City of *Bosnia*, upon the River *Misliacka*, in the Lower *Bosnia*. It is great and strong; the Capital of that Kingdom; being some few Miles from the Borders of *Serovia*, and about thirty from the *Sava* to the South, and about ninety from *Belgrade* to the South-West.

Serain, a River of *Bugey* in *France*, in the Territory of *Padouay*; passing under the Bridge of *Soy* into the *Seroverin*, and thence near *Rochefors* into the *Rhône*.

Serchio, Asaris, Auser, Sarculus, a River of *Italy*; which ariseth out of the *Apennine* in *Tuscany*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Modena*; and flowing through *Carfagnana* and the States of *Luca*, not far from the Capital City of that State, entereth the *Ojaro*; and entering the Dukedom of *Florence*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; five Miles North of the Mouth of the River *Arno*.

Sere, Sara, a River of *France* in *Touraine*: Another in the *Low Countries*, which falls into the *Ouse*.

Seregippe del Isep, a City in *Brazil* in South *America*; built on an Hill near the Mouth of the River *Portugeda*, on the Eastern Coast: the Capital of a Province of the same name, between *Pernambuc* to the North, and the Province of *All Santos*, to the South: both City and Province being subject to the King of *Portugal*.

Sereth, Tiarantus, a River of *Moldavia*, which falls into the *Danube*, near *Galacz* or *Axiopolis*.

Serica, a great Region of the ancient *Asia*; betwixt *China* to the East, and the Mountain *Imaus* to the West: famous heretofore for Manufactures in Silk. Its Cities were *Ispahan*, *Serica*, *Ottorecorra*, *Piada*, &c. The Inhabitants are known in Antiquity by the name of *Seres*. This Country at present lies contained in the Kingdoms of *Niuche*, *Tangut*, &c. in the *Asiatick* *Tartary*, to which some add *Casbay*. As some include it in the ancient *Scythia Asiatica*, others make them separate. The *Ochbarudus* (now *Tarear*) is a River of *Serica*.

Serio, Serius, a River in *Lombardy* in the States of *Venice*; which springeth out of the Mountains in the Borders of the *Gryfous*; and flowing South by *Bergano* and *Crema*, falls into the *Adda* above *Picighone*; a great Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*; five Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*.

Sermoneto, Sulme, Sermineta, a Town in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church; which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It stands twenty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and seventeen from *Terracina* to the North-East.

Serpa, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, towards the Borders of *Andalusia*, near the River *Guadiana*: upon an Eminence, with a Castle for its security. It hath an unfruitful Country about it.

Seraphino, or *Serfius*, *Seraplus*, an Island in the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*: full of Rocks, about thirty Miles in Circuit, betwixt the Islands of *Formosa* or *Thermia*, and *Sifano*. The *Romans* used to banish Criminals to it.

Serrano, a small uninhabited Island in the *Northern* *Sea* in *America*, betwixt *Jamaica* and the Region of *Nicaragua* in *New Spain*: to which the Misfortunes of a *Spaniard*, called *Serrano*, who was Shipwreck'd upon it in the time of *Charles V.* and detained all alone some years there, for want of a Vessel to take him up again, have fitted his own name.

Serres, or *Seres*, *Serra*, a City of *Macedonia*; mentioned in *Nicera*, *Cedrenus*, and the latter *Greek* Writers; by *Leuclavius* now called *Seres*. It is now a considerable and well peopled Place; advan-

ced to the Honour of an Archbishop See, in the place of *Amphipolis*: between which, *Thessalonica* and *Philippi*, it stands upon an Hill; our latter Maps place it thirty four Miles from *Amphipolis* to the South East, sixty from *Thessalonica* to the North-East, and thirty from *Contessa* to the North-West.

Serban, or *Scharwan*, *Seravna*, *Arcepatia*, a Province in the North West of the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkish* Empire; the Northern Bounds of which are the *Caspian* Sea. It has many great Cities: and is one of the most fruitful and Populous Provinces in that Kingdom; though it has suffered much in latter times by the Depredations of the *Turks*. The Cities of it are *Taurus*, *Schamachie*, *Serwan*, *Ardebes* and *Nacu*. This Country makes a part of the ancient *Media*.

Serbia, a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, called by them *Zisla*. It is of great extent. Bounded on the West by *Croatia*, (or rather *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*,) and in part by *Scythonia*; on the North by the *Danube*, which separates it from the *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*; on the East by *Bulgaria*; and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania*, and *Dalmatia*. The chief Towns and Cities in it are *Belgrade*, *Prisren*, *Novibazar*, *Prospice*, *Semander*, *and Sopia*, which was anciently the Capital. In the times of the *Romans* this was called *Moesia Superior*, esteemed a part of *Thrace*, and the most barbarous Nation the *Romans* had subdued; which was done by *Marcus Licinius Crassus* in the times of *Augustus Caesar*. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, the *Serui* (a Branch of the *Sclaves*) became Masters of this Country, and gave it the name of *Serovia*. About 1000. it was conquered by the Emperors of *Constantinople*; but suffered to continue under their own Princes, as *Hottagers* to the Empire. *Anurath I.* was the first of the *Ottoman* Princes, who invaded this Country: He took *Nissa* about 1374. after which they maintained a Bloody War with some Intermissions, till 1466; when they finally submitted to *Mahomet* the Great, and ever after esteemed a Province of that Empire. The Christian Faith was first settled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius*, between 850. and 890. *Metobodius* taking care to give them the Bible in the *Slavonian* Tongue; together with the Divine Offices; which they hold in high esteem to this day. The Country is very fruitful and rich; has Mines of Gold and Silver; especially about *Zerbenick*, *Herzogovina* and *Rufcia*, are the two principal Parts of it.

Seslance, Sesanna, a small City in *La Brie*, a Province of *France*, in the Borders of *Champagne*: 13 Leagues from *Troyes* to the North, and 24 from *Paris* to the East; of late years it suffered much by fire, but now rebuilding. Some have written it *Sexania*.

Setans, or *Sezans*, *Circomagus*, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Dauphine*; two Leagues from *Briançon* to the East, at the foot of the *Cottian Alps*.

La Sesia, Sessies, a River of *Lombardy*, which springeth out of the *Pennine Alps*: and flowing betwixt the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*, watereth *Varallo*, *Romagnano* and *Vercelli*; then falls into the *Po*, six Miles below *Casale*.

Sessa, Sussa, Aurinea, an ancient City in *Italy*, in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; from which it stands sixteen Miles to the West, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the East; in a very fruitful soil for Wine and Corn. Honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Sesto, Sestas, Sestus, a Town and Fortress upon the Coast of *Romania* in *Europe*, on this side the *Hellepont*, opposite to *Abydos* in *Asia* on the other. These two Fortresses guard the Passage of the *Archipelago* into the *Sea of Marmora*. See *Abydos*.

Sethula,

Seftula, the chief Town of the Territory of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*; towards the Borders of the *Bolognese*.

Seffri, the name of two Towns in the States of *Genova* in *Italy*, to the East and West of the City *Genova*.

Setin, a City in the Ile of *Candy*, called by the *Greeks* *Sitia*; which (though very small) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candy*. It stands on a Peninsula, on the East side of the Island; under the *Turks*.

Setyle, *Dille*, an Island on the East of *Candy*, thought by the *Pagans* to have been the place where *Jove* was Nurfed. Now also called *Laffia*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

Setines, the vulgar Name of *Athens* by a Corruption of *eis'Adina*. See *Athens*.

Settalia, *Pamphyfa*, a Province in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; between *Calicia* to the East, and *Lycia* to the West.

Settle, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Stannish*, upon the River *Rible*.

Sevenoke, a Market Town in the County of *Kent* in *Sutton Loeb*; which hath a Hospital and a Free-School founded in 1418. by *William Sevenoke*, a Lord Mayor of *London*.

Les Sevennes; *Commenis*, *Gebenna*, a Mountain in *France*; which runs a Course of thirty Leagues; between *Rouergue* and *Guiwanda* (two Provinces of *France*) to the West, the *Smerters* and *le Velay* to the East. These Mountains begin near the Fountains of the *Loyre*, in the Province of *Vivarais*; and are extended as far as *Rouergue*, and the Borders of the *Lower Languedoc*. Towards *Paris* they are very fruitful, and well inhabited. The rest is more barren; and besides the Rivers which spring from it, and its being a Boundary of no great advantage.

Seven-waldt, *Seven-walden*, *Badubonne Lucius*, a Forest in *Friseland*.

Severino, *Acmonia*, a City built by *Severus* the *Roman* Emperor, upon the *Danube*; near *Wajonus* his Bridge: twelve German Miles from *Tomswan* to the North-East.

Severne, *Sabrina*, one of the noblest Rivers of *England*; which ariseth in the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*, near *Plymlimon* Hill, and flows at first East, as far as *Llondon*; then turning North-East, it watereth *New-ctown*; and (leaving *Mongomery* to the East) passeth by *Welfo-Pool* to the borders of *Shropshire*: taking in the *Tamor* before it entereth that County. So passeth South-West to *Shrewsbury*, and *Worcester*; beneath which the *Temde*, and at *Temkesbury* the *Avon* come in: passing to *Glocester*; it becomes by that time very great, and beneath that City it has never a Bridge over it. So parting *Monmouthshire* to the North from *Glocestershire* to the South, it entereth the *Irish* Sea; by a valt and stately Mouth, liker an Arm of the Sea than a part of a River; fifteen English Miles broad; between *Nast-paint* in *Glamorganshire*, and *Linton* in *Devoanshire*.

Sevilla de Oro, a deserted Town in the North part of the Island of *Jamaica*; which has a good Harbor upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, but little frequented by the *English*. The *Spaniards* were the Founders of it.

Seville, *Hispalis*, *Ispalis*, and *Hispalis ad Beirim*, a City of *Spain*; called by the *Spaniards* *Sevilla*; great, rich, and populous; the Capital of the *Lower Andalusia*, and an Archbishop's See; seated upon the River *Guadalquivir*, upon which it has a frequented Harbor. There belongs also to it an University, a Court of Inquisition, an old Castle (called *Alicar*) and a large Suburb called *Triana*. It is one of the

ancientest Cities in *Spain*; ascribed to *Hercules* as its Founder, which shews it to be a *Phoenician* City. The *Moors* conquered it in the year of Christ 713, and held it five hundred thirty four years. In 1148 it was recovered by *Ferdinando*, out of the hands of the *Moors*, after a siege of sixteen Months: since that time (two of the Kings of *Castile* were born here, viz. *Ferdinand IV.* and *Henry II.* *Ferdinand III.* died here in 1250. *Alphonſus X.* in 1284. When the *Spaniards* were from the *Moors*, there belonged to it a very populous Territory (being seated in a very fruitful Plain); but by the Banishment of the *Moors*, it is become almost desolate. Long. 14. 30. Lat. 37. 25. The *Mohammedan* Fleets for the most part land their Merchandise at this City: the Form of whose situation is almost round. The Metropolitan Church passes for the largest in all *Spain*: You see a great number of Colleges, Chappels, and Religious Houses besides; with Palaces, Grand Places, and Fountains adorning them; whole Streams, by an Aquaduct, are fetched the space of five or six Leagues from the City. In the years 1590, and 619, two noted Councils were celebrated here. *Isidore* Bishop of *Sevil* rendered both the See and the City famous in his time. The *Spaniards* proverbially say, *Qui noba visto Sevilla, no ha visto Maravilla: He that hath not seen Sevil, hath not seen a Wonder.* Near this *Sevil*, in the same *Andalusia*, stood the ancient City of *Isalica*; whence the Poet *Silius*, its Native (as many write) was denominated *Isalicus*: and which had the honour of giving Birth to three *Roman* Emperors, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Theodosius* junior. The place of its ruins now is known by the Name of *Sevilla la Vieja*, or *Old Sevil*.

La Seure, *Separa*, a double River in *Poitou*, in *France*. 1. *La Seure Nantou*, watereth *Mortagne* in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Brerague*; then falls into the *Loyre*. 2. *La Seure Niortois*, ariseth above *S. Maxans*; and watering *Niort*, *Melleſan*, and *Marais*, falls into the Bay of *Aguisain*.

Sever, *Sarvus*, *Suirius*, a River which ariseth in the County of *Tetpory*, in the Borders of *Leinster*, in *Ireland*; and watering *Casfool*, *Caryck*, and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne*, on the South of *Ireland*; and with it into the Ocean.

Seyde, *Sidon*, by the *German* called *Said*, is a City of *Phoenicia*, in *Syria*, upon the Shores of the *Mediterranean*; North of *Tyre*; about a League distant from the remains of the ancient *Sidon*, Sitex to *Tyre* in the Scripture, for its Sins and the Punishments of them. A populous City, full of Merchants and Artisans of all Nations; driving a great Trade in Cotton and Silk. The *Francia*, *Capuchins* and *Jesuits* have each their Chappels; the *Turks* seven or eight Mosques; and the *Jews* one Synagogue here. The *Maronites* of Mount *Libanus*, and the *Armenian* *Greeks* enjoy the like Liberties. Without the City, appear many Gardens of *Oranges*, *Citrons*, *Tamarines*, *Palm-trees*, and the Fig-trees of *Adon*; (so called, because bearing a Leaf of the length of six foot and the breadth of two, *Adam* (it is supposed) covered his nakedness with them.) It hath two small Fortresses; but so far ruined, as to remain indefensible. The *Turks* keep a a *Sangack* here, under the *Bassaw* of *Damascus*; a *Cady*, or Judge, and an *Ag* of the *Jamaicars*. The *French*, or *Consul*. All which Officers are handsomely lodged: the rest of the Houses are ill built. The Harbor formerly was capable of receiving many and great Vessels: but is now choked with Sand to that degree, as to admit only of Skiffs; whilst Ships lie in the road behind the Rocks for Shelter. In the Christian times it was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Tyre*. The *Eutychians* held Council here of twenty four Bishops, in 512, under the protection of the Emperor *Anastasius*. In 1260, the *Tatars* became Masters of it:

from whom the *Turks* obtain'd it about one hundred and fifty years since. There is now a Cemetery upon a part of the Mountain *Antilibanus*, in the place where the *Old Sidon* stood, for the use of the Christians of *Seyde*. And the *Maronites* have a poor Chapel by it.

Seyne. See *Seine*?

Sessa, Setia, a City of *Campagna di Roma* in Italy, of good Antiquity; mentioned by *Marzial*. It is said to have sometime been a Bishop's See, though not now. *Du Val* places an Episcopical City of the same name in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Sfaccchia, Leuci, a Range of Mountains in the Territory of *Cydonia*, on the West side of the Island of *Candy*; which gave name to the *Sfacciores*: who signalized themselves by their valiant resistance against the *Turks*, when they endeavoured the ravishing that Island from the *Seignory of Venice*, of late years.

Shaftsbury, Septonia, a Town upon the *Stouwe*, in the North-East Borders of *Dorsetshire*, towards *Wiltshire*: seated in the form of a Bow on an high Hill; which affords it a serene Air, and a large delightful Prospect, but deprives it very much of Water. In the times of the *Norman* Conquest it had one hundred and four Houses; and after this ten Parish Churches, now three; with about 500 Houses, built of the Freestone of its own Hill. Some write *King Canutus* the *Dane* died here. This Town was built by *King Alfred*, in 880; as *Mr. Camden* proves from an old Inscription, mentioned in *William of Malmesbury*. In 1692, *Charles II.* created *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, (then Lord Chancellor of *England*) Earl of *Shaftsbury*; who died in *Holland*, and his Son succeeded him in this Honour.

Shannon, Shemyn, or Shemonon, Senus, Cinejus, a River in *Ireland*, which is one of the principal in that Kingdom. It ariseth in the County of *Roscoman*, in the Province of *Connaught*, out of Mount *Stewern*; and flowing Southward through *Letrim*, forms a vast Lake (called *Myne, Eike and Ree*,) towards the North end of which, on the East side, stands *Leerrin*; in the middle, *Longford*; towards the South, *Ardagh*; on the West side, *Elphem* and *Roscoman*; and at some distance from the Lake to the South, *Ashlone*. Beneath which comes in from the West the *Logh*, (a vast River) from three other Lakes more to the West, (called *Garoch, Meksy, and Ben-Carble*,) on the East it receives the *Anney*: so passing by *Barnogh* and *Clonsfert*, to the Lake of *Derg*, at *Kiloe* it leaves that Lake, and passeth to *Limerick*, where it turns full West; and between *Munster* to the South, and *Connaught* to the North enters the *Peruvian* Ocean by a Mouth five Miles wide; between *Cape Leane* and *Cape Sanan*, having in this Course separated *Leinster* and *Munster* from *Connaught*.

Shap, a large Village in the County of *Westmorland*, in *Westward*, near the River *Larther*: in which, in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Thomas*, Son of *Jospatrick*, founded an Abbey; and the same was the only Abbey in this County. There is near this Town a noted Well, which ebbs and flows often in a day: and a perfect Bow of vast Stones, some nine foot high, and fourteen thick, pitch'd at equal distances from each other for the space of a Mile.

Sheale, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in *Chester-ward*, upon the Mouth of the River *Time*. The *Newcastle* Coal-Fleet takes its Cargo here.

Sheffield, a large well-built Market-town in the West riding of *Yorkshire*, in the hundred of *Srafsford*, upon the River *Dun*; of particular note for Iron Wares, even in *Chaucer's* time, who describes a Person with a *Sheffield* *Whittle* by his side. It shews the ruins of one of the five Castles, formerly seated

upon the same River *Dun*, in the compass of ten Miles. Corn especially is much bought up here, for the supply of some parts of *Derby* and *Nottinghamshires*, as well as *Yorkshire*.

Shefford, a Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Clifton*, situated between two Rivulets, which below it join to fall in one Stream into the *Avon*.

Sheppey, Sbepey, Tolapin, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*; at the Mouth of the *Thames* and *Medway*. Separated by the River *Medway* from *Kent*, and on all other sides surrounded with the Sea. About eight Miles long and six broad. Fruitful in Pasturage, and well watered, especially on the South, by Rivers. The *Danes*, *Earl Goodwin*, his Sons, and their Adherents, much harassed it in former times. *Queensborough* is its chief Town: it hath several other Towns besides, and hath been honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, in the Lady *Dacres*, Countess of *Sheppey*.

Shepton-Mallet, or Malley, a large Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the hundred of *WVWulston*.

Shipton, a Market Town in *Worcestershire*, in the hundred of *Oswaldeston*, upon the River *Stower*. It stands in a slip of the County, taken off from *W Warwickshire*.

Shirburne, Clarus Fons, a Town and Castle in the North-West of *Dorsetshire*; on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, upon a River of the same Name; which afterwards falls into the *Parve*: the Capital of its Hundred. Built on the side of an Hill, in a fruitful and pleasant Country; and much increased in the number of its Inhabitants and its Wealth, by the Clothing Trade. In 704, a Bishop's See was erected here; translated afterwards to *Swining*, and thence to *Salisbury*. The Family of the *Digbys*, Earls of *Bristol*, are Barons of *Shirburne*. § Also a Market Town in the West riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Barkston*, upon a small stream falling into the *WVase* and the *Ouse* at the place of their Conjunction. This Town is noted for the Stone-quarries near it: well inhabited, and provided with a Free-School.

Shorham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Bramber Rape*, by the Sea side.

Shrewsbury, Salopia, the principal City in *Shropshire*, is seated upon the *Severn*; on the top of an Hill of Red Earth, in the middle of that County. The River runs almost round the Town, and is covered by two lovely Bridges. *Roger of Montgomery*, in the Reign of *VVilham* the Conqueror, built on the North side of it a strong Castle, which added much to its strength; he founded a stately Abbey in it, whose remains are extant still. It was then a very considerable Place. Nor is it (after so many Ages) sunk in its Wealth, Riches, or People: but still a goodly City, and the Centre of the Trade between *WVales* and *England*. Near this City, in 1463, was a sharp Battel fought between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Percie* Earl of *Northumberland*; on the behalf of *Edward Mortimer* (Earl of *March*) as the right Heir of the Crown of *England*, after *Richard II.* In 1067, *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror created Earl of *Shrewsbury*. His Posterity enjoyed it till 1102, in three descents, and then were diverted of it. In 1442, *John Talbot*, Marshal of *France*, a Person of great Worth and Conduct, (and the terror of *France*) was by *Henry VI.* made Earl of this City; which Honour is enjoyed by his Posterity to this day. *Charles Talbot*, the twelfth of this Line, succeeding in 1667. *Shrewsbury* contains now five Parish Churches: denominates a *Latb*; is encompassed with a strong Wall, with a Bulwark that ranges from the Castle to the *Severn*; and is represented in the

the lower House of Parliament by two Burgeſſes. First ſuppoſed to have taken its riſe from the ruins of the ancient *Uriconnum*, which ſtood not far from it.

Shropſhire, *Salopia*, is bounded on the North by the County Palatine of *Cheſter*; on the Eaſt by *Staffordſhire*; on the South by *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorſhires*; on the Weſt by *Montgomery* and *Denbigh*. Its length from North to South is thirty four, its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt twenty five, and the circuit about one hundred thirty four *Engliſh Miles*; wherein lye one hundred and ſeventy Pariſhes, and ſixteen Market Towns. The Air of it is gentle and healthful, the Soil rich and fruitful; abounding in Wheat, Barley, Pit-Coals, Iron and Wood. The *Severn* (which is the ſecond River of *England*) divides this County almoſt in the middle; receiving into it the *Canals*, the *Morda*, the *Mole*, the *Raddon*, the *Torne*, the *Vvorſe*, and ſome others: on the South it has the *Temde*, which receives the *Bradfield*, *Onke*, *Omev*, *Queeny*, *Sradbrook*, *Corſe*, *Ledwich* and *Rea*; all which, and ſome other Rivers, water and enrich the South part of this County; ſo that it may very well be one of the moſt fruitful and beſt peopled Counties in *England*. The Principal City is *Shrewsbury*.

Siam, a City and Kingdom beyond the *Ganges*, in the *North Eaſt Indies*. The Kingdom is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Ava*; on the Eaſt, *Cambaya*, *Lao*, *Fancoma* and *Tangu*; on the South, the Bay of its own Name; and on the Weſt by the Bay of *Bengale*: making by this form of its ſituation a Demicircle of about four hundred and fifty Leagues. Some aſſign it a far greater extent, and bound it by *Pegu* and *Lao* on the North; the *Chinian* and *Indian* Oceans on the Eaſt and Weſt; with the Kingdom of *Malaca* to the South: And this way it makes a great *Peninſula*. It is certain, the King of *Siam* keeps ſeveral other Kingdoms and Principalties tributary to him; and his Country being bleſſed with a good Air, a fertile Soil, Mines of Lead, Tin, Silver and Gold (tho' of a baſe Alloy), with Iſore of Ivory; and being viſited continually by Veſſels from *Japan*, *China*, *Cochinchina*, *Tomquin*, the *Sound* and the *Philippine* Iſlands; from all parts of the *Hiſber Eaſt Indies*, and from *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the Kingdoms of *Europe*; it affords the enjoyment of every thing almoſt that is valuable. Whilſt the Sun is in the Northern Signs, from *March* to *September*, the Fields are generally overflown by the Rivers, which much contributes to the fertility of them: for the Ear of the Rice mounts above the height of the Waters. The King of *Siam* was Maſter heretofore of *Malaca*; ſee *Malaca*. Of late, himſelf became a Tributary to the King of *Pegu*; ſee *Pegu*. But he is very abſolute over, and ſerved with the profoundeſt Adoration by, his own Subjects. The *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch* have each their Factories in this Kingdom. The *Portugueſe* and *Armenians*, *Moors* and *Chineſe*, ſettle here in great Numbers: being allowed dwellings in the City *Siam*, by a Favour not made common to all Nations. *Siam*, the City, ſtands in an Iſland that is formed by the River *Mennan*: ſurpaſſing, in the richness of its Temples, moſt of the proudeſt Cities in the *Indies*; and its *Palace Royal*, where the King reſides, built by the River ſide, is of an extent ſufficient to denominate a City of it ſelf. In 1634, the *Dutch* built themſelves a Houſe in *Siam*, which is one of the beſt, belonging to their Company in theſe *Indies*.

Siengyanm, *Siangyanm*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*. The Capital over ſix other Cities.

Sitara, a ſmall City in *Braſſil*, upon the North Sea, which is the Capital of a Province; lias a large ſafe Haven and a Caſtle; but not very populous. Under the *Portugueſe*.

ibid, a Kingdom under the Great *Mozul*, in the *East-Indies*; towards the Fountains of *Ganges*, and Mount *Caucaſus*; betwixt *Nangraone* and *Pirane*.

Siben, *Sabiona*, now a Caſtle only, but formerly a City in the County of *Tirol*; and a Biſhop's See. It is ſeated upon the River *Eyſock*; ten Miles from *Brixia* (whither the Biſhoprick is removed) to the South-Weſt.

Siberia, a Province of great extent, under the Crown of *Muſcovy*; towards the river *Obb*, in the Deſart *Tariaty*; between the Provinces of *Coudeya*, *Logomoria*, and *Perma*. Some few years ſince fiſt diſcovered; all covered with uninhabited Woods, Marſhes, and deſolate Countries; having only a few Inhabitants, which have a particular Language of their own, and not the uſe of Bread. The *Muſcovites* have of late built the Cities *Tobolsk*, upon the River *Tiſin* and *Siber* on the *Obb*; here, and united both in one Archbiſhoprick. At the former the Viceroy, under the Grand Duke of *Muſcovy*, reſides; he commands over both *Siberia* and *Samojeda*. They have alſo ſet up Churches in divers places, for the *Muſcovian* Chriſtians.

Sicambri, a People of the ancient *Germany*; placed, by moſt, about the (now) Province of *Guelderland* in the *United Netherlands*, betwixt the *Maes* and the *Rhine*. By others, upon the banks of the *Mayne*. *Sirabo* calls them *Sigathiri*; *Ptolemy*, *Synganbri*. The *Bructeri* were a part of their Dependents.

Sichem, an ancient City of the Territory of *Samarria*, in *Paleſtine*; in the Tribe of *Ephraim*. The ſame which *S. John* calls *Sychar*, *John* 4. 5. ſtanding near the Well, where our Saviour diſcourſed the *Samaritan* Woman. It is mentioned in *Abramam's* time for the place of his abode, *Gen.* 12. 6. Afterwards for the Sepulchre of *Joſeph*, and the Inheritance of his children, *Joſh.* 24. 32. For the Election of *Rehoboam* King of *Iſrael*, here, by all *Iſrael*, 2 *Chron.* 10. 1. and upon other Occaſions: Now called *Naploſe*, *Nepolis*, and *New Samaria*. The High Prieſt of the preſent *Samaritans* reſides at it.

Sicily, *Sicilia*, *Sicelia*, *Trinacria*, *Sicania*, *Triquetra*, a very great Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea; at the South-Weſt end of *Italy*. Thought by ſome Ancients, to join originally with *Italy*, as part of the continent, and to have been ſeparated from it by the Stormy Powers of the Ocean. It lies in the form of a waſt Triangle (from whence ſome of its names are derived;) having three great Capes (*Pelorunn*) now *Faro*, to the North-Eaſt towards *Italy*; *Pachynus* (now *Paſſaro*) towards the *Morea*, and the South-Eaſt; and *Lilybaum* (now *Cape Coco*) to the Weſt. Three hundred and eighty Miles from the *Morea*, one hundred from *Africa*, one hundred and ſeventy from *Sardinia*, and from *Italy* a Mile and a half. Its North ſide is two hundred fifty five Miles; its Southern one hundred and ninety; and the Weſtern one hundred fifty five; as *Cluverius* ſaith, who meaſured the whole Iſland. It is now divided into three Counties. *Val di Demoni* to the North, *Val di Noto* to the South, and *Val di Mazara* to the Weſt. The ancient Cities of greateſt power, were *Syracufa* (now *Syracufa*), *Panormus*, *Palerma*, *Meſſina*, and *Meſſina*; of which the two laſt retain their former Dignity. The other Cities are *Gergenti*, *Calatagiron*, *Catania*, *Cefalu*, *Trapano*, *Mazara*, *Monreals*, *Noto*, *Patti*, *Sacca*, and *Terra Nova*. It is wonderfully fruitful as to Corn and Wine; therefore called by *Caſo*, *The Granary of the Common-Wealth*, and *Nurſe of the People of Rome*. Abounds alſo with Cattle, Sheep, Honey, Wine and Oyl. In ancient times it had ſeventy three Free Cities: in the time of the ſecond *Punic* War it had ſixty fix. We have only *Fabulous* accounts who were the fiſt Inhabitants: but certainly the *Phœnicians* have been here.

and were expelled by the *Greeks*; who not well agreeing amongst themselves, drew over the *Carthaginians* to their common ruin. The *Romans* followed not long after; and in the year of *Rome* 494. (two hundred and fifty six years before the birth of our Saviour) made themselves Masters of it; it being the first Province they possessed out of the Bounds of *Italy*. In the mean time *Dionysius*, *Agathocles*, *Hiera*, and *Pericles* advanced themselves to an *Absolute Tyranny* here; by the use they made of their Victories. It continued under the *Romans* till the Reign of *Justinian*: then the *Vandals* under *Geisericus*, (in 439. and 440.) for some time became Masters of it, who were expelled by *Bellsarius* in 535. Having been miserably spoiled by the Emperor *Constantin*, in 669. it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*; who plundered it, as they did several times after, and left it. *Leandro Alberti* saith, that in the Division of the Empire between *Charles* the Great, and *Nicephorus* Emperor of the East, (about 800.) *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia* fell to the Emperor of *Constantinople*: and that it continued under them till the times of *Nicephorus Thomas*. However we find the *Saracens* (in 910.) after a great Naval Victory, became Masters of *Calabria*, *Apulia*, and *Sicily*. *Leandro* placeth this in 914: and saith, the *Greeks* had part of *Sicily* still. In 1035, the *Saracens* were still possessed of part of *Sicily*: but as *Leander* saith, they and the *Greeks* too were expelled by the *Normans*, in the times of *Michael Caliphates* (who reigned but one year, about 1041. and 1042.) by *Guilhelmus Ferebatus*; and not by *Tancred*, as say others. To this *William* succeeded, (as Counts of *Calabria*) *Roger* I. by the Pope created King of *Sicily*; he having taken the Pope Prisoner in the year 1139. *William* II. *William* III. and *Tancred*, a Bastard, opposed by Pope *Celestine* III. who preferred *Costanza*, (a Daughter of *Roger* II. an ancient Lady, a Nun) and married her to *Henry*, Son of *Frederick Barbarossa*; and made him King of *Sicily*; to whom succeeded *Frederick* II. his Son. Then followed *Manfredus*, his Natural Son; but the Pope set up *Charles*, Duke of *Anjou* against him in 1263. In 1281. upon *Easter-day*, in time of *Vespers*, (whence the name came of the *Sicilian Vespers*) the *French* were all massacred by the *Sicilians*, by the Order of *Peter* III. King of *Aragon*, who had married the Daughter of *Manfred*. During this Interval, this Crown had been offered to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*; (Brother to *Henry* III. King of *England*) and he refused it. From thenceforward it became inseparably united to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and has ever since had the same fate to this day, being governed by a Vice-Roy, who resides at *Palermo* the present capital City of it. *Hoffman* saith, the *Saracens* were possessed of *Palermo*; had their Admiral, (or General) there, from 827. to 1070: when they were finally expelled by the *Normans*, to whom Pope *Nicolas* granted this Island on that condition, in 1058. So that the *Normans* might perhaps expell the *Greeks* in 1042. and the *Saracens* in 1070. The Inhabitants forced the *Spaniards* in the year 1647. to recell all their Taxes. This Island enjoyeth three Archbishops Sees, *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Monreale*; about six or seven Bishops Sees, and one University, *Catania*. *Aetna* is a known Mountain here.

Sicopon, an ancient ruined City of the *Peloponnesus*; of sufficient note in its time. The *Turks* have built *Vasilica* upon the Ruins of it.

Sida, *Side*, a Maritime City of *Pamphylia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; upon the *Mediterranean* and the Borders of *Maureis*. Honoured formerly with an Archbishop's See. In 385; a Council was celebrated at it und. *Amphilochius* Bishop of *Iconum*. Now

in a condition of ruine; and called diversly *Scandevr*, *Candelabora*, and *Chirifonda*.

Sidon. See *Seyde*.

Sidmouth, a Market and Sea-Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Budley*; of good account, before its Port was choaked up with Sand.

Siena, *Sena*, *Sena*, *Sene*, a City of *Etruria* in *Italy*, of great antiquity; and a *Roman* Colony. Seated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence*; thirty two Miles from that City to the South, and an hundred and seven from *Rome* to the North. This City, as *Polybius* saith in his second Book, was built by the *Gauls* in the year of *Rome* 396. *A. M.* 3730. after the taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*, and from the *Senones*, (one of their tribes) took this Name. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it suffered very much from the Barbarous Nations; and is said to have been rebuilt by *Charles Martel*. The Inhabitants purchased their freedom of *Rodolphus* the Emperor, and managed the same with various successes till 1555: when it was taken by the *Spaniards*, and sold to the Duke of *Florence* in 1558. Under whom it still is. In 1459. it was made an Archbishop's See under Pope *Pius* II. It was a flourishing University in 1386. but when founded is not known to me. Several Popes (*Alexander* III. *Pius* II. *Pius* III. *Alexander* VII.) and great Men have been Natives of this place: its greatest glory is *S. Catherine* of *Siena*, a *Dominican*, who persuaded Pope *Gregory* IX. to leave *Avignon*. She died in 1380. Canonized by Pope *Pius* II. in 1461.

Sierra-Liona, a chain of Mountains upon the Frontiers of *Nigeria* and *Guinea*, in *Africa*; therefore placed sometimes in the one and sometimes in the other, by Writers. It gives name to the River *Sierra-Liona*, and to a large *African* Kingdom, whither the *English*, *French*, *Dutch* and *Portuguese* traffick for *Ivory*, *Ambergreale*, *Pepper*, *Crytall*, *Coral*, pieces of *Gold*, &c. The *English*, for the security of their Commerce, built themselves a Fort upon the River *Sierra-Liona*; which in 1664 was lost to the *Dutch*. In 1607 the King of this Country with his Family and others received Christian Baptism of Father *Barreira* a *Portuguese* Jesuit of the Mission. The *Portuguese* called him *Dom Philippe de Lion*, in allusion to the name of his Kingdom. The present King is also a Christian; tho' the greatest part of the People, Heathens. His Kingdom extends from Cape *Verga* to Cape *Tagrin*, and bath its name from the noise of the Sea against the Rocks, and the thunder from the Mountains of it resembling the roaring of a Lion.

Sierras-Perovas, a Chain of Mountains in *California*, in *South America*; extended the space of forty Leagues, and accounted two in height: being, tho' near the Line, in the hottest seasons always covered on the top with Snow; as it is intimated in its Name.

Siga, a City of *Mauritania Caesariensis* in *Africa*, with a Port upon the *Mediterranean*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*. It is an ancient City, and in Christian times has been a Bishop's See. Now called *Hu-mam*. A River of its own name, *Siga*, falls into the *Mediterranean* here.

Sigan, a City of the Province of *Xeusin* in *China*; which is the Capital over thirty five other Cities.

Sige, and *Sigesim* Promontorium, an ancient Episcopal City of *Troas*, in *Asia minor*: ruined. For the Promontory see *Janzzan*.

Sigeth, *Salina*, *Metulbars*, a strong Town (the Head of a County of the same Name) in the lower *Hungary*, seated in a Marsh made by the River *Aime*; two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, seven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and five from *Quinque Ecclesie* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, fortified with three Ditches and as many Walls: which, added to the situation of it, make it very considerable.

Soborn

Solyman the Magnificent ended his Life at *Quinque Ecclesie* during the Siege of this place; which was yielded to the *Turks* September 7. 1566, after a Defence that wanted nothing but Success to have rendered it the most celebrated that has happened: *Nicolas Esdrin*, Count of *Servini*, (Governour of it) being slain in the last Sally, which he made at the head of his remaining Forces. It is now in the Emperor's hands by reconquest: surrendered January 15, 1688. The Imperialists found therein eighty five pieces of Cannon. There is another Town of the same Name in the *Upper Hungary*; near the Fountains of the *Tibiscus*, in the Principality of *Transylvania*.

Sigon, a Venetian Garrison in *Dalmatia*, besieged by the *Turks* twenty four days, in 1687: and relieved by the Forces of the Republick under General *Cornaro*.

Silaro, *Silarus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Neples*, in former times the Boundary of *Lucania*; and now often called *il Selo*; and *il Silaro*: It ariseth in the latter Part of the *Apennine*; and falls into the Bay of *Salerno*, eighteen Miles from that City to the East.

Sil Stele, *Sila*, a River in the States of *Venice*; which watereth the City of *Treviso*, and then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*.

Silezia, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Silsko*; by the Poles, *Silsko*; by the Germans, *Schlesien*. Bounded on the East by *Poland*; on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; on the West with *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*, properly so called; on the South with *Moravia*, and the *Upper Hungary*. It was for eight hundred and sixty years a part of *Poland*: and revolted from that Crown under *Uladslaus Loeb*, King of *Poland*, in 1327. In the sixteenth Century, this Country generally embraced the Doctrines of *Johann Hus*: which were tolerated by *Rhodolphus II.* in 1609. It had at first several Princes of Royal and Sovereign Jurisdictions in their several Principalities; which together with the *Pisistean* Family, ended in the Person of *George William*, in 1675: whereupon that Country returned entirely to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*; having been above three hundred years agone united to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The Principal Cities and Towns in this Province are, *Brieg*, *Crausow*, *Glogaw*, *Graukam*, *Fawer*, *Lignitz*, *Monsterberg*, *Ols*, *Troppan*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor*, *Sagan*, *Selweidnux*, *Volaw*, and *Breslaw*, which is the Capital City of this Country. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*.

The *Isles* of *Silly*, *Silurian* *Isule*, *Casterides*, a knot of Islands in the *Vergioian* Ocean; to the West of the Land's end of *Cornwall*; an hundred and twenty Miles South of the Coast in *Ireland*, sixty from the Land's end, and an hundred and forty from *Cape S. Mathe* in *Britannia*. The *French* call them the *Sorlingues*. They are and ever have been under the Crown of *England*: in all above an hundred and forty five; all clad with Grass or green Moss. The greatest of them is *S. Mary*, which has a Town and Harbor of the same Name. Where *Queen Elizabeth*, in 1593, built a Castle to defend it from the *Spaniards*; and fixed a Garrison in it. King *Abdelstano* was the first of the *Saxon* Kings that conquered them. See *Cambridgen*.

Simmern, a Town and County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. The Town hath a Castle belonging to it.

Sinosus, a small River of *Troas* in *Phrygia*, in the *Lesser Asia*. It ariseth out of Mount *Ida*, and joining with the *Scamander*, falls into the *Arcipelago* together with it near *Cape Janizari*, at the entrance into the Straights of *Gallipoli*.

Sin, *Sina*, a City in the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Cboquang*; seated at the foot of a Mountain. Also a Desert, betwixt the Mountains *Slim*

and *Sinai*, in *Arabia*: whither the *Israelites*, in their March, came the fifteenth day after their departure from *Egypt*; and murmuring for hunger, were relieved by an extraordinary Rain of *Quails* and *Manna*, *Exod.* 16. 4. 13.

Sinat, a part of the Mountain *Horeb*, upon the Coast of the *Red Sea*, in the *Stony Arabia*: separated by a large Valley from the Mountain of *S. Catharina*. It hath at some distance from its foot a Spring of good Water: and upon the top two Grots in Rocks, at this day said to be the place where *Moses* received the Tables of the Law, and where he passed his forty days fast. It is now wholly covered with a Multitude of Chappels, Convents, Cells and Gardens; possessed by some *Latin*, amongst a crowd of *Greek* Christians, who; ever since the third Century, have been planting their solitary Settlements here: So that in the former Christian times, this Mountain with *Horeb* had as many Chappels upon it as employed fourteen thousand Hermits to serve them; but the *Turks* have reduced that number since. The *Israelites* lay encamped a whole year about this Mountain.

Singara, an ancient City in *Mesopotamia*, near a Mountain of the same Name; now said to be called *Acals*. It saw a severe Battle betwixt the Armies of the Emperor *Constantinus* and *Sapore* II. King of *Persia*, in 349.

Singen, two Villages upon Rocks, almost inaccessible, within a quarter of a Mile from one another: in the Dukedom of *Wircemburg*, in *Schwaben* in *Germany*: near the Castle of *Hoenwiel*.

Sinopt, *Sinope*, a celebrated City of *Paphlagonia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Amisum*. Seated upon a small River of the same Name, having two Harbors. Built by *Macrinus*, a *Coan*, about the year of *Rome* 125: and fell not into the *Romans* hands, till they had conquered *Mithridates*, who had a Palace here. After this it became a Colony. In later times subject to its own Bishop, from whom it was ravished by the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabo*: It has had yet the good fortune to preserve it self in a tolerable State under those devouring Enemies of Mankind. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 45. 00. *Valerius Flaccus* intimates its ancient Splendor, where he lays,

Affrjos complexa sinus stat opima Sinope.
Diogenes the Cynick Philosopher, was its Native.

Sintuess, an ancient Roman Colony in the *Campanagna di Roma* in *Italy*: which *Ptolemy* calls *Soessa*, and *Livy* *Synope*. It became afterwards a Bishop's See, but is now ruined; and *Rocca di Mondragone* is built in the place of it. *Baronius* refers the Council in 303, that was held in the affair of *P. Marcellinus*, to this City.

Siton, *Sedunum*, a City ascribed by *Pliny* to *Galha Narbonensis*; now the Capital of *Valais*; and called by the *Germans*, *Sitten*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Moutiers* on *Taronsaise*; in a pleasant Plain, having only one Hill on the East side; on which stand three Castles; in one of them the Bishop resides. There is a small River runs by it, called *Sitta*, which after falls into the *Rhofne*. It stands fifteen Miles from *Bearne* to the South, and fifty five from *Geneva* to the East. The Bishop is the Sovereign of the City, Earl of *Valais*, and a Prince of the Empire: who for his security is Leagued with the Seven Catholic Cantons of the *Sims*; the Pretensions of the Duke of *Savoy* to his Country having formerly occasioned long and bloody Wars. The See did reside at *Martigny* in *Clablan*, till the ruine of that Place; and then it came to be translated hither. *Charles the Great*, about the year 802, bestowed these great Privileges upon this See.

Siton, a Mountain and Citadel in the ancient *Jerusalem*, on which a part of that City was built. Knights

Knights of the Teutonick Order bore the name here-
tofore, of the *Order of our Lady of Mount Zion*.

Sitor, Sitarium, a City in *Asia*; the Capital of the Province of *Sengad* and Kingdom of *Corea*, a Tributary Prince to the Kingdom of *Clyma*. It is seated sixty Leagues from the Southern Borders of that Kingdom, upon a great River: as *Henry Hamel van Goicum* a Dutchman hath, who lately published his Travels in this Kingdom. This Kingdom lies to the North-East of *China*; in a great Peninsula, toward *Japan*, and the Straights of *Anian*.

Sipontum, an old Roman Town in the Province called *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: whose Ruines yet appear at the foot of Mount *Gargano*, two Miles from *Manfredonia*. It had the honour to be made an Archbishop's See: but being by the *Saracens* in the eighth Century, Earthquakes, and other Misfortunes, destroyed; the See was removed to *Manfredonia*. The Antients mention it under the several names of *Sypus*, *Sepus*, *Sepus*, *Sipontem*, and *Sepuntum*. The Gulph upon the *Adriatick* Sea near to it, took and retains its name.

Sirad, Sirackz, Siradia, a City in the Greater *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same name. It stands upon the River *Warta*; six Miles from *Vidun* to the North, twenty from *Breslo* to the East, and forty five from *Warsaw* to the West.

Sirmath, Sirmich or *Zirmach, Sirmis, Sermium, Sirmum*, a City of the Lower *Pannonia*, in which *Probus* the Emperor was born. Now called *Syrem* by the Natives, and *Sirmiso* by the Germans: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*; and the Capital of a County, called by its Name, in *Scalavonia*. It lies between the *Danube* to the East, the *Save* to the South, *Walcowar* to the North, and *Poffega* to the South. This City stands fourteen German Miles from *Belgrade* to the West, about two from the *Save* to the North, and from *Esseek* to the South, at the foot of *Mount Almus*. Now by the *Turks* reduced to a mere Village; formerly famous for two *Arian* Councils held under *Constantinus* the Emperor; one in 351. the other in 357. *Socrat.* l. 2. c. 25. Long. 43. 05. Lat. 45. 24. *Photinus* was then Bishop of the Place, whom they deposed for a *Sabellian*. In one, they omitted the Word *Consubstantial*; in the other, they forbade both the Word and the Thing.

Le Siron, Siro, Serio, a River of *Aquitan* in *France*.

Sirus, or *Sidrocassa*, a City of *Macedonia*, famous for its Silver Mines: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Theffalouca*; from which it stands fifty five Miles to the East, towards Mount *Athos*. Called in the latter Maps, *Sidrocasse*; but by *Leunclavius*, *Sirus*.

Sittig, Siftia, an ancient City of *Pannonia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*. Now a Village in *Croatia*, with a Monastery seated upon the *Save*, and the *Colaps*; in the Borders of *Scalavonia*: two Miles from *Zagrab*, (or *Agram*,) which has robbed it of the Bishops See. Under the Emperor.

Sitheron, Segustero, Segestriorum Urbs, Sifari-ca, an ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*; now a Bishops See in the Province of *Provence* in *France*: great and populous: built upon the River *Durance*, (where it receives the *Buech*) in the Borders of *Dauphiné*: twenty four Leagues from *Orange* to the East, twenty six from *Grenoble* to the South, and from *Marfilles* to the North-East.

Sittaw, or *Zitaw, Seuja*, a City of *Germany* in *Lusatia*.

Sitten. See *Sion*, a City in *Valais*.

Sittia, Cytium, a City at the North-end of the Isle of *Candy*, called *Saria* (and *Sittia*;) which is a Bishops See: small, but very strong: seated in a *Peninsula*, and for the most part surrounded by the See: it has a noble, large, safe Haven; the Capital of a County, and one of the four Cities of that Island; but in Slavery under the *Turks*.

Suchetu, a Territory in the Province of *Nanquin* in *China*.

Sixenne, a Village upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*: famous for a *Priory* of the Order of *S. John of Jerusalem*, founded about the year 1188. by *Queen Sancha* of *Castile*, Wife to *Alphonfus II.* King of *Arragon*, named the *Chaste*: who after the Death of her Husband, took the Habit her self in this House, and divers Princesses with her. She endowed it with large Revenues, and a very considerable Jurisdiction: to the *Benefices* and *Cures* whereof the *Priors* at this day nominate, and hath a Voice and Seat in the Provincial Chapter of *Arragon*. The House is walled like a *Fortress*, with a Noble Palace in it, for the Residence of the *Priors*; who attains to her Dignity, by the Election of the Religious. They bear the name also of the *Ladies of Malta*; as owing Fidelity and Obedience by Oath to the Great *Master* of the *Knights of Malta*: from which, though they substracted about the year 1470, to put themselves immediately under the *Pope*; Yet in 1569, they returned again to it, fearing otherwise to fall under the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Lersida*. The persons admitted must make proof of their quality, as *Ladies*. They wear a large Cross in white Silk upon their Breasts; and in time of Office, bear in their hands a Silver Scepter, as the Badges of their Order.

Sentgrave, a small Sea-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*; West from *Mulgrave* Castle. The *Seal-Fish* appear in great Shoals about the Rocks here.

Shtyten, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Straincliff*, and the Tract of *Craven*: upon a Stream, falling into the River *Aire*.

Skofde, Skofda, a small City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*.

Skve, Skja, an Island on the West of *Scotland*; fifty Miles in length from East to West. It lies about three Miles from the Shoars of *Rosse* to the West; and has never a Town or City of Note.

Skaditsa, Osmus, a River of *Bulgaria*.

The Sletve, the Sea between *France* and *England*: or the Straights of *Calais*.

Slawkow, Slawkovia, a City in *Bohemia* in *Moravia*; called by the Germans *Tustertitz*: it stands five Miles from *Olmütz* to the South.

Slawford, a large, well inhabited Market Town in *Lincolnsire*, in the Hundred of *Flaxwell*; near the Head of a Stream of its own name, falling into the *Wisham*. It shews the ruined Walls of a Castle, which it had in former times.

Slego, Slegum, a Town and County in *Conaught* in *Ireland*, on the Western Shoar.

Sleswick, Slesvicum, a City of *Denmark*; heretofore called *Hedeba* and *Slettozz*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name: seated upon the River *Sleie*, (which falls into the *Baltick* Sea) four German Miles from the Mouth of that River to the West; between *Fleensburg* to the North, and *Rensburg* to the South; sixteen Miles from *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* to the North. Its Bishoprick was instituted in 948. by *Harald Blaasland*; and extinguished in 1556. by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. Once an Imperial and Free City, but now exempt and un-

der the Duke of *Holstein Goetbörp.* Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 55.

The Duke of *Sleswick Slesvicensis Ducatus*, is a part of the *Embrica Chersonesus*; sometimes called *South Jutland*. On the East it is bounded by the *Baltick Sea*, on the South by *Holstein*, on the West by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Jutland*. *John Buno* denies it to be any part of *Holstein* or *Germany*; but faith, it is a *Fife* of the Crown of *Denmark*. *Lotharius* the Emperor created *Canutus* (Duke of *Sleswick*) King of the *Vandals*, in 1130. *Christian* Son of *Theodorick Oldenburg* (King of *Denmark*) united this and *Holstein* to the Crown of *Denmark*, in 1566. *Christian IV.* granted it to the Duke of *Holstein*, in 1539. but as a Feudatory and Subject of the Crown of *Denmark*. By the Treaty of *Roschild*, in 1658. this Dukedom was declared a Sovereign State by the Procurement of the *Swedes*: the Affairs of *Denmark* requiring then a Compliance with the Demands of that Victorious Nation. But the Crown of *Denmark* taking the advantage of better times, forced this Duke to become a Subject of *Denmark* again; by a Treaty made at *Flenzburg*, in 1675. which last Treaty has been endeavoured to be rescinded, and that of *Roschild* confirmed by the *Swedes*; and other of the Northern Princes.

Slonim, Slonima, a small City in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*; eight Polish Miles from that City to the South, upon the River *Sezur*.

Sluzk, Slucum, a Town in *Lithuania*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom: great and populous, but for the most part built only of Timber, upon a River of its own name. It stands in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, fifteen Polish Miles North from the Borders of *Polesia*. *Constantine* Duke of *Ostrog*, (in the Reign of *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*) defeated three great Armies of the *Tartars*, in a Fight of three days continuance near this place.

Slutz, Slusá, Claisula, a small, but very strong Town in *Flanders*; about one League from the Ocean, four from *Middleburg* to the South-East, and three from *Bruges*. Taken by the *Dutch* in 1604. from the *Spaniards*; and ever since in their hands.

Smaland, Smalandia, a County of *Gothland* under the *Swedes*; between *Westrogothia* to the West, *Bleking* to the South, the *Baltick Sea* to the East, and *Ostrogothia* to the North. The principal Places in it are *Calmar, Jonckoping* and *Wexio*.

Smalbalde, Smalcalda, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Honneuberg*, under the Duke of *Hess-Cassel*: not above one German Mile from the River *Werra*; four from *Isenach*, and six from *Erford* to the North-West. Particularly remarkable on the account of a League made and confirmed here by the Protestant Princes, in the years successively, 1520. 1531. 1535. and 1537. against *Charles V.* Wherein, besides thirty *Lutheran* Cities which had embraced the Confession of *Auburg*, the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Brunswick*, *Pomerania* and *Warcombougb*, the young Marquels of *Brandenburgh*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *Landgrave* of *Hesse* and other Princes, by times engaged: and whereas the Pope had convoked (what they desired) a free Council at *Mantouá*, these in their Assembly in 1537. (whereat *Luther* and *Melancthon* assisted), answered, *They would never consent to a Council out of Germany*. In 1547. *Charles V.* disappointed all the Forces of this League in one Campaign; taking the Elector of *Saxony*, and the *Landgrave* of *Hesse* Prisoners: But in 1552. having retracted themselves again, they obliged *Charles V.* to conclude the Peace of *Passau*, whereby *Lutheranism* was authoritatively established in *Germany*.

Smolensko, Smolentum, one of the principal Ci-

ties of *Poland*, and the Capital of a Palatinate. It stands upon the *Borysthenes* in *White Russia* in *Lithuania*, near the Borders of *Muscovy*. Great and very strong, surrounded by a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, strengthened by fifty two great Towers, and a very strong Castle. It contains about eight thousand Houses and was once much greater: subject at first to a *Russian* Duke, who was the Sovereign of it; but conquered by *Vitoldus* Duke of *Lithuania*, in 1403. *Casimirus II.* King of *Poland* subjected it to that Crown, in 1452. The *Russ* took it in 1514. The *Poles* after many other fruitless attempts, recovered it again under *Sygmund III.* in 1611. after a Siege of two years. The *Russ* besieged it in 1616. and in 1633. to their great loss: Being the last time, after a years besieging of it, defeated by *Uladislaus IV.* King of *Poland*; who obtained from the Pope the settlement of a Bishops See in it. In 1554. it was taken by them, October 13. under whom it now is: and by a Treaty in 1656. yielded to the *Russ*. It lies one hundred and fifty Polish Miles from *Vilna* to the East, and the same distance from *Kjovia* to the North.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia* in the *Lesser Asia*, of great Antiquity, as having claim to the Birth of *Homer*. The *Turks* call it *Smirna*. It is an Archbishops See; great, rich, and populous; the Seat of a *Turkish Sanghaek*: built partly on a Hill, partly in a Plain, in the form of an Amphitheatre; upon the River *Mele*: having a large and secure Haven, upon a Gulph of the *Archipelago*, to which it gives name: very much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch* Merchants; to whom alone the present Greatness and Wealth of it is owing. The ancient *Greeks* and *Persians* went often to War about it. Taken by the *Persians*, in 1344. from the *Turks*; and not retaken till 1428. This was one of the *Seven Churches* mentioned in the *Revelations*; and almost the only one that is in a tolerable condition. See *Mr. Wheeler's Travels*, pag. 240. Long. 55. 30. Lat. 39. 28. An Earthquake and a Fire conspired the same day to do mischief to this City, June 13. 1688. They reckon in it, besides the Northern Merchants, about sixteen thousand *Turks*, fifteen thousand *Greeks*, eight thousand *Armenians*, six or seven thousand *Jews*. The *Turks* have fifteen Mosques for their Religion; the *Jews* seven Synagogues; the *Latin* Christians three Churches; the *Greeks* two; and the *Armenians* one. There is a Convent of *French Capuchines*; with some *French Jesuits*, and *Italian Cordeliers*. Each foreign Nation keeps a Consul here for Commerce: which consists in *Persian Silks*, *Turkey Leather*, *Camelets*, *Tapitry*, &c. Some curious Ruins of its ancient Magnificent Buildings are yet extant; of which, and of its Noble Statues; many have been thence transported by the *English*. It was heretofore much greater than now. The Summer Season would be insupportably hot, but for a refreshing Air from the Sea, which rises ordinarily about ten in the Morning, and blows till Night. Provisions are cheap; but the *Turks* govern it, not by a *Bassa*, but a *Cadé*, a Civil Officer; who uses the *Christian* obligingly.

Snath, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*; in the Hundred of *Osgodby*; adjoined by the Track of *Marsland*.

Snetham, or *Snesstain*, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, and the Hundred of *Synghden*: seated upon a Rivulet, not far from the Sea.

Sonans, Suans, a small City in the Territory of *Sienna*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sienna*. It stands upon a very high Hill, near the River *La Flore*; in the Borders of the States of the Church; forty eight Miles from *Sienna* to the North-East. In a declining State, and waited almost to a Village. Long. 34. 46. Lat. 42. 11. Pope Grego-

gor,

gory VII. was born here. In 1626. a Synod was held here also.

Sobzarbe, a Tract in *Aragon* towards the *Pyrenean Hills*, and *Catalonia*. Honoured formerly with the Title of a Kingdom.

Socomaſco, a Province in *New Spain*, in *South America*, lying along the *Pacifick Ocean*.

Soc3om. See *Sueh3om*.

Sodom, the Capital of the five miserable Cities of the *Plain*, in *Paleſtine*; called in one name *Pentapolis*; whose destruction by *Fire from Heaven*, (according to the History of the *Old Testament*. Gen 19) or by an Earthquake vomiting forth a Lake of Subterraneous Sulphur and Brimstone, according to *Sirabo*, (who advances the number of these Cities to thirteen,) became a Proverb to the World.

Sodone, *Sodera*, an ancient decayed City, in the Island of *Cholmkill*, on the West of *Scotland*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Glasco*: in which place, there are interred forty eight Kings of *Scotland*, four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight Kings of *Norway*. The Abbey here was built by *S. Columbus*, the Great Apostle of the Northern Nations; and from this place, the Bishop of the *Ile of Man* is styled *Soderensis* in *Latin*.

Soeff, *Sufatum*, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Mark*; called by the *French Souff*. Once an Imperial Free City, but now subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Earl of *Mark*: Taken by the *French* in 1673. and afterwards deserted. This City, in more ancient times was granted by *Frederick I.* to the Archbishop of *Cologne*; but being too much oppressed by them, it put it self under the Protection of the Counts of *Mark*: and this in time turned to a Sovereignty; but it has some remains of its ancient Liberty. It stands seven German Miles from *Paderborne* West; and *Muinster* South; and four from *Hann* to the East.

Sofala, *Zofala*, a Kingdom in the *Lower Ethiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Esfarria*; towards the *Ethioppick Ocean*; in an Island in the Mouth of the River *Zanbez*, in the Borders of *Zanguebaria*; which takes its name from *Sofala*, a strong City under the *Portuguese*; one hundred and fifty Miles from *Zanguebar*, and three hundred and forty from *Mesambique*. Fifty Miles West of this City, there are rich Mines of Gold, called the *Mines of Manica*, from which the *Portuguese* raise a vast Revenue. Some have therefore believed *Sofala* to be the *Opbir* of *King Solomon*; confirming their conjecture by the *Septuagint's* Translation of *Opbir* into *Zognez*, which by an ordinary change of *r* into *l*, makes *Zophela* or *Sofala*; together with this, that the people of *Sofala* pretend to prove from their own Books, that the *Jews* in *Solomon's* time voyaged to those Coasts from three year to three year, to buy Gold: and the Country shews several Buildings and ancient Inscriptions in unknown Characters, which must be understood to be the Works of Strangers. See *Opbir*. The *Portuguese* call the King of *Monomotapa* the Emperor of Gold, from these and other Mines in his Dominions. For *Sofala* is contained in *Monomotapa*.

Sofia, *Sophia*, the Capital City of *Bulgaria*, called by the *Turks* *Etadizza*; which is an Archbishop See, anciently called *Sardica*; seated upon the River *Boiana*; at an equal distance from the Borders of *Thrace* East, *Serovia* West, and *Macedonia* South; being now a great populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour: but it has no Walls, nor other Fortifications; *Hoffman* calls the River, *Cia-brum*. In this place was the greatest General Council of the Ancients held that ever met, in 347. In

which, the *Nicene* Council by the Arts of *Constantinus* was condemned. It stands three hundred Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, one hundred from *Theſſalonica* to the North, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Constantinople*. Long. 51. 00. Lat. 42. 43.

Sogdiana, a large Region of the ancient *Asia*: betwixt the *Two Scythias*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, and the *Caspian Sea*: now answering to the Province of *Mawrahader*, or *Maurenbaer* in the *Asiatick Tartary*; North-East of *Persia*.

Soisons, *Suessones*, *Suessia*, *Civitas Augusta Suessionum*, an ancient Roman City in the *Ile of France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*; and the Capital of a County called *Le Soissonois*. A great, fine, strong City; seated upon the River *Aisne*, which divides it; five Leagues from the Conlines of *Picardy*; eleven from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris*. *Pepin* was first proclaimed King of *France* in this City, in 752. *Soissonois* the District belonging to it, was heretofore a part of *Picardy*: it lies between *Reims* to the East, *Picardy* to the North, *Valois* to the West, and *Le Brie* to the South. It took this name from the *Suessones*, an old *Gallick* Tribe, which inhabited it before the *Roman* Conquest. Honoured for many Ages with the Title of an *Earldom*. The City hath six Abbeys in it, besides Churches and divers Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses. In 853. a Council was assembled at it in the presence of *Charles the Bald*, King of *France*.

Solans, *Solana*, a small River in *Aquicain* in *France*; which in the Province of *Limoſine* falls into the *Comezze* by the City of *Tulle*.

Solias, *Salaca*, a Province of the *Higher Arabia*, near the River *Tacaz*; between the Kingdom of *Bagamidra* to the South, and the Province of *Arabagela* to the North.

Solitis, the same with *Seleucia Pieria*, a City of *Syria*.

Soleurre, *Salodurum*, *Salodurum*, a City of *Switzerland*; which is the Capital of a Canton called by its name: The Natives call it *Soleurre*, the *Germans Solothurn*, the *Italians Soloduro*: It stands upon the River *Arola*; seven Miles from *Baſil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North; and five from *Berne* to the same. The Canton is the eleventh in the number; small, and *Roman Catholic*.

Solfarta, a small Seigniorie or Lordship in *Manitoua*.

Solms, *Solonia*, a County in *Germany*, which has its Name from a ruined Town on the River *Lohne*. It lies extended from North to South, part in *Westermwald*, and part in *Wetterau*; between *Hassia* to the East, and *Treves* to the West; under its own Count, whose Residence is in the Castle of *Brunfeld*.

Soloe, or *Soli*, the Birth-place of the ancient Greek Poet *Aratus*. This City is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*. It stands in *Cilicia*, in *Asia Minor*; and took for some time the name of *Pompeopolis*, from its re-establishment by *Pompey the Great*: *Pliny* mentions it upon the account of a Fountain it anciently had of an extraordinary quality. Now called *Paleſoli*.

Sologne, *Solonia*, *Sicalonia*, a small Province under the Prefecture of *Orleans*: by *Latin* Writers also called *Sosalonia*, *Sigalonia*, *Siligania* and *Sabulonia*, being a Sandy Country; & particularly fruitful in Wheat and Rice. It lies between the Provinces of *Orleans*, *Berry*, and *Blaisois*; but its proper Limits are lost. The principal Town in it, is *Romorenin*; eight Leagues from *Bois* South, and fourteen from *Bourges* North.

The Islands of Solotona, a Mass of great Islands in the Pacific Sea, towards New Zealand: discovered by Alvarez Mendoza in 1567, but little frequented by the Europeans. The names of some of them, are S. George, S. Mark, S. Nicholas, S. Anne, S. Catherine, the Three Marius, S. James, S. Christopher, S. Jerome, &c.

Solothurn. See Soleure.

Solpe, a City and Bishop's See in the Province called Capitanota, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Solsona, a City in Catalonia in Spain which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Tarragona; made such in 1593: by Pope Clement VIII. It stands upon the River Cordoner, at the foot of the Mountains; about three Leagues from Cardona to the North. A small ill peopled Place, though it has been fortified by the French.

Solwedel, Helopolis, Solwedelia, a City in the ancient Marquisate of Brandenburg, upon the River Fezz; eight German Miles from Ulean to the East, and ten from Havelburg. The Inhabitants report, it was built by Charles the Great; after he had destroyed a Statue of the Sun, which was worshipped in this Place.

Solwegy firth, Iruva, an Arm of the Irish Sea, which parts England from Scotland.

Somersetshire, Belge, Durovriges, Somersetia, is a rich, populous, and fruitful County in the West of England. Bounded on the North by the Severne Sea, and Gloucestershire cut off by the Severne; on East by Wiltsire, on the South by Dorsetshire, and part of Devonshire; on the West by Devonshire and the Irish Sea. It contains in length from East to West fifty Miles, in breadth forty, in circuit two hundred and four; wherein lie three hundred eighty five Parishes, and thirty Market Towns. The Air is mild and gentle in the Summer: the Roads are extremely miry and deep in the Winter; which is recompensed by the Fertility of the Soil, yielding Corn and Grass in great plenty; nor is it destitute of Mines of Lead. Whence comes the usual Proverb here, *What is worse for the Rider, is best for the Abider.* These Mines are found particularly in Mendip-Hills. It has also a Rock called S. Pincem's Rock; where are found great plenty of Diamonds, equal to those of India in their Lustre; but not in hardness. It has three Noble Cities, Bristol, Bath, and Wells: all which are discomfited in their proper places. The Rivers Parra; Tor, Tone, Frome and others water it, besides the Severne's Mouth. The first Earl of this County was William de Mohun, created in 1138. The second, William Long-Elpee, Bafe Son to Henry II in 1197. The third, Reginald de Mohun, in 1296. The fourth, John de Beauford, in 1296. In which Family it continued till 1471. in six Decents. The tenth was Edmund (third Son of Henry VI.) in 1495. The eleventh, Henry Fitz Roy a Bafe Son of Henry VIII. The twelfth, Edward Seymour, (Lord Protector of Edward VI.) created Duke in 1446. beheaded in 1552. The thirteenth, was William Courte in 1614. The fourteenth, William Seymour, Marquis of Harisford; restored to his Great-Grand father's Title of Duke of Somerset, by Charles II. in 1660. Since which time, there have been five Descents in this Family.

Somerton, a Market Town in Somersetshire. The Capital of its Hundred: of great consideration heretofore, when it is said to have given Name to its County.

Somme, or Soms, Phtadiz, Somona, Samara, a River in Picardy in France; which assides at a place called Fon Soume in Picardois; two Leagues from S. Quentin to the West; and running West; watereth Hes, Peronne, Corbie, Amiens, Abbeville and S. Va-

lery; where it falls into the British Sea, twelve French Leagues South of Boulogne, over against Rye in Suffex; having divided Picardy into two parts.

Sommiers, Sommeria, a small City in the Lower Languedoc, upon the River Vidole; four Leagues from Montpellier to the South-East, and the same distance from Nismes. Once a fortified City.

Souga, a City of the Kingdom of Malangua, in the Division of Nigritia, in Africa.

Sonneburg, one of the chief Towns in the Island of Oesel in the Baltic Sea.

Sonnenberg, a Town in the Marquisate of Brandenburg in Germany, near Poland, to the East.

So, or Soro, a River in the Kingdom of Portugal, which divides Acentejo from Extremadura; and falls into the Taio at Salwaterra, nine Miles above Lisbon.

Soza, a City of Latium, upon the River Garigliano; now a Bishop's See in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro; which is under no Archbishop. It has a splendid Castle: Incomred with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Family di Boncompagno; and stands fifty five Miles from Rome to the East, and ten from the Lake di Celano (Fucinus) to the South. \$ This is also the name of a City in the Island of Seeland, in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark; which has an University in it, founded by Frederick II. and re-established by Christian IV. Kings of Denmark.

Sozans, a Mountain in the Dukedom of Tuscany in Italy: consecrated to Apollo in the Heathen Ages there. It is now called Monte di S. Silvestre.

Sozatoff, Soratovia, a City in the Kingdom of Astracan, upon the Wolga; in the middle between Casan to the North, and Astracan to the South: Lat. 52. 12. in a great Plain. The Inhabitants are all Muscovites. See Olearius, Pag. 162.

Soraw, Sorawa, a small City in Lusatia; the Capital of the Lower part of that Province, and under the Elector of Saxony. It stands in the Borders of Silesia; two German Miles from Sagan to the West, and five from Croffen to the South; often taken and retaken in the Swedish War.

Sorge, Sorgue, Orgé, Sorge, Sulza, Sulgar, a River of Gallia Narbonensis; which ariseth in the County of Vendosmois in Provence, and falls into the Rhone above Avignon, but very near it; at a Town called Pont-Sorge.

Sozia, Syria.

Sozta, Numantia Nova, Soria, a City of New Castile; not above one League beneath the Ruins of the ancient and celebrated Numantia: seated in the Mountains, well peopled, and having belonging to it a very large Jurisdiction. It stands twelve Leagues from Babilula to the South-West, and eight from Tarazona to the North-West.

Sozta, an ancient people, mentioned by Pliny, as neighbouring upon India; and living altogether upon Fish.

Sozings. See Sisy-Islands.

Sorrento, Sorrentum, Sorrentum, Surensum, a City in the Kingdom of Naples; which is an Archbishops See in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Bay of the Fisher Principato; twenty four Miles from Naples to the South: It is seated in a fruitful Plain; and though very ancient, (being mentioned by Pliny and Livy) yet in a good Estate. Long. 38. 20. Lat. 40. 33.

Soteropolis, Soteropolis, a ruined small City, which stood near Nicomedia in Bithynia, in Asia Minor; where according to Roderic, died Constantine the Great of Poiton.

Soubiac, or Sabiac, a small Town in Cambragna di Romé, in the Dominions of the Pope. It stands

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upon the River *Teverone*: and is noted for an Abbey of the Order of *S. Benedict*, who did himself choole a Retreat here.

Souilly, or *Souley*, a Town in the Dukedom de *Bar* in *Lorain*.

Souli, *Sous*, a Kingdom in the East part of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*; under the King of *Marocco*.

Soule, a Territory in the *Pass des Basques* in *France*: Honoured with the Title of a Viscounty. The chief Town in it, is *Mauleon de Soule*.

Soumel, a Town in the Kingdom of *Bengale*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, towards the *Ganges*.

The Sound. See *Sund*.

Sour. See *Tyre*.

Soure, *Sura*, a River in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*; called by the *Germans* *Kaur*, by the *French* *Soure*. It riseth near *Bajougue*; eight Leagues from *Luxemburg*; and being increased with some smaller Rivers, watereth *Dierkirch*: beneath which, it receives the *Ur* from *Vinnde* to the North; then passeth to *Echternach* and *Wasser-bilch*; where it falls into the *Moselle* two Leagues above *Trier* to the South.

Sourt, a Province of *Turcomania*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Sourte, the same with *Zurich*.

Sourtuots, a Tribe of the unconquered *Salvages* of *New France*, in *North America*.

Sourthian, the same with *Syria*.

Sousses, a people of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Souster, *Susa*, the Capital of *Chusistan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Bagdad* to the East; now in a flourishing State.

Southampton, *Claufentum*, *Antonia*, *Magnus Portus*, *Trifantionum Portus*, a small City in the County of *Hants*, seated on the West side of the River *Anton*, or *Hampton*, (which comes from *Winchester*;) and here falls into the great Bay of *Southampton*;) ten Miles from *Winchester* to the South. This was a Roman Fort called *Claufentum*, and ruined by the *Danes* in 980. Allo plundered and burnt by the *French* under *Edward III.* and rebuilt in the Reign of *Richard*. It is a strong, rich, populous; well traded City; fenced with a double Ditch, strong Walls, and many Turrets; for the Defence of the Haven, it has a strong Castle built by *Richard II.* The Haven is capable of Ships of good Burthen, up to the Key: and lies opposite to *Jernsey*, *Garnsey*, and *Normandy*. There are now five Parish Churches in this City. *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County, in 1067. *Beauvois* of *Southampton* (that celebrated Warriour) was its first Secular Earl, in 1138. (The Bishops of *Winchester* being before reputed to be Earls of *Southampton*;) and so styled in the Statutes of the Garter made by *Henry VIII.* *William Lord Admiral*, in 1547. *Thomas Wriotsley* (Lord Chancellor) was created the third Earl by *Edward VI.* to whom succeeded three of his Posterity. The last died in 1667. In 1675. *Charles II.* created *Charles Fitz Roy* (eldest Son to the Dukes of *Cleveland*) Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*.

Southwark, a large Borough in the County of *Surrey*, and the Hundred of *Brixton*; opposite to *London*, on the other side of the *Thames*; and under the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of *London*; yet enjoying several ancient Privileges peculiarly to it self, and represented in the Lower House of Parliament by its own Burgesses. The number of Inhabitants and Buildings, it exceeds most Cities, notwithstanding its Losses by many great Fires. *S. Thomas's Hospital*, founded by the Citizens of *London*, stands here.

Southwell, a Market Town in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Thurgarton*, of good Antiquity: upon a Rivulet, falling not far off into the *Trent*. Adorned with a Collegiate Church.

Southwold, *Sowold* or *Swold*, a small Corporation and Sea-Port, Town in the County of *Suffolk*; famous for the many Rendezvous of the *English* Fleets, when ever we have had any Wars with the *Hollanders*: especially for two great Naval Victories obtained against them in the Bay of this Town; the first, *June 3, 1663.* the second, *May 28. 1672.* Both under the Conduct of King *James II.* as Lord Admiral of *England*, under his Brother *Charles II.* of Blessed and Pious Memory. It is a strong and pleasant Town in the Hundred of *Blisbing*, upon a Cliff; with the Sea to the East, the River *Blisbe* (over which there is a Draw-Bridge) to the West, and a Bay of its own name to the South, called *Swold's Bay*; made by the shooting forth chiefly of *Easton Ness*, the most Eastern Point of *England*. The Cliff hath several Pieces of Ordinance, planted upon it.

Stowe, the River upon which *Stafford* is situated.

Southam, a Market Town in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Knighthlow*.

Spa, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the *Low Countries*; famed for its Medicinal Mineral Waters.

Spahan. See *Hispahan*.

Spain, *Hispania*, is one of the most considerable Kingdoms in *Europe*, called heretofore *Hesperia* and *Iberia*. It is separated from *France* towards the North-East by the *Pyrenean Hills*; on all other sides surrounded by the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Streights of Gibraltar*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*: so that it lies in the form of a vast Peninsula, joined to *France* by a Neck of eighty Spanish Leagues over. Called by the Natives *La Espanna*, by the *French* *L'Espagne*, by the *Italians* *La Spagna*, by the *English* *Spain*, by the *Poles* *Hispanska*, by the *Germans* *Spanien*, and by the *Dutch* *Spangien*. Its greatest length from East to West is one hundred and ninety German Miles; or five hundred Italian. Its circuit two thousand four hundred and eighty Italian Miles; taking in the Creeks and Windings of the Seas and Mountains, it is two thousand eight hundred and sixteen Miles; the least of which Computations, is four hundred and sixty Miles greater than *France* was forty years ago. The ancient Geographers with one consent affirm, That it abounded with whatsoever the Ambition or Needs of Men required; full of Men and Horses; all over replenished with Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, and Lead, (white and black;) had Corn, Wine, and Oyl in abundance: in short, so extremely fruitful, that if any place for want of Water was less useful, yet even there Hemp and Flax thrived very well. It was in those days the West-Indies of the World, and like them the Store-House of the ancient Treasures. The Ancients divided it into three great parts; called by them *Tarracoenfis*, *Bætica*, and *Lusitania*. First, *Hispania Tarracoenfis* was the greatest of the three, and the most Eastern. On the East bounded by the *Pyrenean Hills*: on the North by the Bay of *Biscay*; on the West by the *Atlantic Ocean*, and *Lusitania*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and *Bætica*. Secondly, *Hispania Bætica* was the most Southern part; bounded on the East and South by the former in part, and by the Ocean; on the West and North by the same Ocean and *Lusitania*. Thirdly, *Hispania Lusitanica* was the most Western part; extended upon the Ocean between *Hispania Tarracoenfis*, and *Hispania Bætica*. The very ancient History of this

this Country is either fabulous or lost. The *Phœnicians* may justly be supposed to have been the first Civilizers of it, and the Founders of the most ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* affirm. After these (who settled mostly in *Bætica*) the *Grecians* followed; who from *Marseille* sent many Colonies into *Hispania Tarraconensis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next; who about forty years after they were by the *Romans* dispossessed of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corfica*. (In the end of the first *Punic* War about the year of *Rome* 512;) by the *Ill of Gades* (which was theirs before) entered *Spain*; and in less than twenty years (under *Amilcar*, *Asdrubal* and *Hannibal*, the Son of *Amilcar*) destroyed *Saguntum*; built *New Carthage*; conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean* Hills, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; and might easily have subdued the rest; but that *Hannibal* chose rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and ruin *Rome* by an Invasion of *Italy*. The Jealousie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his Designs in *Italy*; and the *Roman* Fortunes prevailed in *Spain* too, under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the year of *Rome* 545. The People having been broken by the *Carthaginian*, submitted the more willingly and easily to the *Romans*; and continued under them till about the year of *Christ* 400, when *Gundericus* (King of the *Vandals*) first conquered them. The *Goths* followed these; and in 418, set up a Kingdom; which in time extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. This Kingdom continued under thirty one Princes, till 724; when the *Moors* came in, and after a Fight of seven Days continuance prevailed against the *Goths*, and forced *Spain*. They brought over fifty thousand Families of *Moors* and *Jews*; and so fixed themselves here, that though they were in a short time cantoned into a small Kingdom; and the *Spaniards* with the remainders of the *Goths* (who had secured themselves in the Mountains and other places of difficult access) by the help of the *French*, made a gainful and prevailing War upon them; yet they could not be intirely subdued before 1492. In after times it is hard to say, whether the good Fortunes or ill Government of the *Spaniards* have contributed most to the ruin of this once most potent Kingdom. For first *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* in 1492, expelled out of *Spain* one hundred and seventy thousand Families of the *Jews*. *Philip II.* in 1610, expelled nine hundred thousand *Moors*. And *America* being found in the mean time, the numbers of *Spaniards* that passed thither is unknown. *Philip I.* succeeded in 1504: The first Prince of the House of *Austria*, who reigned in *Spain*. *Charles V.* his Son in 1516. *Philip II.* in 1556. *Philip III.* in 1598. *Philip IV.* in 1621. *Charles II.* the present King began his Reign in *September* 1665, being then an Infant. This Kingdom is now divided into fifteen Kingdoms or Provinces, viz. 1. *Navarre*. 2. *Biscay*. 3. *Guipuzcoa*. 4. *Leon* and *Oviedo*. 5. *Gallicia*. 6. *Coraduba*. 7. *Granada*. 8. *Murcia*. 9. *Toledo*. 10. *Castile*. 11. *Portugal*. 12. *Valencia*. 13. *Catalonia*. 14. The Kingdom of *Majorca*. 15. And the Kingd. of *Aragon*. Which are at this day all reduced under three Crowns or Governments, *Castile*, *Portugal*, and *Aragon*. The Religion professed is strict *Roman Catholic*; especially since the introducing the Inquisition by *Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, in 1478. The Christian Faith was taught this Nation very early by *S. James*, or more probably by *S. Paul*. *Arianism* entered with the *Goths*, and continued till 588. They never heard of the *Roman* Rites till after 1032; when a *Frenchman* being made Archbishop of *Toledo*, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service; and was at first opposed in it by all the other Prelates and People. It had been well for *Spain*, if it had never

been received: seeing it has cost that Nation so many of its People; no less than three thousand Families having been destroyed by the Inquisition in one Diocese in three years: not to mention the loss of the United Netherlands, and the ruin of *Flanders*. The Cities of *Spain* are too numerous to be here inserted.

New Spain, *Hispania Nova*, is a considerable Country in *North America*; called by the *Spaniards* *la Nueva Espanna*, and sometimes *el Mexico*, from its Capital City. It contains all that space of Land between the North and the South Sea, that lies between the *Terra Firma* (or *Streight of Panama*) to the East, and *Florida* to the West; which by the *Indians* was called *Anahuac*; that is, *The Land by the Water*. It extends from fifteen deg. of Latitude to twenty six exclusively; in breadth six hundred *Italian* Miles, in length twelve hundred. The Air is very temperate (tho' situate wholly in the *Torrid Zone*) by reason of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *August*; (their hottest Months in the year) and also by reason of the Sea Breezes. It is abundantly enriched with inexhaustible Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass and Iron: has great plenty of *Coco-Nuts*, *Cochineel*, *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Figs*, *Cherries*, *Apples*, and *Pears*, *Cattle* and *Fowl*: but it has few *Grapes*, and no *Wine*. Their Seed time is in *April* or *May*; their Harvest in *October*: in the Low Countries they sow in *October*, and reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own, from 1332, to 1520: about two years before which, *Francis Cortez*, a *Spaniard*, entered it with eleven Ships, and five hundred and fifty Men; by help of which he sacked the Town of *Pontonehon*, defeated by his Cannon and Horse forty thousand naked *Indians*, (who came to revenge this Injury;) and in 1531, took the City of *Mexico*, *Aug. 13.* and put an end to the *Indian* Empire. The Provinces of this vast Kingdom, are 1. *Panuco*. 2. *Mexhuacan*. 3. *Mexicana*. 4. *Tlafcala*. 5. *Guaxaca*. And the 6. *Jucatan*. Governed by a Viceroy under the King of *Spain*; who from this Accellion to his *European* Dominions uses the Royal Stile of *Hispaniarum Rex*.

Spalatro, *Salo*, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, *Psariatum* *Dioclesiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*; called by the *Italians*, *Spalato*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Spla*. It is very strong, rich, and populous; and an Archbishop's See, seated upon the *Adriatick*; (upon which it has a large and safe Haven) thirty five Miles from *Scbenico*. Long. 40. 54. Lat. 44. 00. This City grew up out of the Ruins of *Salona*; which stood four Miles more to the North. And in 1420, destroyed an Army of the *Turks*, which was sent against it. The Learned Mr. *Wheeler* in his *Travels*, pag. 15. has given a large account of the Site of this City; and a little lower, pag. 19. of the City of *Salona*, the Mother of *Spalato*. The Emperor *Dioclesian* was a Native of *Salona*: who building himself a Palace in this place, (whence the name *Spalato* might be occasioned by an ease corruption,) the other, (*Salona*) grew by time neglected. It is commanded by a Fortrefs, upon an Hill, without the Gate; in which the *Venetians* keep the lesser Garrison, because they make sure of the Fortrefs of *Cliffa*, by which the passage lies out of *Turky* to *Spalato*. The Walls of *Dioclesian's* Palace you have yet standing; and the little Temple, which he built in the middle of it, has become the Cathedral Church. It is situated in a fruitful Country.

Spalding, a Market Town in the division of *Holland*, in *Lincolnsire*; and the Hundred of *Ellow*; upon the *Weland*. Well built and traded; though not far from the *Washes*.

Spanbow, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquise of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Havel* (where it enters

ains the *Sprehe*) two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the West, and about six from *Brandenburg* to the East; well fortified; yet taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, in 1631.

Sparta. See *Mistra*.

Sperderobi, *Sperderobis*, *Sperderovia*, a City of *Serbia*; called by the *Turks*, *Semender*; by the *Hungarians*, *Sendrew*, or *Zendrew*, and *Zendrin*; by the *Italians*, *Sandria*. It is a Bishops See; thought to be *Ptolemy's Singidunum*: and stands about six *German Miles* from *Belgrade* to the East upon the *Danube*, fourteen from *Temeswar* to the South. The *Turkish* Governour of *Serbia* resides for the most part in this City. Taken in this War by the Imperialists amidst their other Conquests in *Hungary*; and retaken by the *Turks* by *Storm*, *Sept.* 1690.

Spitlopp, a Market Town in *Lincobsh.* in the Hundred of *Bullingbrook*.

Spitola, a Seigneurie in the Neighbourhood of *Monterrat*, the *Niham*, and the States of *Genova*, in *Italy*: Honoured with the Title of a Marquisate.

Spira, *Spira*, *Nemetes*, *Noviomagus*, *Nemetus*, a City of *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, *Speyr*; by the *French*, *Spre*; by the *Italians*, *Spira*. It is a Free and Imperial City, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*: in the Diocese of *Spira*, but not subject to the Bishop. This great, rich, populous City is Free; but under the Protection of the Elector Palatine, and the Bishop under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. It stands in the middle between *Strasbourg* to the South, and *Mentz* to the North; fifty *German Miles* from either, and fifteen from *Heidelberg* to the North-Weit. The Imperial Chamber (which was first instituted at *Frankfort* in 1495, by *Maximilian I.*) In 1530, was by *Charles V.* removed to *Spira*; and has been ever since in this City. Of old called *Nemetum*; and in 1082, being for by its (then) Bishop enlarged, as to inclose the Village of *Spire* neighbouring upon it, took the Name of *Spira*. The Cathedral was built in 1011, by *Conrade* the Emperour; in which are the Tombs of eight of the *German Emperours*; to wit, *Conrade II.* (who gave the Town of *Brannschol*, and all the Territory of *Brannschow* to this Bishoprick about the year 1036;) *Henry III.* his Son (who finished the Cathedral, begun by his Father;) *Henry IV.* *Henry V.* *Philip*, *Rodolph I.* *Adolf* of *Nassau*, and *Albert I.* The Emperours which granted Privileges to this City were, *Charles IV.* *Rodolph I.* *Albert*, *Lewis*, *Wenceslaus*, *Frederick III.* and *Maximilian II.* Near it *Philip* the *Swabian*, beat *Osbo* the *Saxon*, in 1201. In a Diet here held in 1526, the Peace of Religion was first established; which when it was endeavoured to be Repeated in a second Diet here held in 1529, several of the *German Princes* Protested against the Repeal, and were thence called Protestants. *Jessus* the first Bishop was present in the Council of *Cologne*, in 346. This City was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*; who demolished all its Outworks, because he was not willing to spare so many Men out of his Army, as were necessary for a Garrison to it: by which the *Germans* the more easily recovered it in 1635. It received a *French* Garrison in *Sept.* 1688, who have demolished it since. The Imperial Chamber consists of sixteen Counsellors, (eight Roman Catholics, and seven Protestants,) two Presidents, (a Roman Catholic, and a Protestant;) and the Bishop as the Principal Judge. In 1675, the Elector of *Treves* succeeded to the Bishoprick.

Spiritu Santo, *Spiritus Sanctus*, a small City; which is the Capital of a Prefecture in *Brazil*, under the *Portuguese*. Sixty *Spanish Leagues* from the River *Jannario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South. S. There is a River in the King-

dom of *Monomotapa*, in *Africa*, which discharges itself into the *Ethiopic Ocean* at *Cabo de S. Nicolae*, of this name: called by the *Portuguese*, *Rio de lo Spiritu Santo*.

Spiltinga, a small Town in *Sicily*; which was the only place in that Island, innocent of that bloody and infamous Conspiracy, called the *Sicilian Vespers*.

Spirnazza, *Panyafiu*, a River of *Macedonia*; which falls into the *Alessarick Sea*, between *Durazzo*, and the River *Alpro*, (which last falls into the same Sea,) twenty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the North. Some call it *Alpro Spirnazza*; others *Spirnazza*, *Arzenza*.

Spitsberg, an University in *Brandenburg*, founded in 1544.

Spitsberg, *Spirzberga*, *Regio Arctica*, or the Sharp Mountains, as the Name signifies; is a large Country, and a part of the *Arctic Continent*: between *Nova Zembla* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West; which are yet not near it by three hundred Miles. It was called thus by the *Dutch*, upon their discovering it in 1596. The *English* call it *New Land*: others *Spirzberg*. It extends to *deg.* 80. of North Latitude. Whether it be an Island, or joined to any Continent, is unknown to the *Europeans*: extreme cold, without one Village in it; only some parts are frequented by the *Dutch*, who Kill for Whales; and find some two hundred foot long. Here are a great number of Bears, (black and white) Foxes, and Sea-Geese.

Spitt, the same with *Spalatro*.

Spilgen, *Spilgus*, *Spiluca*, the highest Mountain amongst the *Gotins*; a part of the *Rhetian Alpes*; upon which there was once a strong Castle, near the Lower Branch of the *Rhine*, about eight Miles from *Claven* to the North.

Spolcto, *Spolctum*, *Spolitium*, is a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*: called *Spolero*, and *Spolere*: the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands in the Province of *Umbria*, or *Ombria*; partly on an Hill, partly in a Valley upon the River *Tefino*; thirteen Miles from *Frasino* to the North-East, forty five from *Rome* to the North, and sixty two from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope; and a City of great Antiquity: having defended it self very well against *Hannibal* in the second *Punic* War. In 1234, here was a Council held under Pope *Gregory IX.* for the Recovery of the Holy Land. The same year, the Bishop's See was transferr'd hither from *Spolto*. In seven hundred and sixty, it was besieged by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*; and reduced to great Extremities. In 1155, *Frederick Barberossa*, took, plundered, and burnt it, for violating his Ambassadors and corrupting his Coin. In 1583, here was a Synod held by its Bishop. It shows some lately Ruines of an Amphitheatre, a Temple and a Palace of the Kings of the *Goths*, who made it their Residence.

Il Ducato di *Spolcto*, *Spolitium Ducatus*, is a very large Province of *Italy*: called of old *Umbria*, or later times *Ombria*: And a Dukedom, from the time that *Loggins* (the *Greek Exarch* of *Ravenna*, after the recalling *Narses*) instituted Dukes for the Government of this Province. The *Lombards* made a Conquest of it, under *Alboin*, (one of their Kings) in 571. But they left it under *Dukes Hill*; one of which in 740, joining with Pope *Gregory*, and rebelling against his Master *Luitprandus*, drew a War upon the Province. In 876, *Charles the Bald* (one of the *Caroline Princes*) made *Guido*, a Defendent of *Charles the Great*, Duke of *Spolero*; whose Posterity in thirteen Descents enjoyed it to 1193. How, or when, this Province fell under the Pope I know not;

not; but it bore the Title of a Dukedom under them, till 1440: when it regained its ancient Name of *Ombria*. See *Leander Albertus*.

Sponheim, *Sponheimensis Comitatus*, a County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; between the *Moselle* and the *Nahr* (which last falls into the *Rhine*) four German Miles beneath *Mentz*. The fourth part of it is under the Marquis of *Baden*; the rest has been under the Electors Palatine, ever since 1416: when it came to that Family by the Marriage of *Isabella* (Heiress of it) with *Robert* Elector Palatine. The principal places in it are *Creutznach*, *Simmeren*, and *Birkenfeld*.

Sporades, the scattered Islands towards *Candia*, in the *Arcipelago*: so called in opposition to the *Cyclades*, which lie together in the form of a Circle. The *Romans*, *Saracens*, and the *Corsairs*, with the present Masters the *Turks*: them, by their several devastations have reduced these once flourishing retreats into a poor condition. There are always some *Greeks* upon them.

Sprehe, *Sprewe*, *Spra*, *la Sprehe*, *Spreha*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Holsteinia*; and flowing through *Lufazia*, watereth *Bamzen*, *Cotwitz*, and *Luben*; then entering *Brandenburg*, falls by *Berlin* into the *Havel* at *Spandow*; which last ends in the *Elbe* at *Havelburg*.

Spyotaw, *Sporavia*, a City of *Silicia*, in the Dukedom of *Glogaw*; upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Bober*. Four Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

Spurnhead, *Ocelis*, a Cape or Promontory in *Turkey*, at the Mouth of the *Humber*.

Squillact, *Scyllaceum*, *Scyllaceum*, a small City of great Antiquity; called by *Ptolemy*, *Scyllaceum*; *Pliny*, *Scyllaceum*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reggio*; in the Further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; to which there belongs a Bay, upon the *Ionian* Sea, called *Golfo di Squillace*. This City stands sixty five Miles from *Reggio* to the North-East, fifty five from *Rossano* to the South; and has not above three hundred Houses in it. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 43. It was an *Athenian* Colony; and one of the most considerable Cities belonging to the *Bruttii* in *Magna Græcia*.

Staden, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, near the *Elbe*; anciently a Free Imperial City, and a Hanse Town; but now subject to the Duke of *Breme*. It stands upon a small River, called *Senneringe*; (which a little lower falls into the *Elbe*) seven German Miles from *Hamburg* to the West, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North. A very strong Town. Taken in 1676, by the Duke of *Brunswick*. In 1680, it was restored by the Treaty concluded at *Ull* to the *Swedes*; under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munster*.

Staffanger, *Stavangria*, *Stafangria*, *Stavangria*, a City of *Norway*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*; and has a large safe Harbor upon the *German* Ocean. It stands in the Prefecture of *Bergen*; ninety Miles from *Bergen* to the South, and sixty from the *Baltick* Sea. Long. 27. 45. Lat. 61. 15.

Stakarda, a Town not far from *Saluzzes* in *Piedmont*; made remarkable by the Battle between the Duke of *Savoy's* Army, and the *French*, on the eighteenth of *August* 1690, in which the former retired with loss.

Staffordshire, *Staffordia*, *Cornavi*, a County in the middle of *England*. Bounded on the North by *Cheshire* and *Darbyshire*, (where a Stone shews the place in which these three Countries meet;) on the East by *Darbyshire*, cut off by the *Dove* and *Trent*;

on the South by *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire*; and on the West by *Shropshire*. It represents a *Lozenge* in its form: its length being forty four Miles from North to South, and its breadth twenty seven; the whole Circumference one hundred and forty seven; containing one hundred and thirty Parishes, and eight Market Towns. For Springs, Brooks and Rivers, besides the *Trent*, it hath the *Dove* (which partly separates it from *Darbyshire*) the *Churnery*, the *Blithe*, the *Line*, the *Tean*, the *Sowe*, the *Penk*, the *Mun-föld*, and several others; over which are reckoned in all twenty four Stone-bridges. Here is plenty of Lime, Marble, Timber, Stone for building, and game; with some Alabaster, and Salt-springs. The Air is good, and very health ul; cold, especially towards the North; in which part the Earth also is barren. The middle is more level, but full of Woods. The South is fruitful, producing Corn, and Grass in abundance, Coals, and Mines of Iron. And so great formerly was the number of Parks and Warrens in this County, that most Gentlemens Seats were attended by both. This County takes its name from *Stafford*, the principal Town in it; anciently called *Belesny*. Built by *Edward* the Elder. Incorporated by King *John*; on the East and South walled. Trenched by its own Barons, the other two sides being secured by a Lake of Water: the River *Sowe* runs on the East and West of the Town, and is covered with a Badge. It hath two Parish Churches, a Free-school, and many good Buildings. *Edward VI.* confirmed and enlarged their Charter. Its Long is 18. 40. Lat. 53. 20. In the year 1357, one *Ralph* was created the first Earl of *Stafford*; whose Posterity in twelve Decades enjoyed that Honor to the year 1639; when it was finally extinguished in the Person of *Henry Stafford*. In 1640, *Charles I.* revived this Honour by conferring it upon Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*; who was then married to one of the Daughters of the late Earl of *Stafford*. He was beheaded Dec. 7. 1630. in the Reign of *Charles I.* But the Title revived under *King James II.* in *Henry* his Son, the present Earl of *Stafford*. See the Natural History of this County, written by *Dr. Robert Plot*, with the same extraordinary Art and Elaborateness which is peculiar to him.

Stagira an ancient Town, famous for being the Native place of the Philosopher *Aristotle*, thence entitled *Stagirita* in the Kingdom of *Macedonia*; called afterwards *Liba Nova* by some, and yet said to be extant.

Stagno, *Seagnum*, a small City in *Dalmatia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regno*; from which it stands thirty Miles to the North, upon the *Adriatick*; which affords it the Conveniences of an Harbour. This Town belongs to the Republick of *Ragusa*.

Stanninoz-hill, an exceeding Stony Hill (as the Northern use of the word *Stann* signifies) in the County of *Westmorland*: Remarkable for a Stone-Cross, said anciently to have been erected for a Boundary betwixt the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; upon a Peace concluded betwixt *William* the Conqueror, and *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*. The Arms of *England* were displayed upon the South-side of it, and thole of *Scotland* on the North.

Stalacmura, *Aenurium*, a City in *Cilicia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; called by others *Aenura*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Selencia*; between *Antioch* to the West, and *Celendris* (now *Palapos*) to the East: about forty four Miles from *Cape Cormacutus*, in the North of the Isle of *Cyprus* to the North. *Mela* placeth it in the Borders of *Pamphlyta* and *Cilicia*. Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

Stalment:

Stalimene, Lemnos, a considerable Island in the *Archipelago*; called by the Inhabitants, *Seilemnos*. It is one hundred and sixty Miles in compass. At first under the *Poenicians*; but since conquered by *Mahomet II.* Fifty Miles from *Agnonoro*, or the Coast of *Macedonia* to the East. It hath a considerable City of its own name: produces good Wine, and is well Cultivated. Famous for a Red Earth, called from it *Terra Lemnia*, and *Sigillata*; by which the *Ottoman* Port reaps a considerable revenue.

Stamboli, the *Turkish* Name of *Constantinople*.

Stametz, Strametia, a small City in *Goehland*, a Province of *Sweden*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*; but now become a poor Village.

Stampalia, a considerable Island in the *Archipelago*, towards the Sea of *Scarpanto*: called anciently *Alypalaea*, and placed by *Syrabo* in the number of the *Sporades*. It hath a City of its own name now, as before; when a Temple of great fame throughout *Greece* adorned it, which was consecrated to the honour of *Apollo*. The principal Church is dedicated to *S. George*; and served with the *Greek* rites, under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Siphanto*, who some part of the year resides at it. To the City belongs a Castle for its security, planted upon a Mountain: upon the Frontispiece of which the Arms of *Venice*, *France*, and *Thuscany* appear displayed. This City is the sole settlement in the Island; being, tho' of a fruitful Soil, much in want of fresh Water.

Stanes, a large, well inhabited, and frequented Market Town in *Hertsfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Bringing*, with a Bridge over a River, leading into *Sturey*.

Stamford, Stamford, Durobrivæ, a Town of *Lincolnshire*, in *Kesteven* division, of good Antiquity: upon the River *Welland*, on the Borders of *Northampton*, and *Rutland* (with a part in each: but the chiefest in *Lincolnshire*) which is great and well peopled; having about seven Parish Churches, and several Bridges over the River; being expanded on both its sides. The *Roman High Dike*, or *Way*, leadeth to the North from this Town. The Houses are built of Free-Stone; the Streets fair and large, and begirt with a Wall. It hath the honour to be a Corporation, represented in the lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses. And in its Neighbourhood, stands a stately Seat and Park of the Earl of *Exeter*, called *Burleigh* House. In the Reign of *Edward III.* part of the Students of *Oxford*, (upon a quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men) settled for some time in this Town; who erected a College here (its Ruins are yet remaining,) and would not return to *Oxford* till compelled by a Proclamation: whence arose that Statute of the University, enjoying every one by Oath at the taking of Bachelors Degree, not to profess Philosophy at *Stamford*. In 1628, *Henry* Lord *Grey of Groby*, was created Earl of *Stamford*; and succeeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in 1673.

Stanhope, Stanthorpe, or *Staindrop*, a Market Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in *Darlington* *Wapentake*: upon a rivulet, running into the *Tees*.

Market-Stanton, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Garrree*.

Stargard, Urbis Vetus, a City of *Holstein*. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 55. 06.

Stargart, Stargardia, a City of *Germany*, in the *Farther Pomerania* (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Ibna*; under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; five German Miles from *Stetin* to the East. It is a Hanse Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

Staten-eylands, a small Rocky Island, discovered by the *Dutch* in 1594, to the East of *Wesiger's* Straights, near that Coast of *Moscovy*, called by them *New Holland*. Not above one League long, and two in Circuit. Some pieces of fine clear Chrytal were found about the Rocks. The *Dutch* gave it this Name to signify an Island of their *States*.

Stavelo, Stabulo, Stabulum, a Monastery in the Diocese of *Utrecht*; between the Archbishoprick of *Triers*, and the Low-Countries; three German Miles from *Limburgh* to the South. There belongs to the Abbot a Territory; which lies between the Bishoprick of *Lige*, and the Dukedom of *Limburgh* and *Luxemburgh*.

Stavern, Stavera, a small City of *Friseland*, under the United Provinces in *Hesbergen*, upon the *Zuyder Zee*; four German Miles from *Brokhusen* to the North, and six from *Volkenhou* to the South-West. It is a Sea-Port Town, included in the Hanse League: of old the Seat of the Kings of *Friseland*.

Stenberg, Stenberga, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, under the *Dutch*; and belonging particularly to the Prince of *Orange*.

Steenwich, Senovcum, a Town in *Over-ffel*, in the United *Netherlands*; upon the River *Aa*, in the Borders of *West Friseland*: seventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and seven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the East. Taken by *Alexander Farnese* Duke of *Parma* by *Scalale*; and by the *French* in 1672; but deserted soon after.

Steeborg, Steeburgum, a small City in the Province of *Ostrogothia*; with a Port or Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, under the King of *Sweden*: sixteen Miles from *Norcoping* to the East.

Stella, a Mountain in *Galaria*, in the *Lesser Asia*; near the City of *Ancrea*; called by the *Turks*, *Almadag*. This is very remarkable for the Defeat of two great Princes in their times; *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey* the Great, sixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour: and *Bajazet I.* (Emperor of the *Turks*) here beaten and taken with his Son *Musa*, by *Tamerlane* the Great, in 1397. Which Victory, if it had been followed by a vigorous Attack from all the Christian Princes united, might (by the Blessing of God) have put an end to the *Ottoman* Family then.

Stenay, Stenayum, Stenacum, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Lorain*; sometimes called *Statenay*. It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar* upon the *Maes*: seven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and six from *Sedan* to the South. Taken by the *French* in 1654, and kept by them ever since; now annexed to *Champagne*.

Sterling, Sterling, a Town and County in *Scotland*, sometimes called *Sriveling*: on the North it has *Mentith* and *Fife*, on the South the *Cluyd*, on the East *Lothian*, and on the West *Lenox*. It takes its Name from *Sterling*, a Town upon *Dunbristoun Fryth*. This Town was so strong, that the *Victorious English* durst not attempt it after their Victory at *Dunbar*. But it was taken afterwards by General *Monk* in 1654.

Stetin, Stetinum, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*; called by the *German*, *Szczecin*. It stands upon the *Oder*, over which it has a Bridge: and is divided by it into two equal parts: eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburgh*, and forty four from *Danzick* to the South-West. This City grew up after the Ruin of *Vinera* (in the Isle of *Usedom*, ten Miles more to the North-West) from a small Village, to that greatness it now enjoys, by becoming the Seat of the Dukes of *Pomerania*; who lived here many

many *Apes* in a Castle of an elegant and noble Structure. *Orbo* (the Father of *Barnimus* I. Founder of the Line of *Stettin*) removed hither in 1345. This Family continued the Possession of it till 1630; when *Gustavus Adolphus* coming before it with an Army, obtained an admission partly by force, and partly by the terror of his Arms: *Bogislavus*, the last of that Line, dying soon after. The Right of the Succession undoubtedly belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*; but the *Suedes* being in Possession, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munster*, and kept this City till the year 1677. When the Duke of *Brandenburg*, coming before it with a powerful Army, after a tedious Siege took it. In 1679, by the Treaty of *S. Germaine*, it was restored to the *Suedes*; who are still in Possession of this very strong place. See *Pomerania*. It had been before attempted by the Imperial and *Brandenburg* Forces united, in 1659; and baffled the designs of those great Princes. *Olearius*. Long. 23. 45. Lat. 53. 27.

Stebenedge, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire* in the Hundred of *Broadwater*.

Steyning or *Stenung*, a Market Town and Borough in the County of *Suffex*, in *Bramber* Rape: Having the privilege of the Election of two Parliament Men.

Steyr, *Asturia*, a City of *Austria*, four Miles from *Luinz* to the South.

Stift, *Ditta*, a word in the *German* Tongue; which signifies a Dominion, Country, or Territory; and frequently joynted with the Names of places; as *Stift von Luick*, the Dominion of *Luice*.

Stiria, a Province of *Germany*; tiled by the Inhabitants, *die Steyer* or *Steyer-march*; which was a part of the Old *Noricum*, (or *Upper Pannonia*) towards the *Muer*, and the *Drave*. It is bounded on the East by *Hungary*; on the North by *Austria*; on the West by the Diocese of *Salzburg*, and *Carinthia*; and on the South by *Carniola*. The Capital of it is *Graetz*; the other Cities, *Cliley*, *Kermend*, *Marcburg*, *Pettau*, *Pruckam Muer*, and *Rakelsburg*. *Carniola* belongs also to this Province; and reckoned to the *Lower Hungary*. The *Quadi* were the old Inhabitants of this Country; who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valeria* in Honor of a Daughter of *Dioctesian*, so called. It was at first a Marquissate: and by *Fredarick Barbarossa*, the Emperor, changed into a Dukedom. In length one hundred and ten Miles, in breadth sixty; for the most part barren, being covered with the Spurs and Branches of the *Alpes*; and rich in nothing but Minerals. *Orsacar* (the last Duke of this Province) sold it to *Leopold* the Fifth, Archduke of *Austria*; who bought it with a part of that vast Ransom he extorted from *Richard* I. King of *England*, about the year 1197. Tho it has been since granted to some younger Brothers of that Family, yet it is now returned to the Emperor; and not likely to be any more dismembered from the rest of the Hereditary Countries. As to the Fertility of it, *Hoffmann* differs from *Dr. Heylin*; who saith, *in Iron Mines it excels all the European Countries, and wants nothing that is useful; it abounding with Wine, Corn, Cattle, and Salt*.

Stitrona, *Sisterio*, a small River of *Lombardy*, in the Dukedom of *Parma*; which watering *Burgo di S. Domino*, falls into the *Taro*; four Miles above its fall into the *Po*.

Stives, *Thebe*, a City once of great Renown, but now a poor Village in *Greece*; fifty Miles from *Athens* to the North; *Sophianus* calls it *Thiva*. The *Turks* abandoned it after the taking of *Athens*, to collect their Strength into one Body at *Negropone*. Whereupon *General Marofini* in 1687, possessed himself of

it. But finding it of little use to keep, he razed the Fortifications, which were in great part ruined before; and abandoned it also. See *Thebe*.

Stockbridge, a Market Town and Borough in the County of *Southampton*, and the Hundred of *Kingombom*, upon the River *Test*. Represented by two Burgesses in the House of Commons.

Stockholm, *Holmia*, is a very great City, and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; standing in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*; Heretofore a place of small consideration; but having for the two last Ages enjoyed the Residence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and they having also much enlarged that Kingdom by their Conquests in *Poland*, *Germany*, and *Moscovy*, it is now become a celebrated Mart, rich, and populous. It has a Royal Castle, a large and safe Port, upon the disembogure of the Lake *Melar*; secured by Forts, and from the weather so protected by Rocks, that the greatest Vessels may ride in the midst of it without anchor or calke. It has a convenient Situation, (but being placed amongst many Rocks jult by it, the prospect of it is not very taking) upon six small Islands, joynted by Bridges of Wood to each other: the best Peopled, is called *Stockholm*, which denominates the City; also two large Suburbs, one on the North, and the other on the South. Tho it is a place of no strength, yet *Christian*, King of *Denmark*, could not take it, when he besieged it in 1518. It stands eight *Swedish* Leagues from *Upsal* to the South, five from the *Baltick* Sea to the West, and eighty from *Danzick* and *Copenhagen*. Long. 43. 00. Lat. 60. 30. *Gustavus Adolphus*, Kings of *Sweden*, lyc interred in a Church of this City: But the rest of the Kings lie at *Upsal* and other places.

Stockport or *Stofford*, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*, upon the River *Mersey*.

Stocketon, a Market Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. The Capital of a Ward.

Stocades, *Liguftides*, the Islands *Heres* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coast of *Provence*; in which the Knights of *Malta*, after their loss of *Rhodes*, entertained thoughts of settling by the permission of the King of *France*. The Monks had got footing upon them in *Cassian's* time. There was a *Cistercian* Monastery standing in the time of *P. Innocent* III. The Ancients mention the principal of them by the names of *Hespera*, *Pomponians*, *Phenice*, *Sturium*, &c. which now are called *Teste de Cau*, *Ribaudas*, *Ribaudon*, *Langouster*, &c. This last seem to exprefs their other ancient Name of *Liguftides*. See *Hieros*.

Stoel-Weiffemburg. See *Alba Regalia*.

Stokebury, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Langbark*; well watered with fresh Streams.

Stolhollen, *Stolhoffa*, a City or fortified Town in *Schwarzen* in *Germany*; upon the *Rhine*, in the Marquissate of *Baden*; two *German* Miles from *Hagenow* to the East, and three from *Strasburg* South-East.

Stolpe, *Stolpa*, a Town seated upon a River of the same Name in the Further *Pomerania*; three *German* Miles from *Lawenburg* in *Pomerania* to the West, thirteen from *Colberg* to the East. It has an ancient Castle; subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Stone, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*, upon the *Trent*.

Stonehenge, *Mons Ambrosii*, a very venerable and ancient Monument in *Wiltshire*, six Miles from *Salisbury*: consisting of three Crowns, or Ranks of huge

huge unwrought Stones, one within another: some of which are twenty eight Foot high, and seven broad; upon the tops there are others laid cross and framed into them. Upon a large plain, scarce affording any other Stones at all in the circumferences of some Miles. Mr. Camden supposes the Art of the Ancients in making Stone of Sand and unctuous Cement, was employed in this Work: Because these Stones seem too vast a load for Carriages.

Stotmaren, Stotmaria, a Province of *Holftein*; bounded on the North by *Holftein* properly so called; on the East by *Waggen* and *Livenburg*; and on the West and South by *Bremen* and *Lunenbug*; cut off by the *Elbe*. Partly subject to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holftein Gothorp*. The principal Places in it are *Gluckstadt*, *Cremfen* and *Pannenberg*, which are under the King of *Denmark*. Under the Duke are *Eltzfoorn*, *Steinbofs*, *Barnsted* and *Kembofs*. *Hamburg*, though subject to neither of these Princes, is reckoned within the Bounds of this Province by *John Bunon*.

Stow on the *Wold*, a Market Town in *Gloucestreshire*, in the Hundred of *Stangtree*. Another in the County of *Suffolk*; the Capital of its Hundred, upon the River *Orwell*: large and beautifully built, with a spacious lofty Church; and driving a great Trade in Stuffs.

Stralsund, Sundu, a small, but very strong City in the *Haber Pomerania*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, which has an Harbor over against the *Ile of Rugen*: another towards *Gripwald* and *Pomerania*, and a third looking toward *Dumgarten*, and the Dukedom of *Meckelburg*; being built in a Triangle. It stands five German Miles from *Gripwald* to the North, ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the *Ile of Rugen*; secured by Marshes, the Sea, and three well fortified Banks. Now one of the Hanse Towns, but formerly a Free Imperial City, and a frequented Mart. Built by the *Danes*, in 1211: and being besieged by Count *Wallstess* for the Emperor, (who had subdued all the rest of *Pomerania*) this small place in 1529, called *Gustavus Adolphus* into *Germany*; who refused it out of the Hands of the Imperialists, and became the Master of it; which was confirmed by the Peace of *Munster*. In 1678, the Duke of *Brandenburg* took and burnt this Town, not leaving out of above two thousand Houses, five hundred unruined by his Bombs and Fireworks. He took it upon a Capitulation: and the next year after, by the Treaty at *S. Germans*, it was resigned to the *Svedes* again.

Stramulipa, Bawia, Actica, a part of *Greece*, the Capital of which is *Thebes*: it lies over against the *Ile of Negropont*.

Strasburg, Argentoratum, the Capital City of *Alsacia* in *Germany*, called by the *Italians* *Argentina*: It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Metz*. And for many Ages a Free and Imperial City; seated upon the River *Ill*, (where it falls into the *Breuch*) one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it has a Timber-Bridge of vast length. Eight German Miles from *Brifach* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Basil*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. So very ancient, that it is said to be built in the year of the World 1955: thirty three years before the Birth of *Abram*: which tho it may be true, yet cannot be proved. *Tacitus* and *Cesar* call it *Tribocorum* and *Tribicum*; *Ptolemy*, *Argentoratum*: other *Latin* Writers *Argentina*, and *Straburgum*. It is mentioned by *Amianus Marcellinus*, as a Place which the *Slaughter* of the *Barbarians* (by *Julian* the Apostle) had made famous. The Victory here mentioned was in the year of Cluck 357. In which, *Julian* over-

threw six Barbarous Kings of the *Germans*; and took *Chodonamar* (the chief of them) Prisoner. In the year 378, *Gratianus* the Emperor gave the *Germans* another great Overthrow near this City. *Aetila* King of the *Huns*, took and walled this City about the year 451. *Childerick* King of the *Franks*, possessed himself of it in the year 478. *S. Amand* became the first Bishop of this City in the year 643. *Henry II.* Emperor rebuilt this City in the year 1204. The Cathedral was built in the year 1207. In the year 1332, it suffered very much by intestine Divisions, between the Nobility and Populacy. In 1522, the Reformation was first Preached; and in 1529, it was embraced. Whereupon the year following, this City entered a League with the Reoriented Cantons for her Defence. In 1538, here was an University opened by the Senate, at the persuasion of *Jacobus Sturmus*, a learned Man, who flourished first time in the City: which in 1566, was confirmed by *Maximilian I.* But in September 29, 1681, the pleasant King of *France*, having before possessed himself of all the rest of *Alsacia*, suddenly surprized this important Place (in a time of Peace when no Body suspected it) and put an end to the Liberty of this great City. Long. 29. 25. Lat. 48. 25. *Hoffman*.

Stratford-stony, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Neuport*; in *Walsingstree* Road, a Military High-way of the *Romans*, crossing all the Country. This Town boasts to be the *Lutidurum* of the *Romans*; and the place at which *K. Edward* the Elder, whilst he fortified *Toucester*, obstructed the passage of the *Danes*. *K. Edward I.* for a memorial of his Queen *Eleanor*, whose Corpse rested here in their journey from *Lincolnshire* to *London*, adorned it with a Beautiful Cross. S. Another in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Barwick*, upon the River *Aven*: over which it hath a large and fair Stone Bridge, with two Parish Churches: And is well inhabited.

Strathern, Strathernia, a County in the South of *Scotland*; between *Albany* and *Achole* to the North, *Ferri* to the East, and *Momess* to the West and South. *Aberneath* is the Capital of it.

Strath-Batern, the most North-Western County in *Scotland*; bounded on the North and West by the Ocean, on the South by *Southerland*, and on the East by *Caithness*. It is all over run with Woods; filled with Mountains desolate and cold, and of small profit or regard.

Stratton, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Strasbourg, Augusta Aelia, Stroudorum, Straubing, a City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which has a Bridge upon the *Danube*; six German Miles beneath *Ratisbone* to the East, and eleven from *Prisburg* to the West.

Stral, Sargatia, a River of *Wallachia*, called *Istria* by the *Germans*; in which *Draculus* hid his Treasures, when he was attacked by *Trajan*: it falls into the *Marell*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Stranges, or Siregenies, Sirengesia, a City of *Sweden* in the Province of *Sudermanna*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*; eight Suedish Miles on the Lake of *Malar* from *Stockholm* to the West, and three from *Torsik* to the East.

Church-Stratton, a Market Town in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *Munslow*.

Stratton, or Strigina, the same with *Sabin*.

Strigonic, Gran.

Strivall, or Straphadi, Serophader, two small Islands in the *Ionian* Sea, South of *Zante*, and about thirty Miles from the Western Coast of the *Morea*. The largest, not above three or four Miles in Circuit. But

But extraordinary fertile in rasins and good fruits. Full of Springs. The Caloyers or Grecian Monks are the only People inhabiting it: whose Convent is built in the manner of a Fortrefs, with a Terrafs of Canon for their security against the Corsaires of Barbary. But seldom either the Corsaires or the Turks come here for any thing but water.

Stromboli, Strongyle, one of the *Lipari* Islands in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, on the North of *Sicily*: which casts forth flames of Sulphure in some places continually; whilst others produce Fruits and Cotton in plenty. It is ten Miles in circuit, and made memorable amongst the Ancients by the Story of *Aeolus*.

Stromona, Strymon, a River of *Thrace*, which springs from a part of the Mountain *Hemus*; and separating *Thrace* from *Macedonia*, falls into the *Archipelago*, at the Gulph of *Contessa*. In the Summer Season the Cranes frequent it so notably, as to take the name of *Strymonæ aves* from it. In the Winter they fly hence to the warm Nile: as *Lucan* says,

*Deseritur Strymon, tepido committere Nilo
Bistonias confluxus aves.*

Strongoli, Strongulum, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hitler Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*; and a Principality. Placed on a high Hill; three Miles from the *Ionian* Sea to the West, eight from its Metropolis to the South-East, and thirteen from *Cortona* to the North: some believe it was of old called *Mucalum*.

Strongyle. See *Symboli*.

Strophædes. See *Sirvada*.

Stroud, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, in the Hundred of *Disly*, upon the Banks of a River of its own name, over which it hath a Bridge. This River hath the Virtue of giving the tincture of Scarlet. Many fulling Mills stand upon it for that use. The Town is well built, generally of Stone.

Struden, the Cataracts or precipitate Fall of the *Danube* in *Austria*, beneath *Linux*; the Germans call it *Senureffel*.

Strumita, Myra, a City of *Lycia*; placed by *Strabo* in the Inland Parts, near the River *Lemyrus*, about two Miles from the Shoar; formerly a Bishops See, now the Metropolis; having thirty six Suffragan Bishops under its Archbishop. Long. 59. 40. Lat. 38. 25.

Stugart, Stugardia, Stugartia, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*; the Capital of the Dukedom of *Württemberg*, and the Seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and a noble Castle: stands upon the River *Necker*; one German Mile from *Essing* to the West, and four from *Tubingen* to the North.

Stültingen, a Town and Landgravate in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*.

La Stura, Srua, two Rivers in *Lombardy*. The first in the Dukedom of *Monferrat*, which falls into the *Po* at *Ponestrura*, four Miles beneath *Casal*. The second riseth in *Savoij*, and running South, falls into the *Po* three Miles beneath *Turin* from the West.

Sturbridge, a Market Town in *Worcestershire*, and the Hundred of *Halfshire*, upon the River *Stower*, over which it hath a Bridge: It is situated in a Flatt. There is a Free-school, and a Library here.

Sturminster-Newton, a Market Town in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Bramfwell*. It stands upon, and hath a fair Stone-bridge over, the River *Stomer*: showing the rests of an ancient Castle hard by, in which the Kings of the *West-Saxons* kept their Residence.

Strymonæus, a Mountain, Town, and Lake of the

Peloponnesus in *Arcadia*; called anciently by this name: Now, *Monte Pogliasi, Vulsi* and *Longarico*.

Styx, a Fountain springing from the Lake of *Pleoneus*, at the foot of the Mountain *Nonacris*, in the *Peloponnesus* in *Arcadia*: which the fictions contracted by its contagious qualities, amongst the Poets, have made known to all.

Suabia, Schwaben.

Suachen, Pteleman, a celebrated Port of the higher *Ethiopia*, upon the Red Sea; in the Hands of the *Turks*. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 16. 26. According to the latter Maps, Long. 68. 15. Lat. 19. 27. It is written *Suaquem* in these Maps.

Suant, an ancient People, remaining to this day about the Mountain *Caucasus* in *Asia*, to the East of *Meugrelia*. They are mentioned in *Strabo*. And now, the most civilized of all the Inhabitants of that Mountain. A hardy valiant People, good Soldiers, and pretending to the name of Christians.

Succavana, a City in the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*.

Sucheu, Suechem, a City of *China* in the Province of *Queycheu*.

Sucheu, a City of *China* in the Province of *Nankim*.

Suching, a City of *China* in the Province of *Quamfi*: now under the King of *Tunkim*.

Suchuen, a large Province in the Kingdom of *China*; lying towards the South-West Borders of that Kingdom, upon *India* and the Kingdom of *Tibet*. Bounded on the North by *Xenli*, on the East by *Huquam*, on the South by *Queycheu*, and on the West by the *Further East-Indies*: the principal City of it is *Chingtu*. It contains eight great Cities, one hundred twenty four small Cities, and four hundred sixty four thousand one hundred twenty eight Families. The River *Kiang* divides it in two. It suffered very much in the last Wars with the *Tartars*.

Suczow, Suczova, a City of *Moldavia*, (or as *Baudrand* saith in *Walachia*) upon the River *Stretch*; in the Borders of *Transylvania*; fifty Miles from *Jassy* to the West. Always kept by a strong Garrison of the *Turks*, in whose Hands it has been for some Ages.

Suda, Amphimalia, a Sea-Port Town at the North End of the Isle of *Candy*; which has a strong Castle, and a good Harbor.

Sudbury, Colonia; That is, *The South Town*: supposed to have had this name in opposition to *Norwich* (or the North Town) and to have been in ancient time the Capital or County Town. It is seated upon the River *Stour*, in the Borders of *Essex*, in the County of *Suffolk*; with a fair Bridge over the *Stour*, leading into *Essex*; and three Parish Churches. A Mayor Town, rich, and populous, by reason of a considerable Clothing Trade here driven; especially in *Sayes*; about fifteen Miles from *Ipswich* to the West, and forty from *London* to the North: represented by two Burgesses in Parliament. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy* late Duke of *Grafton* was Baron of *Sudbury*.

Sudermanland, Sudermannia, a County in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; called by the Natives *Sodermanland*. Bounded on the North by *Westmannia* and *Upfall*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea. It has the Honor to be a Dukedom of great Esteem, being born by the Royal Family of that Kingdom. The principal Places in it are *Nicoping*, *Svegneg* and *Trosa*.

Suellit, Suellina, very small City in the Isle of *Sardinia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cagliari*; from which it stands fifteen Miles: reduced almost to a Village.

E e e

Quonite,

Sueonia, *Sueonia*, a considerable part of the Kingdom of Sweden; between *Lapland* to the North; the *Baltick* Sea, and Bay of *Borner* to the East; *Gothia* to the South, and *Norway* to the West. It contains ten Counties. The Capital of it is the Royal City of *Stockholm*.

Suez, *Suez*, *Arfinoe*, *Cleopatra*, *Pofidium*, is a City or Sea-Port Town of *Egypt*, in the bottom of the *Red Sea*: containing about two hundred Houses, and has a pretty Harbour; but so shallow, that a Ship cannot enter it, nor a Galley till half unloaded: but the Road is safe. It has a *Baraque* rail'd with Timber, *Palisadoes*, thirteen *Culverins*; and as many *Cannons* for its security. It has a *Greek Church*, an old ruin'd *Calle* and some indifferent Houses. When the Ships or Gallies come in, it is pretty Populous: at other times, almost desolate. *Thevenot*, Part I. pag. 176. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 29. 10. The *Aethiopian Merchants* with *Spices*, *Pearl*, *Amber*, *Musk*, precious *Stones*, and other rarities out of *India* rendezvous here: Whence they transport them upon *Camels* to *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, and there sell them to the *Venetians* and other *Chilian Merchants*. The Country, environing this City, is a sandy Desert; which forces the Inhabitants to seek their Provisions elsewhere, and their water at two Leagues distance. The *Isthmus* betwixt the *Mediterranean* and the *Red Sea*, separating *Egypt* from *Arabia*, receiveth the name of the *Isthmus of Suez* from this Port.

Suevi, the ancient Inhabitants of the present Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*: who in conjunction with the *Vandals* and the *Alani*, about the year 406, entered and pillaged divers Provinces of the *Gauls*: thence in 409 passing into *Spain*, settled into a Kingdom in *Gaica* and *Portugal*, under *Hermericus* their first King; who died about 440; and was succeeded by eight other Kings: till about the year 585, *Leuwigidus*, King of the *Visigoths*, conquered and united their Estates of the *Suevi* to his own.

Suffolks, *Suffolcia*, is bounded on the E. by the *German Sea*; on the N. by the *Waveney*, and the little *Onfe* (which rise in the middle of its bounds: the first running East, and the second West, divide it from *Norfolk*) on the West by *Cambridgefhire*; and on the South by *Essex*, severed from it by the *Stoure*. It lies in the form of a *Crescent*: The length from East to West about forty five Miles; the breadth thirty; the whole circumference of it is about one hundred and forty, containing five hundred and seventy five *Parishes*, and thirty Market Towns: the Air mild and healthful; the Soil rich, level, and fruitful; such as yields abundance of *Corn* of all sorts, *Pease*, *Hemp*, *Pallurage*, and *Wood*. The more inland part is commonly called *High Suffolk*; or the *Woodlands*. This County reckons nigh fifty Parks in it. The *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blith*, *Deben*, and *Bretton*, contribute their streams for the watering of it with the three former Rivers its Boundaries. The ancient *Iceni*, (a *British* tribe) and afterwards the *East-Angles* possessed it in the several times of the *Romans*, and the *Saxon Heptarchy*. The principal places in it are *Ipswich*, *Bury*, and *Sudbury*. The Marquesses or Earls of this County, were *Robert de Clifford* or *Clifford* in 1235, *Michael* his Son in 1269, *Michael de la Pole* (Lord Chancellor) Created Earl in 1379, *William de la Pole* (the IV. in this Line) was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry VI.* *Edmond* the VIII. in this Line, was the last of that name; Beheaded by *Henry VIII.* about 1510. In 1512, *Charles Brandon* (Viscount *Lisle*) was Created Duke of *Suffolk*: who by *Mary* second Sister of *Henry VIII.* had *Henry Brandon*; who died a Child. In 1551, *Henry Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Francis* Daughter of *Charles Brandon*,

was made Duke of *Suffolk*: he was Beheaded in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, in 1553. This was the last Duke of *Suffolk*. In 1603, King *James I.* Created *Thomas Lord Howard of Walden* Earl of *Suffolk*; to whom *James Lord Howard* the III. of this Line succeeded in 1640.

Sugen, *Sugen*, a City formerly part of the Province of *Quamsi*, and belonging to *China*; now under the King of *Tunkin*, who has fortified it very strongly.

Sulmona, or *Somona*, *Sulmo*, a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*; upon the River *Saugro* (*Sarus*) Eight Miles from the Borders of *Abruzzo* to the East, almost seventy from *Naples* to the North, and near ninety from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Theatino*; and a principality belonging to the House of *Borghese*. The Birth-place of *Ovid* the Latin Poet: who tells us its distance from *Rome*, and praises it for its Streams, in

*Sulmo mihi Patria est, gelida Uberrimus undis;
Nilua quis novus distat ab Urbe decem.*

Sultzbach, *Suitsbachium*, a small Town in *Norwegen*, in the Upper Palatinate of the *Rhine*; one Mile distance from *Amberg* to the South East: which gives the Title of a Prince to some Branches of the *Palatine Family*.

Sumatra, a vast Island in the *East-Indies* to the South-West of the Promontory of *Malaccia*; from which it is separated only by a narrow Strait; as also by another from the Isle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-West to South-East, one hundred and eighty five *German Miles*; or nine hundred and ten *English*; and is two hundred and ten broad in the middle. There are several Kingdoms in this Island, which ordinarily go to war with one another. The principal of which are *Achem*, *Camper*, *Jamb*, *Menachaba*, *Pacem*, *Palanban*, and *Pedir*: The principal City in the whole Island and Kingdom is *Achem*, towards the North; the King whereof possesseth one half of the Island. The Coast upon the Straights of the *Sund* is under the obedience of the King of *Bantam*. Some parts are covered with *Wood* and *Mountains*: amongst which latter, one in the middle of the Island calls forth flames by intervals. It is divided by the *Equator* into almost two equal parts; the Air is very hot and unhealthful; the Soil will produce little *Grain* but *Rice* and *Millet*. It yieldeth *Ginger*, *Pepper*, *Camphir*, *Agarick* and *Cassia* in great abundance, *Wax* and *Hony*, *Silks* and *Cottons*; rich Mines of *Tin*, *Iron* and *Salphur*; and such quantity of *Gold*, that some conceive it to be *Solomons Ophir*; and some the *Taprobane* of the ancients. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Pagans*; except the *Sea Coast*, where *Mahometanism* has got some footing. It has a vast number of *Rivers* and *Marshes*; which with the *Woods* do much promote the unwholesomeness of the Air. The *Hollanders* enjoy four or five Fortresses in it, and are become more powerful than some of the Kings. The *Portuguese* traffick to it; but it is, when the others will permit them; for they have no establishments here.

The *Sund*, *Sunda Fretum*, *Sundicann fretum*, a freight between the *Baltick* Sea, and the *German Ocean*; call'd by the *Dutch* *Ore Sunn*; by the *English* the *Sound*. It stretcheth fifty Miles from North-West to South-East; about fifteen at its greatest breadth: but between *Esvigurg* and *Cronenburg* not above three over: which necessitates all Ships that pass to and fro to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*,

mark; he being able otherwise by the Cannon of his Castles to shut up the Passage. **S.** This name is attributed also to the Straights, betwixt the Islands of Java and Sumatra in the East-Indies. The Dutch call it, *Stract Van Sundra*; and Latin Writers, *Sunda fretum*.

The Island of the Sound or Sound, comprehended in the Portuguese's accounts who gave them this name, all those Islands in the Indian Ocean, which lye beyond the Promontory of Malaca: some near, some under the Equinoctial. Commonly divided into the Islands of the Sund to the East, and to the West. Of the former, Gilolo, Banda, Flores, Macassar, and the Molucces, are the Principal. Of the other, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

Sundenberg, or Sanderburg, a Town and Duchy in the Isle of Alsen near Juland.

Sunderland, *Sunderlandia*, a small Island at the Mouth of the River *Wwere*, in the North-East part of the Bishoprick of Durham, in *Epsingon* Ward: once a part of the Continent; but rent off by the violence of the Seas from whence it has the name of *Sunderland*. A place of no great note, only for its Sea-Coal Trade, till it was made the Title of an Earldom by Charles I. who in 1627, Created *Emanuel* Lord *Scepe* of *Boston*, President of the North, Earl of *Sunderland*. He dying Childless, *Henry* Lord *Spenser*, of *Wormingham*, (in 1643.) was Created Earl of *Sunderland*, and slain the eighth of June the same year in the first Battel of *Newbery*. To whom succeeded *Robert* his Son, sometime Principal Secretary of State, and President of the Council to King *James* II.

Sungliang, a trading and populous City in the Province of *Nanking* in *China*. The Capital over two others.

Suntgaw, or Sundeow, *Simegovia*, a Province of *Germany*, now under the King of *France*, by the Peace of *Munster*. Bounded on the North by *Assatia*; on the East by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Basil*; (which last is sometimes included under this name;) on the South by the Dominions of the Bishop of *Basil*; and on the West by the *France* Comit. The Principal Places in it are *Besore*, *Milhausen*, *Ferret*, (whence it hath the name also of the County of *Ferret*) and *Homingue*. The last has been lately fortified by the King of *France*.

Sura, an ancient Episcopal City of *Syria*, near the *Euphrates*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*. **S.** *Plutarch* remembers us of a Town of this name in *Lycia*, in the Lesser *Asia*: famed for Oracles in ancient times delivered there. Betwixt *Phebus* and *Strumita*.

Surate, *Soraca*, a very famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guagarat*, upon the Bay of *Cambaya*: under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*; which has a convenient Port or Haven, much frequented by the *European* and *Armenian* Merchants for Diamonds, Pearls, Ambergrase, Musk, Civet, Spices, and *Indian* Stuffs; procured from divers parts, and here laid up in *Mozzines*. It lies (saith *Monsieur Thevenot*) 21. deg. and some minutes from the Line: and was then designed to be Fortified with a Brick instead of its ancient Earthen Wall; which had not been able to preserve it from the depredations of a *Raja*. In the time of the *Mosson* or *Fair* (kept in the Spring Quarter) it is exceeding full of People; not nearly diminished at others; nor are those Inhabitants less considerable on the account of their Wealth, than Number. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here: it is the Staple of the *English* Trade in the *East-Indies*. It has a Castle at the South end of the Town, upon the River; which is square, flanked at each corner by a large Tower. The Ditches

on three sides are filled with Sea Water; on the West the River runs; and there are many Cannon mounted in it. The Governour commands over all the adjacent Provinces, and keeps the train and equipage of a Prince. For the rest you may consult *Thevenot* Part III. pag. 15.

Surtina, a Province of *South America*, between the confluence of the River *Cayana*, and that of the *Amazons*.

Surrey, *Suria*, is separated on the North from *Buckingham* and *Middlesex* by the great River *Thames*; on the East it is bounded by *Kent*, on the South by *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, and on the West by *Hampshire* and *Barkshire*. In length thirty four Miles, in breadth about twenty two; in circumference one hundred and twelve; including one hundred and forty Parishes, with eight Market Towns. The Air is sweet and pleasant; the Soil, especially in the verges of the County fruitful; the middle Parts being somewhat hard to cultivate. Whence the People are used to say, their County is like a *Cowse* piece of Cloth with a fine Lint. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *Wey*, the *Mole*, and the *Wandle*, (whose head springs from *Croydon*, all emptying themselves in the *Thames*). It has many Noble and Princely Houses; but few Towns or Places of any considerable greatness: the Principal Town in it being *Kingston* upon *Tam*. The *Regni* an old *British* Tribe were the first Inhabitants of this County. In the times of the *Sax* Heptarchy, it was a part of the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*. The first Earl of it was *Willel. de Warren*, Created by *William* the Conqueror in 1067. *William* (the third of this Line) succeeded in 1135, who was followed by *William* de *Blais* Son of King *Stephen*, first Husband of *Isabel* de *Warren* in 1140. and by *Hameline* *Plantagenet*, base Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, half Brother to *Edward* III. second Husband of the said *Isabel* in 1163. His Posterity enjoyed it in four descents till 1347: when the Male Line failing, *Richard* Fitz *Alan* Lord Treasurer was Earl of *Surrey*. In 1398. *Thomas* *Holland* was Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*; afterwards Beheaded. *Thomas* Fitz *Alan* (Son of the former *Richard*) died Earl of *Surrey* in 1414. In 1451, *John* Lord *Mowbray* was Created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1475, *Richard* (a second Son of *Edward* IV.) was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*. In 1483. *Thomas* L. *Howard* L. Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk* was Created Earl of *Surrey*; in which Family it is at this day.

Surunga, a City and Kingdom in *Japan* in the Island of *Niphon*.

Sus, *Susa* or *Sisum*, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*; so called from a River of the same Name. It is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Morocco*; on the East by *Darba*; on the South by *Tessera*; and on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean. Divided into seven Provinces; the principal Cities in it are *Taradant* (the Regal City) *Tesim*, and *Santa Cruz*. This is a pleasant, rich, fruitful Kingdom: yields Wine, Grain, Fruits, Pasturage, Indico, Alum, &c. has a great Quantity of Gold, which is a perpetual cause of War amongst them: and many Castles and Villages, well fortified by the Natives, since the Portuguese abandoned this Country in the last Century. Now subject to the Kingdom of *Fez*; tho it has been a distinct Kingdom; and the Inhabitants are for the most part *Mabometans*, and some of the best Soldiers in *Africa*.

Susa, one of the principal Cities in the Principality of *Piedmont*, upon the *Doria*, at the foot of the *Cottian* Alps, which separate *Piedmont* from *Daphne*; and the Capital of a Marquisate of its own Name: belonging to the Duke of *Savo*; but taken by

the French Forces under Monsieur *Catinat*, November 1690. Nineteen Miles from *Pignoral*. The French call it *Susa*. This City shews an Inscription upon a Triumphal Arch, from which Learned Men conclude, that the Emperor *Augustus* erected his Trophy hereabouts for the Conquest of the *Alpine* Nations, in the year of *Rome* 740; fourteen Years before our Saviour. For the others place that Trophy about the Foot of *le Col de Tende* or the *Maritime* Alpes, near *Nice* and *Monaco*, from a part of the words *Gentes Alpinae Devictæ*, seen there upon a Fragment of a Stone: yet these two Opinions are reconcilable, by supposing that *Augustus* set up this Trophy at the foot of both the *Maritime* and *Cottian* Alpes for the greater glory. § *Susa* was also the Capital of the ancient Country *Susiana* in *Asia*; at the entrance of a spacious Plain, which the River *Chospes* watered. The Kings of *Persia* used to pass the Spring at it. *Darius* repaired it, says *Pliny*. *Alexander the Great* took it. It is now in a flourishing State, if the same *Souther*. See *Souther*.

Susbal, *Susdaha*, a City of *Miscovy*; the Capital of a Province of the same Name, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rostow*. It stands eighty Miles from *Moscow* to the South-East, and one hundred and thirty from *Novogorod Nisi* to the North-West.

Susiana, an ancient Country of *Asia*; betwixt *Syria*, *Persia* and *Chaldæa*: whereof *Susa* was the Capital City, and *Melitene* one considerable Province. It had the honour to be a Kingdom: which, after the death of *Abtradatus* King of *Susiana*, submitted to the power of *Cyrus*.

Suffex, *Suffaxia*, one of the Southern Counties of *England*: Bounded on the North by *Surrey* and *Kent*; on the East by *Kent*; on the South by the *British* Sea; and on the West by *Hampshire*. Its Length from East to West is sixty Miles; the broadest part from North to South not above twenty; and its Circumference about one hundred and fifty: wherein are contained one hundred and twelve Parishes, with eighteen Market Towns. The Air is good; but subject to great Fogs and Mists out of the neighbour Sea; which recompence this Inconvenience with plenty of Fish and Fowl. There are few Harbors upon this Coast; the Soil is rich and fruitful, but the Roads miry and unpleasant: the Middle of the Country has excellent Meadows; the Sea-coasts are Hilly, but afford plenty of Corn and Grass: the North-side full of Woods and Groves. The principal River is *Arun*. The chief City in it is *Chichester*, which is a Bishop's See: the next to it, *Lewes*. The *Regni* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County: who were subdued by *Aulus Plautius* in the reign of *Claudius* the Roman Emperor. In 478, *Ella* erected here the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, from whence this County has its Name. The first Earl of it was *William de Albini* Earl of *Arundel*, who married *Adeliza*, the Relict of *Henry I*, in 1178. He was succeeded by *William* his Son: it continued in this Family for five Descents. In 1243, *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surrey*, succeeded. In 1305, *John*, a Son of the former, followed. In 1529, *Robert Ratcliffe* was created, by *Henry VIII*, Earl of *Suffex*; whose Posterity enjoyed this Honor six Descents. In 1644, *Thomas Lord Savil* was created the fourteenth Earl of *Suffex*; whose Son succeeded, and in him that Family ended. This Honor, in 1674, was conferred upon *Thomas Leonard Lord Dacres*, (who married *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldest Daughter, to the Duchess of *Cleveland*) by *Charles II*.

Sutherland, *Sutherlandia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*: Bounded on the North by *Caithness* and *Sutherland*; on the West by *Affric*, on the South

by *Ross*, and on the East by the *German* Ocean. The principal Town in it is *Dornock*.

Sutri, *Surrinum*, *Colonia Julia Surrina*, a City in the States of the Church in *S. Peters* Patrimony, upon the River *Pozzolo*: which is a Bishop's See, but for ever united to the See of *Nepi*; from whence it stands four Miles to the West, and twenty four from *Rome* to the South-West. It is little and incircumscribed with Rocks on all sides. *Livy* says of it, that *Camillus*, when it had revolted against the *Romans*, went with an Army to reduce it. In the year of *Christ* 1046, the Emperor *Henry III*. assembled a Council here, which deposed *Pope Gregory VI*. (who had intruded into the *Roman* See in 1044.) and elected *Constantine II*. in his stead. In 1059, another Council confirm'd *Pope Nicholas II*. his Election to the See, and deposed the *Antipope* to him, *Benedict*, before Bishop of *Velerris*.

Sutton-Cosfield, a Market Town in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*.

Sutaba, *Sebastopolis*, a City of *Cappadocia* in *Asia*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Sebastia*: now a very considerable Place, and the Seat of a Turkish Governor: about fifty Miles from *Amasia* to the North-East, Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Swafham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *S. Grenebo*.

Swansey, a Market Town in *Glamorganshire* in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Swarteneis, *Iccium*, a Cape in *Picardy*, so called by the *Dutch*; four Leagues from *Calais* to the West, and six from the Coast of *Kene*. The *Englifo* call it *Blackness*.

Swarte Slups, a small City in *Over-Yffel*, one of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*.

Sweden, *Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Swerice*, *Suedenrick*, and *Swereskygke*: by the *Germanus* *Schweden*; by the *French* *Suede*; by the *Poles* *Szwecya*, and *Szwedzka Zemia*; and by the *Italians* *La Suecia*, by the *Spaniards* *La Suecia*. It is a great and populous Kingdom; contains the greatest part of that which was of old called *Scandinavia*; for some time united to the Crown of *Denmark*: and has been a separate and distinct Kingdom, only since 1525. Bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway*, and the *Frozen* Ocean; on the East by *Miscovy* or great *Russia*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea; and on the West by *Denmark* and *Norway*. The principal Parts of it are, first, *Gothia*; second, *Sweden* properly so called; third *Norland*; fourth *Finland*; fifth *Ingria*; sixth *Livonia*; all which are subdivided into thirty four Counties. They are again subdivided into *Hæradis* like our *Hundreds*. It has seventeen Cities; the Capital of all *Stockholm*. The Air of this whole Kingdom is very cold; clear or foggy as it lies nearer or remoter from the Seas, Lakes, and Marshes; and for the most part more temperate and pure than that of *Norway*. In length from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland* one thousand *Italian* Miles; in breadth twenty days Journey on Horseback: so that with all its Appendages it is thought nine hundred Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. It hath one Forest, betwixt *Zenking* and *Eßimbourg*, thirty Leagues long; with plenty of Rivers, Lakes, Marshes, Rocks and Mountains: so that the soil is more fertile than that of any other of the Northern Kingdoms: which enables them to transport great quantities of Malt and Barley; Brass, Lead, Steel, Copper, Iron, Hides of Goats, Bucks, Oxen, rich Furrs, Deals and Oaks for Buildings. They have some Silver in their Mines; in the Woods Tar and Honey; and vast quantities of Sea and Fresh-water Fish. The People are strong and healthful, hospitable and civil; live sometimes to a hundred and forty years of Age.

So industrious, that a Beggar is not to be seen amongst them. Of latter times they have shewn the World they are good Soldiers, and capable of Learning too. This was the Country of the *Goths*; who in the fourth Century pulled up the *Roman* Empire in the West, and let in the other Barbarous Nations; who still possess it. This People were never subject to the *Romans*; but have been under Kingly Government from the first peopling of the Country. We have a pretty certain Catalogue of these Kings from the times of *Charles the Great* to *Magnus IV.* King of *Norway* and *Sweden*: (amongst these, *Olau II.* first took the name of King of *Sweden*: his Predecessors were called Kings of *Upsal*, after their capital City:) who in 1263, was succeeded by *Albert Duke of Mecklenburg* in prejudice of *Hagun King of Denmark* and *Norway*; after whom succeeded *Margarete the Semiramis* of the North, (Queen of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*.) in 1387. She united all these Kingdoms into one by an Act of State. In 1411. *Erick IV.* Duke of *Pomeran* succeeded as her Adopted Son in all these Kingdoms. After this the Kingdom became Elective and Unsteady: till in 1523. (or 25) *Gustavus Ericus* was chosen King; who expelled the *Danes*, and put an end to that Union. He died in 1560. In 1611. *Gustavus Adolphus the Great* attained the Succession in this Line; who was killed in the Battle at *Lutzen* in *Misnia* in *Germany* in 1632. To him succeeded his Daughter, the most famous and admired *Christina*; who of her own voluntary motion, and pleasure, by declaration in form of Law, with the consent of the States, i. e. truly Abdeicated the Crown to her Cousin *Charles Gustavus* in 1654, and lately died at *Rome*. *Charles* the present King of *Sweden* is the ninth in this Line; and succeeded *Charles II.* his Father, in 1660. This People was converted to the Christian Faith by *Ansgarus* Bishop of *Bremen* about 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the settlement of Bishops in these Northern Countries in 1133. They received the Reformation under *Gustavus I.* in 1525; and have ever since stuck to the *Augustane* Confession: which they preserved in *Germany* too, when it was (about 1630.) in great danger to have been over-powered by the Prosperity of the House of *Austria*. They have also planted a *New Sweden*, in *New America*, not far from *Virginia*.

Swerth. *Suerinum*, a City of *Germany*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*; in the *Lower Saxony*. Heretofore subject to its own Bishop and the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*: but now intirely under that Duke by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands upon a Lake of the same name; seven German Miles from *Gustrow* to the West, and three from *Wismar* to the South. This City received with its Bishop the *Augustane* Confession, in 1530. In 1631. taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*; and was under the *Swedes* till the Peace of *Munster*. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Frederick I.* Emperor of *Germany*.

Swerntke, a considerable City and Pass upon the River *Trina*, near the Confines of *Dohnia*. Taken by the *Imperialists* *October 15.* 1688.

Swilly, a Lake in the County of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

Swinton, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, in the Hundred of *Kemerton*.

Swine, a River or Bay in *Pomerania*, the same with the *Oder*; the *Germans* write *Schwine*.

Switzerland. *Helvetia*, is a large Country in *Europe*: which of ancient Times was esteemed a part of *France* or *Gallia*; in the middle times, of *Germany*; and for three of the last Centuries has been a Free and Independent Country; governed by its own Magistrates. It is called by the *Germans* *Schweitzer-*

land; by the *French* *Suisse*; by some of the Native *Byatguists-Schaffis*, that is, the United Lands; by the *Italians* *l'Elvetia*; by the *Spaniards* *Helvetia*; by the *Poles* *Szwajcarska*: On the North it is bounded by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*; on the East by the Lake *de Idro* or *Bresoa*, and the same River which divides it from *Germany* and the *Grisonis*; on the South by the Lake *Lemane*, *Waliserland*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the West by the *French* *Comré*. The Country is for the most part over-spread with Lakes and Mountains: yet not barren; the tops of these Hills being full of *Grass*, and the bottoms surrounded with rich Meadows and fruitful Pastures. It yields Corn and Wine, but not sufficient for its Inhabitants. In length two hundred and forty Miles, in breadth one hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are Honest, Frugal, Industrious, great Lovers of Liberty, good Soldiers, Lovers of Impartiality and Justice. About the time of *Julius Cæsar's* Conquering *Gaul*, fifty six years before the Birth of our Saviour; these People being oppressed with too great a number of People, to the number of three Millions six hundred and eight thousand made an Inruption into *Gaul*; burning all their own Towns before they left them. But *Julius Cæsar* gave them such warm Entertainment in *Gaul*, that they were forced to beg his leave to return; two Millions of them having perished in this War. From henceforward they were subject to the *Romans*; till in the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian II.* they were conquered by the *Burgundians*, and *Germans*. A part of this Country about 633, was given to *Sigebert* Earl of *Fahsburg*, the Founder of the House of *Austria*: though that Dukedom fell out into the hands of this Family, till the times of *Rodolph* the Fortunate, about 1376. He being the twentieth in this Line, and elected Emperor of *Germany* in 1273; in 1282. created *Albert* his Son Duke of *Austria*. The rest of this Country was given by *Rodolph* (the last King of *Burgundy*) to *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1032. From henceforward they were esteemed a part of *Germany*. But being unjustly handled by *Albert* Duke of *Austria* in 1308, they Revolted and Leagued against him; that is, the Cantons of *Switz*, *Underwald*, and *Uri*; (He was afterwards killed in a Battle with them;) which League they made perpetual in the year 1315. In 1332. *Lucerne*; in 1351. *Zurich*; in 1352. *Glaris*; the same year *Zug* and *Berne* two Free States; in 1481. *Friburg*, *Basil* and *Solothurne*; in 1501. *Schaffhausen*; and in 1513. *Appenzil* were added to the former; which thirteen Cantons make up that knot of Commonwealths, now called the *Switz*; and their Liberty in the year 1649, was intirely fixed by the Treaty of *Munster*. These Cantons in the year 1663. made a League with *Leopold XIV.* King of *France* for sixty years. They were converted to the Christian Faith by one *Lucius*, about the year of *Christ* 177. At the Reformation *Zwinglius* began here to Preach before *Luther*; and had that success, that the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Basil* and *Sebashausen*, followed his Doctrine; and held a Synod at *Basil* for the Establishment of it in 1530. The Cantons of *Glarus* and *Appenzil* are mixed of both Religions; the rest persisted in the Communion of the Church of *Rome*; and have been more addicted to her Interests, than their Ancestors were before the Reformation. The *Roman Catholic* Cantons assemble ordinarily at *Lucerna*; the Reformed, at *Aran*. The General Assemblies of the whole Cantons are wont to be held at *Baden*. These Cantons have each their different Laws, independent of one another; and are governed in the nature of so many distinct Republicks.

Swoi, *Navalis*, a strong Town or City in *Over-Iffel*, (one of the Provinces of the *United Netherlands*) seated on the *Iffel*; three German Miles almost above its fall into the *Zuyder Zee*, ten from *Nimwegen* to the North, and two from *Swarte Sluys* to the South. It has double Ditches and Ramparts; thought the strongest Town in this Province: so that the States always retire thither in time of great necessity, *Guicciardin*.

Syena, an ancient and noble City of the *Theban*, in the *Upper Egypt*: in the Borders of *Aethiopia*, and upon the Banks of the *Nile*. The utmost Boundary of the *Turkish* Empire on that side now, as it was heretofore of the *Roman*. One of the principal *Cataracts* of the *Nile* falls near it, amongst the Rocks, with great Noise and Violence. The Mountains hereabouts produce the *Granite* Stone, called therefore *Syenites* after the name of this City: of which the ancient *Egyptians* made their Tombs, Columns, Obelisks and Pyramids to eternalize the memory of their Great Men. It is an Archbishop's See: sheweth many noble Edifices, and Tombs with Epitaphs in *Latin* and the *Egyptian* Languages. But of a greater circuit in former times. The modern Name by some is put *Asna*; others, *Zema*, and *Asian*.

Sygaros, an Island, mentioned by *Pliny* in the *Gulph of Arabia*.

Symplegades, *Cyane*, two Rocks or small Islands in the Canal of the *Black Sea*, or the *Streights of Constantinople*: so near to each other, that the ancient Poets said they dash'd together.

Synnada, an ancient City in *Phrygia Magna*, in the *Lesser Asia*: in which *Eusebius* places a Council in 265, that did declare, *Baptism* by *Heretics* to be null.

Syracusa, once the noblest and most potent City in the Island of *Sicily*, on the East side of that Island. Built by *Archias a Corinthian*, in the year of the World 1190; above seven hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour; in the days of *Uzzial* King of *Judah*. In seven times it became the greatest and the most celebrated City the *Greeks* possessed in any part of the World. *Strabo* saith, its Circuit in his time was an hundred and eighty *Greek Stadia's*; that is, twenty two *English Miles* and an half. *Livy* in his twenty fifth Book saith, the spoil of it was almost equal to that of *Carthage*; wherein *Plutarch* agrees with him. Famous it is for a great Defeat of the *Athenians* under its Walls; in the year of the World 3536. of *Rome* 339. It fell under the power of the *Romans* in the year of the World 3738. of *Rome* 341. two hundred and ten years before the Birth of our Saviour; when it was intirely ruined by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General. It had a triple Wall, two Forts, three Fortresses; three famous Temples (besides others) of *Jupiter*, *Diana*, and *Minerva*: an admirable Statue of *Apollo*, an Amphitheatre, a Palace of *Hiero's* Building, and divers other noble publick Works. The Mathematician *Archimedes* (its Native) retarded more the taking of it by *Marcellus* with his Art, than the Citizens and Garrison by their Arms and Sallies. And at last in the Conquest, was killed, unknown. *Theocritus* the Poet, and *Epicharmus* the Philosopher, were its Natives also. It recovered again; and in *Tullies* times had three Walls, three Castles, a Marble Gate; and could raise twelve thousand Horse, and four hundred Ships. In the year of Christ 884. the *Saracens* took it, and razed it to the ground; and it never recovered since. For whereas before it was an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolis of the Island; it is now but a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Monreale*; small, and not mighty populous; called by the Inhabitants, *Siragoza*, or *Syragoza*. Mr. *Sandys*, (who saw it) saith, it stands now in an Island,

called *Orygia*; having a strong Castle well fortified; and is it self strongly walled, having two noble Havens; kept by a Garrison of two hundred *Spaniards*, and three hundred Towns-men. The Buildings are ancient; the Inhabitants grave. It stands in a Marsh, which makes it less healthful, though it affords the City a great plenty of all things. The Cathedral Church of *S. Luke* that is there now, was heretofore the Temple of *Diana*. Long, 39 24. Lat. 36. 24.

Syria, a vast Country in the *Greater Asia*; called by the *Jews* *Aram* or *Chavam*. When it is largely taken, it contains *Phoenicia*, *Paestine*, (or the *Holy Land*) and *Syria* properly so called. In the latter Acceptation it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia*, and the lesser *Armenia*; on the East by *Mesopotamia*, (divided from it by the *Euphrates*, and *Arabia Deserta*); on the South it has *Palestine* and *Phoenicia*; and on the West the *Mediterranean Sea*. Now called by the Inhabitants *Sourstan*, by the *French* *Sourie*, by the *Italians* *Syria*. Its length from North to South four hundred; from East to West it is in breadth two hundred *Italian* Miles. In very ancient Times *Damascus* was the capital City: in the middle times *Antioch*; now *Aleppo*. This Country is by Nature extremely Fruitful; and once as *Populous*, but now almost desolate. As to the Story of it, *N. Damascenus* mentions one *Adadus* slain by *David* King of *Israel*; after whom there followed a Succession of Kings, thirteen in number: the last of which (*Rezin*) was conquered by *Tiglath Pileser* King of *Assyria*, and beheaded in *Damascus* about the year of the World 3213. After this they were subject to the Kings of *Assyria*, *Media* and *Persia*, till after the Death of *Alexander* the Great. *Seleucus Nicator* began another Kingdom here, about the year of the World 3644; whose Posterity and Successors to the number of twenty one, or twenty five, (of which *Antiochus XII.* was the last) Reigned, till *Pempey* the Great made a perfect Conquest of all *Syria* for the *Romans* in the year of the World 4650, sixty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. It continued under the *Romans* till the year of Christ 636. (or as others 34.) when it was conquered by *Huumer* the third *Calyph* of the *Saracens*. About the year of Christ 1075. *Melech* and *Ducas* began a *Turkish* Kingdom: which in the year 1262. after a Descent of nine Kings, was destroyed by *Haalen* the *Tartar*. Next it fell into the Hands of the *Mamaluks* of *Egypt*; under whom it continued till the year 1515; and then was conquered by *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*: under whom it is at this day, most wretchedly harassed and desolated.

Syrtes, two dangerous sandy Gulphs in the *Mediterranean Sea*, upon the Coast of *Barbary* in *Africa*: called antiently, *Syrtes magna* & *parva*: now, the *Gulph de Sidra*, and *de Capri*. In one name, the *Shoals of Barbary*. The first lies betwixt the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*, the other betwixt *Tripoli* and *Tunis*.

T A.

Ta, a River on the South of *China*, in the Provinces of *Quansy* and *Quanan*.

Tabago, the *Tobacco* Island, in the *West-Indies*, in the North Sea: Possessed by the *Dutch*: commonly also called *Nieuw Walcheren*. It lies eight Miles from *la Trinidad* to the North-East, and ninety South of *Barbadoes*: having eighteen small Rivers, and many safe Harbours: about nine *Dutch* Miles long.

long, and three broad; very fruitful, and full of all Necessaries. About forty years since, the *Dutch* began to plant it. In 1673, the *English*, under Sir *Tobias Bridges* took and plundered it; carried away four hundred Prisoners, and as many *Negroes*. In 1677, the *French* (being desirous to drive the *Dutch* out of it) sent the *Comte d'Estree* with ten Ships; which entered *Klips Bay*, and for several days engaged a Fleet of eight *Dutch* Ships there lying under the Command of *James Binckes*, a *Dutchman*: who so well defended the Island, that though the *French* pretended they destroyed the Fort the *Dutch* had built; yet they were forced to draw off, and leave the *Dutch* Masters of the Place. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30. The whole Plantation of this Island is *Tobacco*, after its name.

Tabarestan, Tabarestania, a Province of *Persia*, toward the *Caspian Sea*; containing a great part of the ancient *Phraema*. The *Caspian Sea* is sometimes from this Province called the *Sea of Tabarestan*. *Alerabad* its Capital City.

Tabarque, Tabraca, an ancient City in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, betwixt *Hippo* and *Tirica*. It hath had the honour in the times of Christianity there, to be a Bishops See; but now, only considerable for its Port *Puny*, *Claudian*, and *Strepianus* mention it.

Tabasco, Tabisca, a Town and Province in *New Spain*, in *North America*. The Province lies between the Bay of *Mexico* to the North, and the Province of *Chiapa* to the South: extended from East to West forty six *Spanish* Leagues. The principal City in it was by the *Indians* called *Tabasco*; but the *Spaniards* call it *Nuestra Señora de la Victoria*, our Lady of Victory; because *Cortez*, the *Spanish* General, gave the *Mexicans* an irrecoverable Defeat near this Place.

Tabenna, an Island of the *Thebas*, in the Kingdom of *Egypt*; near the City *Syene*. Inhabited formerly by the *Monks*, entitled *Tabennensis* from it; in whose times, *Tabennis*, was a small Town standing here.

Taboz, Taborum, a Town in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Lauznitz*; twenty Miles from *Buawest*, and forty five from *Prague*. The *Hussites* made this Place the Seat of their War, and fortified it; and from thence for twenty years ruined the *Imperial* and *Hereditary* Countries; called thereupon *Tabornites*.

Tacara, a small Kingdom on the Coast of *Guinea*, in *Africa*.

Tacaze, Tacasus, Astaboras, a vast River in the *Higher Ethiopia*; which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Angot*; chiefly from three Fountains; and runs West sometime between *Digana* and *Hoga*. Then bending North through the Kingdom of *Tiere*, it watereth the Desert of *Oldeba*; and joins the River *Mareb* or *Marebo*. Being much improved, it passeth through the Kingdom of *Dengin*; and at *Jalack* falls into the *Nile* in the Kingdom of *Nubia*, from the East.

Tachiall, Antiochia Meandri, a City of *Caria*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*; from which it stands seventy Miles to the East, upon the *Meander*; and thirty seven from *Burlia* to the South. *Larius* Bishop of this See, subscribed to the Council of *Constance*. Long. 58.00. Lat. 39.30.

Tadcaster, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*; which hath a large Stone Bridge over the River *Warfe*; and Lime-Stone digged up in its Neighbourhood in Plenty.

Tadoussack, Tadoussacum, a Town in *New France*, upon the Bay of *S. Lawrence*: where it receives the River *Sagueny*; a hundred Miles from *Quebec* to the South-East.

Tenarus. See *Marapan*.

Taff, Rharshabybius, a small River in *Glanorganshire* in *Wales*; which watereth and giving name to *Landaff*, falls into the *Irish* Sea near the Borders of *Monmouthshire*.

Tafete, Taftea, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*; between *Sygelonessa* to the East, and *Darha* to the West: bounded with the Kingdom of *Morocco* to the North. The Capital City is of the same name. A populous and plentiful City, fortified with a Castle; of great Trade for *Indico*, *Silks*, and *Maroquines*; but the County elsewhere is extreme Sandy, hot and desert. About 1660, the King of this place, after many Victories, conquered *Morocco* and *Fez*; and kept them for some time. This is supposed to have been a part of the ancient *Nimidia*.

Tagalte, is now a desolate Village in the Province of *Constantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers* in *Barbary*; which heretofore was a Bishops See, and famous for giving Birth to *S. Augustine*.

Tagat, a fruitful Mountain, two Leagues from the City *Fez*, to the East; in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*; about two Leagues in length. Covered with *Pines* on one side, and affording Land for Tillage on the other.

Taichen, Tauchem, a City in the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*. It stands upon a Mountain, and is the Capital over five other Cities.

Tajima, a Town and Province in the North part of *Nippon*.

Taillebourg, a Town in the Province of *Xaintonge* in *France*, upon the River *Charente*: at which *S. Louis* King of *France* in 1242, defeated the Malecontents of his Kingdom, that were risen in Arms against him.

Tajo, Tagus, one of the most celebrated Rivers of *Spain*: It ariseth from two Fountains in *New Castle*, but in the Borders of *Aragon*; at the foot of Mount *Valexillo*. And running North, it takes in the *Melina*: then turning South West, it passeth by *Palfrana* to *Aronjues*: where it admits the *Tayuna*, with a knot of other Rivers from *Madrid* and *Hendares*: turning more Westly, it makes *Teledo*; takes in beneath it the *Gaudurrama*, and the *Alberch*; visits *Talavera*, and *Puente de Archobispo*, where it is covered by a Bridge; beneath *Ahuarez* it receives the *Guadalupo*. So passing by *Alcanara*, it entereth the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at *Pordigao*; and receiving the *Rio Mansul*, and a vast number of small Brooks in that Kingdom, it forms the vast Haven of *Lubon*; and on the South side of that City passeth into the *Atlantick Ocean*: having from its Fountains run one hundred and ten *Spanish* Leagues, and being at its Mouth two *Spanish* Leagues broad: There is no River in *Spain* more frequently mentioned than this; especially on the account of its Golden Sand, by the Poets.

Taitung, a City of the Province of *Nankin*, upon the River *Kiang* in *China*. There is another of *Quantum*: which is now under the King of *Tunkin*.

Taitung, a strong City in the Province of *Xamji* in *China*. It is the third of Note there, and drives a great Trade.

Tajuna, Tagonius, a River of *New Castle*; which falls into the *Tajo*.

Taichen, the Capital City of the Province of *Kanji* in *China*; near the River *Iraen*.

Talabo, or Talara, Piranus, a River in *Corfica*.

Talamone, a Town and Port to the *Tirreberian Sea*, in the Estate called *Digit Prellis*, upon the Borders of the Dukedom of *Tuscany*, in *Italy*. Belonging to the *Spaniards*.

Talabera,

Talavera, Ebara, Libora, a Town in *New Castile*, upon the *Tajo*. See *Tajo*.

Talca, a very fruitful Island in the *Caspian Sea*, according to *Pliny*, (who calls it *Tazara*) and other Ancients: But we have no Modern Account of it.

Tamaga, Tamica and **Tambro**, a River of *Spain*: which ariseth in *Galicia*, above *Mone Roy*; and running South through the Province of *Entre Douro e Minho*, falls into the *Douro*; six *Spanish Leagues* above *Porto* to the East.

Tamar, Tamaris, a River in the East of *Cornwall*, which divides that County from *Devonshire*. It ariseth in *Devonshire*, near the *Irisle Sea*; and running South, watereth *Bridgrule, Telcor, Tamer-ton*, (which has its name from this River) *Beyton, Lawbitton, Cal-Stock*: and having received amongst others the *Foy*, at *Plymouth* it entereth the *British Sea*; forming there a Noble and Capacious Haven. See *Cambden*.

Tamaraca, a City and Island upon the Coast of *Brazil* in *South America*, under the *Portuguese*: making one of the fourteen Governments or Provinces of *Brazil*.

Tamaro, Thamarus, a small River in the *Principato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which rising from the *Appennine*, a little above *Benevento*, falls into the *Calere*.

Tamasso, Tamassus, a Town in the Island of *Cyprus*, towards *Famagosta*. Of great Repute for its *Tin-Mines*.

Taming, Taminga, a City in the Province of *Pekin* in *China*.

Tampian, the Mouth of the *Rhoene*.

Tamul, a petty Kingdom contained in *Bijnagar*, in the *Hiber East-Indies*.

Tamworth, a Borough and Market Town in the Borders of *Staffordshire* and *Warwickshire*, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Auker*: whereof one washeth that part of the Town, which stands in *Staffordshire*; and the other that in *Warwickshire*. It hath a strong (though small) *Castle* for its defence: is beautified with a large Church; and in the Lower House of *Parliament* represented by two *Burgessees*.

Tanagra, an ancient City of *Boeotia* (now *Seramulipa*) in *Greece*, near the River *Asopus*: Called *Orops* by *Aristotle*, and *Gephyra* in *Stephanns*. *Arbeneus* mentions, *Ceris Tanagravus*, as a *Proverb* for a vast *Whale*, because one of a prodigious Magnitude was cast up here. It is a *Bishops See* under the *Archbishop of Athens*, the same with the *Anasoria* of some Moderns.

Tanais, a River of *Crim Tartary*, which divides *Europe* from *Asia*. Called by the Neighbouring Nations, *Don*; by the *Italians*, *Tana*. It ariseth in the Province of *Rezan*, in *Moscovy* (eleven hundred Miles from *Moscow*) from the Lake *Tubanondo* *Lejzero*, which is five hundred *English* broad; and flowing with a very Oblique Course through the Countries possessed by the *Precopians*, or *Crim Tartars*; not far from the *Volga* falls into the Lake of *Moscis*; near a City called from it *Tanais*, now ruined. This City was once taken by the *Russ*; but now in the hands of the *Turks*. The River divides it into two parts, and affords it the convenience of an Haven; though now not much frequented. Long. 60. 40. Lat. 48. 09.

Tanaro, Tanarus, a Navigable River of *Lombardy*; which ariseth in *Piedmont*, in the Borders of the States of *Genova* from the *Appennine*: and running North-East, watereth *Mondovis, Alba, Asti*, and *Alexandria*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*: it falls into the *Po* at *Bassignano*; between *Casal* to the North, and *Voghera* to the South.

Tandaya, one of the *Philippine Islands*.

Tandja, an Island of the *Buxine Sea*, at the Mouth of the *Borythenes*.

Tanagartma, a small Island belonging to *Japan*.

Tanes, Tanicum Oslum, one of the Eastern Mouths of the *Nile*. This gave name to *Tanis*, now *Tanes*, a desolate Village in *Egypt* at this time; but formerly one of the greatest, richest, and strongest Cities of *Egypt*; a *Bishop's See*, under the *Archbishop of Damietta*. The *Caypps* rebuilt it, after it had been some Ages desolate; but it soon returned to its former State.

Taugier, Tingi, Tingù, one of the oldest Cities of *Africa*, in the Province of *Harbat*, in the Kingdom of *Fex*. Built by *Anteus* a *Phoenician*, as the Learned *Sir John Marsham* proves from *Precopius*, who mentions an ancient Pillar with this Inscription in the *Phoenician Tongue*; We are fled from *Joshua* the Son of *Nun*, a *Robber*; whereupon he placeth the building of it in *Joshua's* time, and saith it is undoubtedly a very ancient *Phoenician Colony*. It stands at the Mouth of the *Streights of Gibraltar*, towards the *Atlantic Ocean*; and was anciently an *Archbishops See*, and an *University*. The *Gaths* possessed it after the *Romans*, and annexed it to the Government of *Ceuta*. In 1471. *Alphonso* King of *Portugal* made himself Master of it. From which time it continued in the possession of that Crown, till in 1652. it was put by the *Portuguese* into the hands of the *English*. *Charles II.* having bellowed immense charges upon the Haven and Out-Works of it, (after it had prosperously repelled several Attacks of the *Moors* in 1663, 1664. and in 1682;) in 1683. by the Lord *Dartmouth*, that Prince ordered all the *Fortes* and *Works* to be blown up; the *Mole* to be slighted; and withdrew the *Garrison* into *England*; finding the benefit not equal to the charge of keeping it. Long. 6. 30. Lat. 35. 36.

Tangermund, Tangermunda, a Town in the Old *Marquitate of Brandenburg*; upon the *Elbe*, where it takes in the River *Tanger*: seven *German Miles* from *Magdeburg* to the North, toward *Havelburg*. Heretofore a very strong and considerable place. The Emperor *Charles IV.* kept his Court there: but in the *Swedish War* it was often taken, and suffered so very much, that it is become very inconsiderable now.

Tangu, Tangum, a Kingdom in the *Further East-Indies*, by the River *Menau*; which has a City of the same name, and was formerly subject to the King of *Pegu*.

Tangut, Tangurum, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*, towards *China* and the *East-Indies*. The Capital City of it, is *Tungu*.

Tanjaz, a City and Kingdom in *Coromandel*, in the *East-Indies*; formerly subject to the King of *Bijnagar*; but has now a Prince of its own; who is a Tribut. y to the former. It lies sixty Miles from the Coast of *Coromandel* to the West.

Tanor, a small Kingdom in the *Hiber East-Indies*, in the Promontory of *Malabar*: which hath a City of the same name, five Leagues from *Calicut* to the South. The King resides at a Palace one League from the City, and preserps a strict Alliance with the *Portuguese*.

Taozantina, a City of *Sicily*.

Tapayta, or Tapy, a great River of *South America*: which riseth in the Borders of *Brazil*; and after having given name to a Province, falls into the River of *Amazons* in *Guiana*.

Tapiaw, a Town in the *Ducal Prussia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Tappobane. See *Zeilan*.

Tapsus, an ancient City in the Province of *Byzacena*, now in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Barbary*. *Cesar*

Casar besieged it, to oblige *Scipio* to a Battel: and after his Defeat of *Scipio*, it surrendered to the Conquerour.

Capua guazu, a Province of *South America* in *Paragua*; near the Lake of *Xaray*, in the Borders of *Brazil*.

Capuies, a people of *Brazil*, in the Prefecture of *Santo Spirito*.

Tara, *Taras*, a small River in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which arising from the *Apennine* near *Massafra*, falls into the Gulph of *Taranto*, by the City of *Taranto*; which has its name from this River.

Taragale, a City in the Region of *Darba* in *Biledulgerid*, in *Africa*; near the City of *Darba*: fortified with a Castle and a considerable Garrison, for the security of the Mint, which the Emperour of *Morocco* keeps here. The *Jews* have about four hundred Families in it. The Country adjacent affords plenty of Corn, Pasturage, and Dates.

Taranto, *Tarentum*, *Urbs Salentinorum*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; called at this day *Tarente* by the *French*. Built by a Band of *Lacedemonian* *Bartards*, and made the Capital of the ancient *Magna Græcia*; who having no Inheritance at home, were sent hither to seek their fortunes, in the year of the World 3242. forty five years after the building of *Rome*. It became a famous Common-Wealth. Its ancient Inhabitants, the *Tarentini*, solicited *Pyrrhus's* Descent into *Italy* to make War with the *Romans*. In the year of *Rome* 481. *Milo*, a Citizen of it, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the second *Punic* War it received *Hannibal*. And in the year of *Rome* 545. was recovered out of his hands again by *Quintus Fabius Maximus*. In 631. it was made a *Roman* Colony. In 1194. *Henry IV.* gave it to *William*, (the Son of *Tancred*) Prince of *Taranto*; when he had caused him to be arraigned, to prevent any Posterity. It is now an Archbishop's See; small, but strong, and well peopled; has a Castle garrisoned with *Spaniards*. The Haven was once very good, but spoiled by great Stones sunk in the Mouth of it; so that none but small Ships can enter it. This City has also still the Honour of the Title of a Principality. It stands upon a Peninsula, on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River *Tara*. Some derive the Name of the *Tarantulo* (whose Venom is cured only by violent dancing) from it. In 1614. a Synod was held here by its Archbishop. Long. 41. 30. Lat. 39. 58.

Tarara, *Cammenus*, a Mountain near *Lyons* in *France*; more commonly called *les Sevennes*.

Tarascon, *Tarasco*, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Rhône*, four Leagues beneath *Avignon* to the South, and three from *Arles*. It is great and populous, and has two strong Castles, a Collegiate Church, with divers Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses. The Reliques of *S. Marthe* are said to be preserved here.

Tarazona, *Tarisofo*, an ancient *Roman* City, in the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sarragosa*; upon the River *Queis*; four Leagues from *Tudela* to the North-West, and ten from *Bilbao* to the North. This City was recovered from the *Moor* by *Alphonfus VIII.* in 1010. And is chiefly commended for the rare temper of its Steel. Long. 19. 02. Lat. 42. 50.

Tarbes, *Tarba*, *Turba*, *Castrium Bigorre*, a City of *Aquitain*, in the County of *Bigorre*, whereof it is the Capital; seated in a pleasant Plain, upon the River *Adour*; well peopled, and has a Castle called *Bigorre*, which gave name to this County. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*; from which this

City stands nine Miles to the North-West, and six from *Pau* to the East.

Tarcal, *Carpaet*, the *Carpathian* Hills, which divide *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, from *Poland*.

Tardenois, *Tardanensis Comitatus*, a County in the *Ile de France*; between the *Marne* to the South, and the *Vesle* to the North: its true Bounds are now lost.

Tarbera, *Alba*, *Tholobi*, a River in *Catalonia*: which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Blanes*; nine Miles from *Barcinone* to the North.

Tarentaise, *Tarentesia*, a Tract or Valley in the Dukedom of *Savoie*, between the *Alpes* and the Dukedom of *Aouste* to the East; *Hoffano* to the North; *Savoie* (properly so called) to the West; and the Valley di *Moriane* to the South. This was the Seat of the ancient *Cenouies*. The principal place in it, *Montiers*. It is one of the three principal Provinces of the Dukedom of *Savoie*, but very Mountainous and Barren.

Targa, a Kingdom, Defart, City, and Lake in *Africa*; in *Zaara*, between the Defart of *Lempta* to the East, *Zuengiza* to the West, *Bledulgerida* to the North, and *Nigritia* to the South.

Targovista, *Targovistum*, *Targoviscum*, *Tergovistum*, *Tiriscum*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Moldavia*, and the Seat of their Princes. The Natives call it *Ternisob*. It stands in the Borders of *Valachia*, up the River *Jalouza*; sixty Miles from *Niegebols* to the North, and a little more from *Cronstad*, or (*Brassaw*) in *Transylvania* to the South, in a Marsh. Heretofore, together with *Moldavia*, under the King of *Hungary*. And now returned under that Crown again. See *Moldavia*.

Tartifa, a City of *Spain* in *Andalusia*, near the Streights of *Gibraltar*: once a great and strong place, but now almost ruined: inhabited by a few, though it has a Castle and an Haven. It was recovered from the *Moors* in 1292. And *Ottob.* 28. 1340. the *Moors* received a great Defeat near this place: which stands four Leagues from *Algezira* to the West, and six from the Coast of *Barbary* to the North.

Tarne, or *le Tar*, *Tarnis*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*: which springeth from Mount *Lozere* in *Givaudan*; and being improved by some lesser Streams, watereth *Milland*; then entering *Languedoc*, it visiteth *Montauban*, where it is covered by a lovely Stone Bridge: and a little beneath *Moissac*, falls into the *Garonne*; five Leagues above *Agen*. The present King of *France*, has with great expence of late years made this River Navigable by Boats.

Taro, or *Tarro*, *Tarus*, a River of *Lombardy* in *Italy*; which ariseth from the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the States of *Genova*: and running through a Valley of its own name, (and through the Dukedom of *Parma*) falls thirteen Miles below *Cremona* into the *Po*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Charles VIII.* of *France*, in 1495. defeated all the Forces of *Italy* assembled hither to stop him from going out of *Italy*.

Tarpeya, a Lake in the Kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, near the City *Potosi*: springing from a large Fountain in the middle of itself.

Tarragona, *Tarraco*, a City of *Spain*; which in ancient time gave name to that part of *Spain* called *Hispania Tarracoenfis*. It was built by the *Scipio's*: others say, before the *Roman* Conquest: *Eratosthenes* having mentioned it in the year of the World 2780. The *Scipio's* much enlarged it: and therefore *Pliny* and *Solinus* make them the Founders. *Mela* saith, it was in his time the richest Maritim City on the Eastern Coast of *Spain*. It was certainly a great

Metropolis, and had fourteen lesser Cities under it. The Moors ruined the Roman City; and rebuilt that which now stands; walling it for the greater security. It is now an Archbishops See, and an University founded by Cardinal Gasparo de Cervantes, (Archbishop of this See) in the Reign of Philip II. It stands at the Mouth of the River *Tules*, now *el Fratols*; which affords it a small Haven on the Mediterranean Sea: thirteen Spanish Leagues from *Torrifa*, and fifteen from *Barcelona*. In a decaying condition. Long. 22. 33. Lat. 41. 58. In 1242. a Synod was held here to approve the progress of the Doctrines of the *Landos*.

Tarfas, *Tarfus*, the Metropolitan City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*: upon the River *Cydenum*, which divides it into two equal parts. It took divers names from the Roman Emperours. At this day it is called by the Inhabitants, *Terrafa*; by the Turks, *Cerfus*; by the Italians, *Tarfo*. Now an Archbishops See; six Miles from the Shoars of the Mediterranean. Pope *Clement IX.* bore the Title of this See, before his Election to the *Pontificate*. Long. 66. 14. Lat. 38. 56. This City deserves a particular veneration from all Christians; because *S. Paul*, the Great Apostle of the *Gentiles*, was born in it; and by that means pleaded its privilege to avoid some ill usages he had otherwise suffered. This is also the *Tusshib*, whither *Jonas* desired to pass, when he took Ship at *Feppé*, (*Job. 1. 3.*): which the following part of his Story hath made memorable. *Lyra* and *S. Anselme* interpret the *Tharsis* of King *Solomon*, whither his Fleet went to buy precious Merchandises for the Temple, of this place also. But others reject their opinion; and we have no Concord amongst the Learned upon that question. See *Ophir*.

Tartar, *Ochardus*, a River of *Serica*. (a part of the *Asiatick Tartary*) from which that Nation took its name of *Tartaria*. The Country is bounded on the West by *Mount Imaus*, and on the East by *China*: now thought to be called *Suechur*. There is a City upon it, of the same name.

Tartaro, *Tartarus*, *Arriomus*, a River in the States of *Venice*; which ariseth in the Territory of *Verona*; and flowing East; watereth *Adria*, an ancient City: then one part of it falls into that Branch of the *Po*, called *el Fuofa*; and the other into the River *Adige*.

Tartary, *Tartaria*, *Seytha*, is divided commonly into the *Great* and *Asiatick*, the *Lesser* and *European Tartary*. For this latter, see *Krim Tartary*, *Cheousiens Tartaria*, and *Precep*. The *Asiatick Tartary* is the far greatest Country in all *Asia*: called by the *Poles*, *Cavartacka*. Bounded on the North by the *Frozen Ocean*, on the East by the same Sea, and *China*; on the South by *China*, *India*, *Persia*, and the *Caspian Sea*; on the West by *Russia*. The North Eastern Bounds upon *Japan* and *China* are utterly unknown. It is not certain; but that *Asia* and *America* may there meet; or at most may be divided by a narrow Channel, which could never yet be discovered. This Country extends from the Mouth of the *Nieper*, to the Cape of *Tabin* North East, one thousand German Miles: and from the Mouth of the River *Obb* to the Wall of *China* South-East, fifteen hundred of the same Miles: perhaps it is much greater towards the North and East. It is divided into *Tartary* properly so called, *Tartaria Deserta*, *Zagrebai*, *Cabon*, and *Turquesian*: these, containing many Kingdoms: some of which, as to the names of them, are as yet unknown to us. The people are the most Barbarous of Mankind; Bloody, Fierce, and Brutish. The Country appears Barren, Desolate, Uncultivated; without Cities, settled Inhabitants, Agri-

culture, and fixed Limits. The Princes are absolute Masters of their respective People; which live in *Hoards*, wandring with their Wives and Children in covered *Waggons* from place to place; with their Cattle, (their only Wealth,) as a necessity and the season of the year require. This course of life has in a great degree fitted them for War. Accordingly, when ever they have broken in upon the Civilized World, they have proved in every Age the Scourges of God. In this last Age, one of these Princes broke in upon *China*; and in a few years conquered it.

Tarudantum, *Tarodantum*, *Quodantum*, the Capital City of *Suz*. Heretofore subject to the King of *Morocco*, but has now a Prince of its own. It is great and populous; about fifty Miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, and three hundred from *Morocco* to the South.

Tasso, *Tbassus*, *Thalassia*, *Chryse*, an Island of the *Archipelago*, one League distant from the Continent of *Romania* in the *Morea*, and about seven or eight in Circumference: divided betwixt Plains and Mountains, which afford good Wine and Marble. The *Phenicians* anciently planted a Colony here, who built the City now standing; which is in a tolerable condition, but far different from its pristine Splendour.

Tatta, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the *Great Mogul*; separated from *Persia* to the West, by the River *Indus*; and bounded to the North by *Buckor*, to the East by the Kingdom of *Fessemeere*, and to the South by the *Indian Sea*. The Capital City is of the same Name; near the *Indus*. Long. 102. Lat. 26. 45.

Tattershal, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Gartree*, and the Division of *Lindsey*: near the Influx of the River *Bane* into the *Witham*.

Tavasthus, *Tavastia*, a Town and County in the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finmark*; called also *Cavastland*. Bounded on the East by *Saccolaxia*, on the South by *Niland*, on the West by *Finmark*. (properly so called) and on the North by the *Borner Sea*. **Tavasthus**, the principal Town in it, was called *Gronenberg*; and stands in a Marsh: well fortified against the *Russ*: ninety Miles from *Aboa* to the East. *Birger Jarel* built a Castle in 1150. to awe the Inhabitants.

Tauber, *Tuberius*, a River in *Franconia*; which ariseth near *Rosenburgh*; nine Miles from *Norimburgh* to the West; and by *Onspach*, *Papenheim*, and *Archtst* falls into the *Danube* below *Uffelst*, and above *Regenperg*.

Taverna, *Taverna*, *Trschene*, a decayed City in the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rhegio*; but having lost that Dignity, is now a member of the Diocese of *Catanaro*.

Teubenberg, a Town in *Hungary*; at which *Mahomer I.* in 1400. beat the *Hungarians*.

Tavecock, a Market Town and Borough in *Devonshire*, upon the River *Tave*: the Capital of its Hundred. In the Lower House of Parliament represented by two Burgesses.

Tavra, or *Tavola*, a City of *Algarve* in *Spain*, upon the *Atlantick Ocean*; between the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, and *Faro* to the West; five Leagues from either. It is under the King of *Portugal*: has a large Haven at the Mouth of the River *Aslaon*, and a Castle for its security.

Taurica Cherfoneus, the *Peninsula* dividing *Europe* and *Asia*; upon *the Mæne Maggore*, and the Sea of *Zabache*: from East to West twenty four Miles long, fifteen broad; filled heretofore

with

with Noble Greek Cities. Upon the Eastern side of it, stands *Cassá*, (which was the ancient *Theodosia*) under the *Turks*. In the entrance of the Neck of it, *Precep*; under the *Tartars*: from whence the whole *Peninsula* is sometimes called *Precepsea*; and the Inhabitants, the *Precepensian Tartars*. It makes the most Southern part of the *Krim Tartary*.

Taurus, *Ecbatana*, *Tabrelum*, *Taurisum*, *Tigranana*, a great City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, called by the Inhabitants *Tebis*. It stands in the Province of *Aderbeizan*; eleven hundred Miles from *Constantinople* to the East, and twenty five German Miles from the *Caspian Sea* to the South. Founded, (as the *Persians* all agree) in the one hundred and sixty fifth year of the *Hegyra*, in the year of Christ 736. In 849. it was ruined by an Earthquake. In 1490. the Princes of the Race of *Seseth-Septh*, removed to this City from *Ardesul*. In 1514. *Selim*, Emperour of the *Turks*, took it upon Articles, two years after the Kings of *Persia* removed to *Casbin*. In the time of *Nohman the Magnificent*, the City rebelled; assassinated the *Turkish* Governour, and Garrison; which was severely revenged by *Ibrahim*, (General of that Prince) in 1543. In the Reign of *Amurath*, it rebelled again; and was again taken and sacked by the *Turks* in 1585. In 1603. *Abas*, King of *Persia*, took it by Stratagem: ever since which, it has been under the *Persians*. The Learned *Mamadai*, (in his History of the *Turkish* and *Persian* War, pag. 311.) thus describes it. It is seated (saith he) on the North side of Mount *Orantes*; having *Persia* to the East, the *Caspian* Mountains to the West, and the *Caspian Sea* to the North: in a fruitful Plain; in a cold, snowy, healthful Air; abounding with all things needful for the Life of Man; enriched by great Caravans of Merchants, which pass to and fro through it; so populous, that it maintains two hundred thousand Inhabitants; yet without any Walls or Billions, or the least defence against an Enemy: The Houses are low and mean: the Gardens, Fountains, Balns and Molques, Magnificent and Sumptuous. Sir *John Chardin*, who saw this City, agrees with him: and adds, that a small River (called *Spingicha*), runs across through it; and another called *Agé*, on the North side. Long. 88. co. Lat. 41. 19. Sir *John Chardin* estimated the Inhabitants to be five hundred and fifty thousand: so much has a long Peace improved it since *Mamadai's* time. It extends its Commerce over *Persia*, *Turkey*, *Tartary*, *Moscovy*, and the *Black Sea*; consulting much in Cottons, Silks, Chagrines, Brocades, &c. which fills it well with Strangers. The *Mosques* are reckoned to two hundred and fifty; whereof some have been *Christian* Churches. The *Capuchines* had a convenient House built in this City in 1668. Without the City to the South, appear the Ruins of the Palace of the ancient Kings of *Persia*: and to the East, the like of a Castle, which was the Royal Seat of *Chosroes*. The Geographers generally affirm, *Taurus* stands in the place of the ancient *Ecbatana*. It is governed by a *Biglerbeg*, of great power and consideration in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Taurin, *Alpes Norice*, a branch of the *Alpes* in *Carinthia*.

Taurus, the greatest Mountain in all *Asia*; so called, as *Eusebius* saith, from its Magnitude. It begins at the East or *Chinuan Ocean*; and traverseth the whole body of *Asia*, as far as the Sea of *Pamphylia* in the *Lesser Asia*; dividing *Asia* into the Northern and Southern, and assuming various Names in different Places. Yet the particular Name of *Taurus* belongs most properly to that Branch of this Mountain, which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the *Lesser Armenia*. Sir *John Chardin* who crosseth that part of this Mountain, (called *Caucasus*) saith; that

it is the highest Mountain, and the most difficult to pass over that ever he beheld: full of Rocks and dismal Precipices. The top of it (eight Leagues broad), cover'd with Snow and not inhabited: yet the sides are prodigious fruitful; afford Honey, Wheat, Gums, Wines, and Fruits in vast quantities. The Inhabitants are a good natur'd sort of *Christians*, in *Tartary* this Mountain is called *Imau*. In this long course it separates many Potent Nations one from another. *Herbers* (our Country-man) saith; that it is fifty English Miles over, and fifteen hundred long.

Castala, a great City of *India*, mentioned by *Srrabo* and *Philostratus*, as the Residence of the ancient King *Phraortes*. But we have now no knowledge of it; unless, the fame with *Cambasa*.

Caw, a River in *Devonshire*, upon which *Barnstaple* stands.

Cay, *Tavus*, is a great River in *Scotland*; which arising from Mount *Grampus*, and flowing East helps to divide that Kingdom into two parts; the Northern and the Southern. Its Fountains are in *Albany*. It passeth through *Athole* and *Perth*, watering *Dunkeld* and *Abernebb*; and between *Angus* to the North, and *Fife* to the South, by a vast Arm of the Sea falls into the *German Sea*; almost twenty English Miles North of *St. Andrews*.

Caygetus, a Mountain of the Province of *Laconia* in the *Peloponnesus*: consecrated in *Pagan* times to *Cytor* and *Pollux*. Standing in the neighbourhood of *Sparta*, (now *Mistira*); and being broken once by an Earthquake, it did much mischief to that City.

Cearug, a River of *Thrace*, falling into the *Hebrus*: so admired by *Darius*, the Son of *Hystaspes*, for its Water according to *Herodotus*; that he erected a Colom in its honor.

Ceane, a River in *Staffordshire*, upon which *Checkley* is situated.

Cebesta, an ancient City in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*: which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*.

Cech, *Ter*, *Uybiris*, *Thicis*, *Ticbis*, a small River in the County of *Roussillon*; which springeth out of the *Pyrenean Hills* in the Borders of *Cerdanna*; watereth *Arles* and *Cerdania*; then falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, twelve Miles from the Mouth of the *Egli* to the South.

Cenofage, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonensis*; whose Capital City was the modern *Tolose*. They made an incursion into *Germany*, and there established themselves, near the *Hyrcinian Forest*.

Cedrus, *Tediesia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*: Its chief City is *Tofra*.

Tees, *Athesis*, *Tuasis*, a River which parts *England* from *Scotland*: It ariseth in *Tweedale*; therefore called the *Tweed* no less frequently; and running Eastward, and being augmented by the *Cale* at *Rydam*, it becomes a boundary; at *Tilnouth* takes in the *Bromsfoe* out of *Northumberland*; and on the South side of *Barwick*, entereth the *German Ocean*.

Tefis, *Araxata*, *Araxa*, *Tophlis*, *Zogocara*, the Capital City of *Georgia*; in the Province of *Carduel*, upon the River *Kpur*, or *Cyrus*. Anciently one of the greatest Cities of the East; but being taken and ill handled by the *Turks*, it consists of very few Inhabitants; under the King of *Persia*. (*Baudrand*). Sir *John Chardin* who saw it some few years since, contrariwise assures us it is one of the fairest, though not the highest Cities in *Persia*; at the bottom of a Mountain, upon the River *Cur*; encompassed on all sides, but the South, (where the River securreth it) with a strong and beautiful Wall; and has about fourteen *Christian Churches*, served by *Armenians* and *Georgians*;

Georgians; together with a large Castle guarded by Natural *Persians* only. The Bishops See or Palace is near the Cathedral Church. It has in the mean time not one Mosque, (except a small one lately built in the Castle;) because the Christians will not endure it, and the *Persians* are too wise to exasperate their Frontier People; who can with ease call in the *Turks* to revenge the Injuries of their Religion. It is well Peopled, full of Strangers, who resort thither on the account of Trade. Twice in the hands of the *Turks*, in the Reigns of *Ismacel II*, and *Solyman* his Son. The latter took this and *Taurin* about 1543. The *Persian* Tables place it, Long. 83. oc. Lat. 43. 01. The Congregation at *Remo de propaganda fide*, keeping a Mission of *Cappuchins* in *Georgia*, (who understand Physick and by that means render themselves very acceptable to the Country;) their Praefect resides here. It is the Seat of the Viceroy of *Georgia*.

Tefsa, a City in the Province of *Tedes* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*; built on an high Hill by the River *Verma*.

Tegan, *Tegannin*, a City in the Province of *Huquiam* in *China*. The Capital over five Cities.

Tegaza, a Desert in *Negritia* in *Africa*.

Tegan, an ancient City of *Aracchia* in the *Peloponnensis*; which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Corinth*.

Tegeste, a Peninsula in *Florida*, in *North America*.

Tegozartin, a City and Territory in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*.

Tetisa, or *Tiiffa*, *Tibiscus*, the *Theysse*, a River of the *Upper Hungary*; which ariseth in the *Carpathian* Mountains; and floweth through *Transylvania* hither, to pay its Tribute to the *Danube*. *Segedin* stands upon it. The *Hungarians* use to say, It is two parts Water and the third Fish.

Tetium, an ancient City of *Paphlagonia* in the *Lesser Asia*: remarkable by being the Birth-place of *Anacreon* the Poet, who died of a Grape-stone sticking in his Throat.

Tetepts, an Ancient City of the Province of *Byzacena*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Barbary*. It was a Bishops See, particularly remarkable in the person of *Donatus*; who, in 418, celebrated a Council at it against the *Pelagians*. Now in slavery to the *Moor*.

Tetossa, a City of the ancient *Samnum* in *Italy*; (now in the Province called *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.) It became a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and was adorned with the Title of a Dukedom. But since 1612, the See has been transferred from hence.

Tetigen, *Telga*, a City in *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, four Miles from *Stockholm*, to the North-West.

Tetelsen, *Temelcus*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Tex*.

Temeswaer, *Temesvaria*, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. A great and strong place, seated upon the River *Temes* (whence it has its Name;) five Leagues from *Lippa*, towards the Borders of *Transylvania*; and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* twice attempted it before they took it, (in 1552) from the *Transylvanians*: upon which they bestowed great colts in the fortifying of it, and esteem it invincible; as indeed it is the strongest Place they have left them. The County of *Temeswaer* is bounded on the North by *Channad* and *Transylvania*; on the West by the *Tibiscus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the East by *Molavia*.

Temnam, *Temiamum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*: bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Gangara*, on the West by that of *Biso*, on the South

by the River *Niger*, and on the East by the Desert of *Seri* or *Seu*. The principal City of which is *Temicon*.

Temps, a sweet Valley in the Province of *Theffalissia*, in *Macedonia*, watered by the River *Peneo*. The Poets have rendered it famous to all Ages. It lies betwixt the Mountains *Olympus* and *Ossa*. And some place the ancient City *Lycolthome* in it, which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Larissa*.

Temuruck, or *Tomaruchi*, *Tyrambe*, *Tyrambis*, a City of *Crim Tartary* in *Asia*; sixteen Miles from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*; to the East, and ten from the Lake of *Corocandam* to the North.

Tenbury, a Market Town in *Worcestershire*, upon the Edge of *Shropshire*, and the Banks of the River *Ten*: in the hundred of *Dadlington*.

Tende, *Tenda*, a Town in the County of *Nizza*, in the *Appennine*, near the Borders of the States of *Genova*: eighteen Miles from *Aiba* to the North, and twenty five from *Fossano* South: which has a Mountain near it, called *La col de Tende*; and a very strong Castle. This was Sovereign State, under Counts of its own; but now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tenbuc, *Tenducunn*, a City and Kingdom of the *Asian Tartary*. Bounded on the North by the *Great Tartary*, on the East by *Jupsa*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *Coima*. This Prince has within a little more than forty years last past, Conquered the Kingdom of *China*; and is one of the greatest Princes in the World. His Dominions extending from *Cochin China* to the River *Obb*, North-West and South-East. There is lately published a short Account of these *Tartars*, in two Letters written by a *Chinaman* Jelut, who travelled with this King into *Tartary*.

Tenedos, a small Island of sixteen Miles in Compaſs: five from the Shores of *Asia*, twenty five from the Island *Metelino* to the North in the *Archipelago*, and eighteen from the *Dardanel*s to the South: called by the *Turks* *Boſb Adoff*, the *Burren* Island: yet it affords excellent *Muscadine* Wine; Plenty of Game: and is well situated to bridle the Straights of *Gallipoli*: It has a City, two Castles, and an Harbor for small Vessels: and being taken by the *Venetians* (with whom the *Genoese* disputed the possession of it a long time), was betrayed to the *Turks* by their Governor. In the time of *Troy*, which stood within two Leagues of it, this Island was consecrated to *Apollo*; and the *Græcan* Navy, resigning a *Delpair* to take that City, retired hither to disguise their design. It became since *Chriftianity*, a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mitelen*. The *Promontorium Sigæum*, or *Capo Janazzari*, lies near it.

Teneriffa, one of the *Canary* or *Azores* Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean; over against *Mauritania* in *Barbary*; called by the Natives *Ibueriffa*. It is about forty eight *Spaniſh* Leagues in Circumference. Fruitful, populous, rich, and has been subject to the *Spaniards* ever ſince 1496. The Ancients called this *Nivaria*; (as is supposed), because the top of its Point or Peak, which is thought the highest in the World, and very sharp, is rarely without Snow. This Peak is said to be fifteen Miles high: and may be seen one hundred and twenty *English* Miles at Sea. The principal Towns in it are *Laguna* and *S. Croce*. To which belongs an excellent Haven. *Blake* an *English* Admiral, April 20, in 1657, (notwithstanding a Castle, seven Forts, sixteen great Galeons, all well manned and provided with Cannon and Ammunition, which threatened his inevitable Ruine) entered this Harbor; and in six hours time beat the *Spaniards* out of their Ships and Forts too. He put the *English* in possession of the vast Treasure of a *West India* Fleet: which they plundered; and burnt all those *Spaniſh* Ships they found. This Island is no less remarkable for having been

been

been made the first *Meridian* by many of the latter Geographers. § The *Spaniards* have given the same Name to a Town in the Province called *Terra firma*, in *South America*; standing near the Confluence of the Rivers *S. Magdalena* and *S. Martha*.

Tenez, a City and Kingdom towards the Coasts of the *Mediterranean*, and West of the Kingdom of *Alger*; in *Barbary*.

Tengchiet, a City in the Province of *Xantum* in *China*; which stands upon the *Chinan Ocean* on the Bay of *Nauquin*; and is very strongly fortified. Long. 149. 00 Lat. 37. 00.

Teno, *Tenos*, *Tinos*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, under the *Venetians*; who have been Masters of it above these three hundred years. It is a *Latin* Bishops See; and but few *Greeks* live here. In *Pagan* times it was famous for a Temple consecrated to *Neptune*. It produceth Wine, Figs, and Silk. Hath a Fortrefs and a City of its own Name, *Teno*; but *Hydrusia* and *Ophiusa* were the first and ancientest Names of this Island.

Tenterden, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sevay* Lath.

Tentyra, an Island and City in the Nile, in the Kingdom of *Egypt*; mentioned by *Juvenal*.

Teos, an Ancient City of *Tonia* in the *Lesser Asia*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*.

See *Tech*.

Texamo, *Aprutium*, a City of the *Further Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See.

See with *Tarsus*.

Tevestian, the *Cassian* See.

Tercera, *Tertaria* or *Tertia*, the principal of the *Azores* Islands; twenty five Miles from East to West, but not of equal breadth; about sixteen Leagues in circuit; surrounded with Rocks which render it difficult of Access. It lies forty Leagues from *Tenriffe* to the East. The chief City of this and all the *Azores*, is *Angara*; which is a Bishops See, and with *Fort San Felipe* under the *Portuguese*. From this Island the *Azores* are sometimes called the *Tercera* Isles. It is much subject to Earthquakes; and has a Fountain particularly remarkable for a virtue to petrify Wood.

See *Targovist*.

Terit, *Terchium*, the principal City of *Circassia*, in *Asia*; in a well watered Plain; about one *German* Mile from the *Caspian Sea* to the West, sixty from *Astracan* to the South, and thirty six from *Darbent* to the North-West, Long. 76. 30. Lat. 45. 05. This City being some years since put into the hands of the Duke of *Moscovy*, has of late been carefully fortified as a Frontier against the *Persians* on that side. *Olearius* assures us it stands in Lat. 43. 23, in a Plain which bounds the fight upon the River *Tenuiski*; which issueth out of the Lake of *Bistroy*, and facilitates the Correspondence between the Town and the *Caspian Sea*. The Town is fortified with Rampiers and Bastions of Earth; and has a Garrison of two thousand *Russ*, paid by the Great Duke.

Terite, a famous Abbey for Women of the Order of *S. Bernard*, in the State of *Holland*; founded by the ancient Earls of *Holland*: a League and a half off *Lejden*; but broken and ruined since the Reformation there.

Termini, or *Termuli*, *Termule*, *Buca*, a City in the *Capriana* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; and stands upon the *Adriatick Sea*, at the Mouth of the River *Isferno*, in the Borders of the *Fisher Abruzzo*: thirty Miles from *Lanciano* to the East. § *Allo* a Town in the Island of *Sicily*, upon a River of

its own Name; risen out of the Ruines of the ancient City *Himera*; and called in *Latin* Writers *Terminus Himieriorum*. The River *Termine* had the same ancient Name with the City.

Terna, *Torna*, a River which runs through *Artois*, and falls into the *Canche* at *Hesdin*.

Ternate, *Ternata*, the chief of the five *Molucco* Islands. Now in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; tho it has a King of its own, who resides in the Town of *Malay*: the *Dutch* have some Ports in this Island, to secure its Possession. There are two ports belonging to it. The Island *Tider* lies within one League of it.

Terni, *Inceramina*, an ancient *Latin* Colony, and a City of *Ombra*, in the States of the *Church* in *Italy*; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope. It stands in a Plain upon the River *Nare*; twelve Miles from *Spolero* to the South in the Road to *Avonza*; and has many rare Antiquities to shew.

Ternois, *Ternensis Pagus*, a small Tract in *Artois*, in the County of *S. Paul*; which takes its Name from *Terna*.

Ternova, *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*; mentioned by *Gregor* and *Calaboudylas*: now the Residence of the *Turkish* *Sangack*, and anciently the Seat of the *Despote*. It stands upon the River *Jantra* or *Isbar*; near Mount *Hemus*, in the Borders of *Thrace* upon an Hill; and was heretofore very strong, but now neglected. Thirty *German* Miles from *Adranople* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Sophia* to the North-East.

Terovanné, *Tarvanna*, *Ternana*, *Civitas Morinorum*, a City of *Artois*, in the *Low Countries*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*, upon the River *Loje*; but being recovered out of the hands of the *French* by *Charles V.* in 1553. intirely ruined and never rebuilt. The *Morins* were its ancient Inhabitants. And we may observe, the year of its destruction by *Charles V.* is expressed in the *Chronogram* of these two Words, *DeLari Mortui*. It stood six leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and two from *S. Omers* to the South. This Diocese was divided into three, viz. into that of *Bologne*, *S. Omers* and *Tpres*.

Terra Arctica, or the *Arctic* Continent, comprehends *New Denmark*, *Isforteland*, *Hudsons Bay*, *Greenland*, *Spitzberg*; and the undiscovered Regions beyond, or towards the *Arctic* Circle.

Tustrais, a vast Country towards the *Antarctic* Circle; discovered in 1503, by a *Frenchman* of *Honfleur* in *Normandy*; who in a Voyage to the *East-Indies*, was driven upon the Eastern Coasts of it; and remaining for some time there, found it to be cantoned into a number of petty Kingdoms; indifferently peopled: yielding several sorts of Roots for *Dying*, unknown in *Europe*; with wild Beasts, Fowl, Fish, &c. He calls it in the declaration of his Voyage, the *South Indies*. In 1615, *Jamerle Murz*, a Native of *Amsterdam*, made a Discovery of another part of it, to the East of the Straights of his own Name: which he called *Straitland*: the same time that he discovered his own Straights and *Mancuzlands*.

— **Di Bari**, *Apulia* *Peuceetia*, *Barensis Ager*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Bounded on the North and East by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the West by *Capriana*, cut off by the River *Ofanto*; on the South by the *Basilicate* and *Otranto*. This is a considerable part of that which the Ancients call *Apulia Peuceetia*. The principal places in it are *Andria*, *Bari*, *Bitonto*, *Conversano*, *Gravina*, *Molfetta*, *Ruvo*, *Trani* and *Biseglia*. The *French* call it the Province of *de Bari*.

— **Fitima**, a Province of *New Spain*, in *South America*; upon the *Isthmus* of *Panama*.

— **Del Fuego**, an Island betw^{xt} the Streights of *Magellan* and *le Maire*; in the uttermost parts of *South America*.

— **Di Laboro**, *Terra Laboris*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. Bounded on the North by *Abruzzo*, on the East by the *Hisber Principato*, and on the West by the Sea. It is extremely fruitful; watered by the *Garigliano* and *Volturno*; and has the Happiness of *Naples* for its Capital. The other principal Places and Cities are *Iscbia*, *Gaeta*, *Caiazzo*, *Capua*, *Nola*, *Pozzuolo*, *Sorra*, *Sorrento* and *Venafro*. This Province contains a part of *Campania Felix*, and of the ancient *Latium*.

— **D'Oranto**, *Jappigia*, *Fesso*, *Messapia*, *Calabria*; *Hydruntina*, *Sania*, *Terra*. See *Orranro*, &c.

Terracina, *Tarracina*, *Anxur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the Mouth of the River called *il Portatore* (*Ofens*.) upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It has a Castle; but is a place of no Strength, by reason of a Mountain which commands it: It has a Harbor too; but of little use; the City being almost deserted by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air. Sixty Miles from *Rome* to the West, and *Naples* to the East. A Bishops See immediately under the Pope. Long. 32. 2. Lat. 41. 18.

Terrain, *Terin*, *Tira*, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which watereth *Beauvais*; then falls into the *Oise*, a little above *Cresin* in *Beauvais*.

Terring, a Market Town in the County of *Suffex*, in *Bramber* Rape; not far from the Sea.

Terne, a River in *Shropshire*, upon which *Drayton* is situated. It is a Boundary between that County and *Staffordshire*.

Terskoy Leporie, *Terfa Leporia*, the most Eastern part of *Lapland*: under the *Russ*; between the *Frozen* and the *White* Sea, and that part of *Lapland* which is under the *Suedes*. It is a desolate Country; has neither Towns nor Villages, though some Inhabitants.

Tetzel, *Tiar*, *Julia*, *Turulium*, *Turia*, *Terulum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Turia*; where it takes in the *Alhambra*; twenty four Leagues from *Tortosa*, and ten from *Valencia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*.

Tetschin, *Teschena*, a small City in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*; called by the Inhabitants *Tessin*, by the Germans *Tetschin*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom; upon the River *Oels*, upon the Confiners of *Moravia*; seven Miles from *Ratibor* to the South. The Dukedom of *Teschin* lies at the head of the *Vistula*: between the *Lesser Poland* to the East; *Hungary* to the South; *Moravia* to the West; and the Dukedom of *Ratibor* to the North.

Ticino, *Tunus*, *Ticinus*, a celebrated River in *Lombardy*; which ariseth out of *Mont de S. Gadard*, one of the *Alpes*; and flowing through the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore*, (*Verbanus*) towards the South, entereth the Dukedom of *Milan*: washeth the Walls of *Pavia*; then four Miles lower falls into the *Po*; preserving the clearness and perspicuity of the Stream, four Miles further in that thick and troubled River, as *Ferrarius* saith.

Tet, a River in *Hampshire*, which joins with the *Itching* at their common fall into the Ocean, near *Southampton*. *Whitechurch*, *Stockbridge*, and *Rumsey* are all three situated upon it.

Tet, the same with *Egli*.

Tetrapolis, a Territory with four remarkable Cities in it, in the ancient *Syria*; viz. *Antioch*, *Seleucia*,

Apamea, and *Ladicea*; therefore called Sisters to one another.

Tetuan, *Tetequina*, *Tetuanum*, a strong City which is a petty Republick in the North part of the Kingdom of *Fez*; twenty five Miles from the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and forty from *Fez* to the North.

Tiber. See *Tiber*.

Tevereone, *Anio*, a River of *Italy*; which ariseth in *Campania di Roma*, three Miles above *Trevi*; and dividing the Ancient *Latium* from *Sabinus*, falls into the *Tiber*, three Miles North of *Rome*.

Teutones, the Ancient Germans: from whom *Germany* took the Name of *Teutschlandt*. They sustained a long War with the *Romans*, and remained in the end the Invincible Enemies of that Empire. *Lucan* distinguisheth the *Cantabri* and them by their long and short Arms;

Cantaber exigui aut longis Teutonus armis.

Teutschlandt, *Terra Teutonicæ*, one of the ancient Names of *Germany*.

Tewkesbury, a Market Town and Borough in *Worcestershire*: the Capital of its Hundred; represented in the lower H. of Parliament by two Burgesses. The *North Avon* falls into the *Severne* here. It is watered with two Rivulets besides. In the year 1471, at this place was fought a memorable Battle betwixt the Houses of *LANCASTER* and *TORK*; by King *Henry VI.* and his successor *Edward IV.*; in which the former suffered an entire Defeat; and *Edward* the young Prince (only Son to King *Henry VI.*) was slain.

Texel, *Texela*, a small Island at the Mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*; which has a strong Castle and a good Harbor on its South side. The usual place where the *Dutch Fleet* rendezvouz in times of War. Near it the Illustrious General *Munk* (afterwards Duke of *Abemarle*) beat the *Dutch Fleet*, July 31. 1653; slew their famous Admiral *Van Trump*; burnt and sunk twenty six of their Men of War, with the loss of only two small *English* Ships; and drove the rest into the *Texel*. Which being seen by the People from the Shore, prevented the usual Ceremony of a Thanksgiving for being beaten.

Teyderza, *Tydera*, a River of *Livonia* in *Lithland*; which watereth *Adz* and *Wolmer*, then falls into the Bay of *Livonia*.

Teysterbandt, *Teslerbanium*, a small County in the Dukedom of *Cleves*: towards the *Maes*, the *Wae* and the *Rhine*: in the North of *Cleves*, and on the Southern Border of *Guelderland*: which has been united to *Cleves* seven hundred years.

Thabor, a celebrated Mountain in *Galilee*, in *Palestine*: six Miles from *Nazareth* to the East; near the Plain of *Esfarelon* and the Valley of *Isefel*; having the Brook of *Endor* springing from its foot. *Josephus* gives it the Height of thirty Greek *Stadia*; and the Plain upon the top of it, the compass of two thousand five hundred Paces; where the Wind blows very to hard and cold in the hottest Seasons. Here our Saviour honoured *S. Peter*, *James* and *John* with the View of his glorious Transfiguration: in memory whereof *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, built upon the place a stately Church with three small Chappels, representing the three Tabernacles in *S. Peter's* Wish: which Chappels now are almost buried under the Ruines of the Church; saving one *Altar*, used sometimes for Mass by the Religion of *Nazareth*. *Alexander Jannæus*, King of *Judab*, who began his Reign one hundred and three years before Christ, built a Fortrefs upon this Mountain; which probably continued till the time of our Saviour; and

was the same with that, taken by Composition in the year after Christ 82. by *Vespasian*; when the Church and Chappels were demolished. These latter were re-established in 1099, by *Godfrey of Bouillon*; and divided betwixt the *Greek Calcyers* and the *Benedictine Monks*; under a Bishop, a Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. In 1137, *Saladine* took the Mountain and ruined its Works. In 1253, the Christians retook it; and Pope *Alexander* gave it to the *Templars*. But in 1290, it was finally lost from the Christians to the *Sultan of Egypt*. It stands in a round conical figure; with its sides to the West and South, full of Shrubs and Greens.

Thamar, Rba, the same with *Wolgha*.
Thame, a Market Town in *Oxfordshire*, upon the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*; which takes its Name from the River *Thame* (one of the Fountains of the *Thames*, joining with the *Isis* at *Dorchester*) whose Branches almost encompass it, and are here covered with a Bridge leading into *Buckinghamshire*. It is the Capital of its hundred; and enjoys the Benefit of a Free-School, and a Hospital, founded by the Lord *William* of *Thame*.

Thames, Thamefis, Tamefis, Jamissa, the principal River of *England*. Which has its Name from the *Thame* and *Isis*, two smaller Rivers, its Fountains. The first of these arises in *Buckinghamshire*: the second in *Wiltshire*. The second is far the greater; receives the *Windrush* and the *Evenclods* before it arrives at *Oxford*; beneath that City, the *Charwell* a noble Flood; and at *Dorchester* it takes the *Thame*. Then sporting it self with vast turns, it watereth *Wallingford*, *Reading*, and *Henry*: dividing *Buckinghamshire* from *Surrey*, it watereth *Windfor*: so passeth to *Stanes* in *Middlesex*: above which it takes in the *Colne*; and watering *Hampden-Cove*, *Kingston*, *Brentford* and *Chelsey*; it gently glides between *Westminster* and *London* on the North, and *Southwark* on the South; where it is covered by one of the noblest Bridges in the World. More to the East it receives the *Lea* out of *Essex*; & being now able to bear vast Ships, it atheth by *Graves-End* into the *German Ocean*; between *Essex* to the North, and *Kent* to the South.

Thanes, Tanera, Thanatos & Athanatos in *Solunus*, a small Island on the Eastern Coast of *Ken*; surrounded on the South by the Sea; and on the West by the *Streure*, here called the *Tenade*: about eight Miles long, and four broad. In this Island the *Saxons* first landed; and also *S. Augustine* the Monk. In 1628, *Nicolas* Lord *Tufin* was created Earl of *Thanes* by *Charles I.* *Risbar*: the fifth of this Family, succeeded in 1680.

Thaurin, Taurus.
Thaxted, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the hundred of *Dimmar*.

Thrace, Irbaca, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, betwixt *Cephalonia*, *Santa Moura*, and the *Curzolari*; under the *Venetians*. The *Italians* call it *Pal di Compa*. It reckons about fifteen thousand Inhabitants; a great part, banished persons from *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, and *Corsu*. It hath a spacious and safe Haven; but no City or good Town; only some Villages; and it pretends to shew the ruins of *Penelope's House*; supposing *Ulysses* to have been a Native of this *Irbaca*.

Thebe, Thebe, two celebrated Cities in Antiquity; in *Egypt* and *Greece*. That in *Egypt* received its ruin from *Cornelius Gallus*, Governour of *Egypt*. But the marks of its former Opulence, the number of its Inhabitants, its Conquests, the tribute and imposts it paid to the King, and to the Temples, remained engraven in *Egyptian* Characters upon *Obelisks* in *Germanicus's* time; who visited (as *Tacitus* says) the ruins of this City in his Travels. It contained one hundred

and forty *Stadia* in Circuit, one hundred Gates; and according to those *Obelisks*, seven hundred thousand fighting Men. See *Dioppolis*. § The other in *Boeotia* in *Greece*, hath ever pretended to challenge the ancient *Cadmus* for its Founder, about the year of the World 2620: nigh one thousand four hundred years before the coming of Christ. During which Interval, it was first adorned with the Title of a Kingdom. Next changed into a Republick of great Puissance; which maintained War against both the *Athenians* and *Lacedaemonians*; and over the latter gained a signal Victory by the conduct of their General *Epaminondas*, at the Battel of *Leuctra*: when both he and *Cleombrotus* General of the *Lacedaemonians* were slain. *Philip K.* of *Macedon*, Conquered this City, and Garrisoned it with *Macedonians*: whose yolk they regretted, till they revolted, upon the death of that King. And refusing to submit to his Son *Alexander*; He by force reconquering them, entirely ruined this City (dividing the single House of the Poet *Pindar*) and divided the Lands amongst his Soldiers, about the year of *Rome* 479. and the *CXI.* Olympiad. *Cassander*, the Son of *Antipater* King of *Macedonia*, twenty years after, rebuilt it: and his work is partly standing at this day in the quality of a Village, under the *Turks*; but before those destroyers of Mankind possessed it, it was the See of an Archbishop. See *Strives*.

Thebes. See *Strives*.
Theobaldus, a Palace Royal of the Kings of *England* in *Havfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Harford*; not far from *Hodson* on the *Lea*, and less from *Walsham* Abbey in *Essex*. It is delightfully situated amongst Groves and Springs. Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, built it; and *Robert* Lord *Cecil* his Son, (of the same office to *K. Jam I.*) much beautified it.

Theoskepostis, the Grotto in the Island of *Paros* in the *Archipelago*, wherein *S. John* is said to have written his *Apocalypse*.

Thermita, Ferina, and *Fermines* (as the *Italians* call it, *J. Polygeat*, an Island in the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*; which hath a considerable City of its own name, and a Castle; and a Spring of hot mineral Waters, not far from the Sea; from whence it took the name of *Thermita*.

Thermodon, the same with *Poomon*. § The Antients frequently mention a River in *Scythia Europaea* in the Country of the *Amazons*, of this name also.

Thermodopyx, a Streight or narrow passage at the great Mountain *Oera*, and the Gulph of *Zyton*, in the extreme Borders of the Province of *Thessalia* in *Macedonia*; leading into *Phocis* in *Achaia*: Now called *Bocca di Lupo*, or the *Wolf's mounth*. Of great fame in Antiquity, for being maintained by *Leonidas*, General of the *Lacedaemonians* with three or four hundred Men, against a vast Army of the *Persians* under *Xerxes*.

Thespha, an ancient City of *Boeotia* in *Greece*, near the Mountain *Helicon*. It has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*. But, as it lies now under the Tyranny of the *Turks*, a poor Village.

Thessalia, a very considerable Province of *Macedonia* toward the South. Bounded on the South by *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*); on the West by *Epirus* on the North by *Macedonia* properly so called; and by the *Archipelago* and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East. The Capital City of which is *Larissa*: now called *Comenoliani*, by *Cassaldus*; and by *Victorius Fanna*: under the *Turks*. It had in the beginning Kings of its own. Next, it became subject to the *Macedonians* and *Romans*. It had *M. Thessalus* of its

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own, in the latter part of the times of the Greek Emperors: *Bonsfacius* being made Marquis of *Thes-salia*, in 1210: whose Posterity possessed it till about 1380. When *Amurath* Conquered the greatest part of this Country, and his Posterity still enjoy it. It is encompassed by the *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Ossa*, and *Geta*; (four great Mountains;) its Inhabitants were in the ancient Times so famous for their Chivalry, that *Philip of Macedon* sought and obtained the Dominion of it chiefly on that account. Very fruitful, reasonably well Peopled, and for the most part inhabited by Christians.

Thessalonica, a great Maritim City of *Macedonia*; the Metropolis of that ancient Kingdom, called of old *Therma*, now *Salonichi*. It has had the fortune to keep up something of its ancient Greatness and Wealth: still an Archbishop's See, and a populous City; defended by ancient Walls and a Castle; and blessed with a large safe Haven. The greatest part of its Inhabitants are *Jews*. It stands at the foot of an Hill, upon a small River, at the bottom of a Bay called by its own name: two hundred and twenty Miles from *Constantinople* to the South-West, and two hundred and thirty from *Athens* to the North. Long. 47. 50. Lat. 42. 10. *S. Paul* Converted it to the Christian Faith, and wrote two Epistles to it about the year of Christ 52. *Timothy* was sent by *S. Paul* to instruct and confirm them in the same Faith. In 390. *Theodosius* the Great slew seven thousand of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In 895. It was taken and sacked by the *Saracens*. In 1423. it was sold to the *Venetians*. In 1431. *Amurath II.* took it from them. In the year 1688. the *Venetians* bombarded it, till the Inhabitants submitted to the Contributions demanded of them.

Thetford, *Sitomagus*, *Sciari*, a small but very ancient Roman Town in the County of *Norfolk*: upon the little *Ouse*; in the Borders of the County of *Suffolk*. Twenty Miles from *Norwich* to the South-West, seventeen from *Ely* to the East, and eight from *Bury* to the North. This ancient Town was sacked by *Sveno* the *Dane*, in 1004. and suffered more from them in 1010. About 1047. the Bishops See of the *East-Angles* was removed thither from *Bilham*. *Herbert*, the next Bishop, removed in 1067. to *Norwich*. The Conqueror in his Survey found two hundred Houses poor after empty: ever since it has been decaying: yet it is a Corporation, sends two Burgesses to Parliament, and gave the Title of a Viscount to the Right Honourable *Henry Beimes* Earl of *Arlington*. The *Less Assizes* for the County are usually kept here.

Thiano, a ruined City in the Province called *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which had a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*.

Thibet, *Thibetum*, a Kingdom in the *Astirick Tartary*; between *Tartary*, (properly so called,) and the Desert *Tartary* to the North, *Indosthan* to the South, *Tangut* to the East, and *Mawaralnatharia* to the West. Of which there is little known but the Name. Some make it the same with, others a part of, *Turquestan*.

Thienen, *Atheniensis Legio*, *Tene*, and *Tillemontium*, is a Town of *Brabans*: called by the *French* *Tillemont*; upon the small Rivolet *Geer*, (which beneath *Hallen* falls into the *Demere*;) about six Leagues from *Namur* to the North, and a little more from *Brussels* to the East. Now a great Town: and formerly, of great Import and Trade; as appears by this, that her Walls have been thrice enlarged. In the late War (with *Guiscardin*) between the *French*, *Liegeois* and *Low Countries*, it has been much wasted; and a part desolated, though the Inhabitants

enjoy great Privileges. In 1578. this Place was ceded to *Don John of Austria*. In 1635 taken by the *French*.

Thyonville, *Divoleturum*, *Theodonii Villa*, a City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; called by the *Germans*, *Diedenhoven*. It is a small, but very strong Place, and stands upon the *Moselle*: four Leagues from *Metz* to the North, nine from *Trier* to the South-West, and about eleven from *Monsmes* to the East. This Place was much beloved and frequented by *Charles the Great*, as *Eginhard* saith. He ordinarily assembled the Nobility and Clergy of his Estates here: and particularly in 806, when he parted his Kingdom amongst his three Sons. In 835. a Council at this City deposed the Archbishop of *Rheims*, as Author of an attempt against the Person of *Leuu the Debonaire* King of *France*; who the said Archbishop and his Adherents had deprived of Royal Dignity. In 844. *Charles the Bald* assisted at another Council here. In the latter Times it was often taken by the *French*: who ever since 1644. have intirely possessed it; the Peace of the *Pyrénées* confirming it to them.

Thozar, a Mountain near the City *Mausfa* in *Lydia*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

The Christians of *S. Thomas*, an ancient Church of the Eastern Christians about *Goa*, *Melpour*, *Cranganoor*, &c. in the *Isle East-Indies*; Which claiming its Establishment from the Apostle *S. Thomas* (whose Body is pretended to be preserved at *Goa*;) keeps it self at an entire Independency from the Laws and Rites of both the *Roman* and *Greek* Churches: whose several Founders (it says) were the Heads of the Churches of their own Foundations; but no more; and so *S. Thomas* was the Head of Theirs: In 1546. *Don Juan Albuquerque* a *Franciscan*, Archbishop of *Goa*, erected a College at *Cranganoor*, for the conversion of these Christians to the *Chureh of Rome*. In 1587. the *Jesuits* established another, one League from *Cranganoor*. And in 1559. *Meneses*, Archbishop of *Goa* and *Primate* of the East, was employed in a grand Mission hither to promote the same Conversion. But the Christians of *S. Thomas* will not, by all the endeavours that are used, be induced to forsake the ancient Customs of their Forefathers. They use the *Chaldee* language in their Office. Acknowledge the Patriarch of *Babylon* for their Chief. Practise their own Ceremonies; and in matters of Faith are *Nestorians*.

Thongaster, an ancient Town in the division of *Lindsey* in *Lincolnshire*: upon the side of a Hill. Owing its rise to a Castle, said to be built here with the permission of *Vortiger* the *British* Prince by *Hengist* the *Saxon*, after his Victory over the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Thorn, *Torunium*, a City of *Prussia Regalis*, upon the *Vistula*; four *Polish* Miles from *Cuim*, twenty two from *Danzick* to the South, and twenty nine from *Warsaw* to the North-West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, under the protection of the *Teuonick* Order, whom some make the Founders of it in 1234: but in 1454. it put it self into the Hands of the *Poles*, who have granted it great Privileges. *Nicolaus Copernicus*, the great Astronomer, was a Native of this Place. *Albert* King of *Poland* died here in 1501. In 1645. there was a Conference here between the *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman Catholic*; which had no success. In 1655. this Place was taken by the *Swedes*: retaken by the *Poles* in 1693. by a Siege of six Months.

Thornbury, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Thorne, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Strafford*.

Thorney-Isle, a small Island, to the East of *Portsmouth*, in *Hampshire*.

Thou, a Castle in *Champagne*; giving name to the ancient and Honourable Family of *Thou*, which produced the Historian, *Jacobus Augustus Thuanus* in the last Century; born in 1533. made Counsellor of State to *Henry IV. of France* and Communioner, at the Conference of *Fontainebleau* in 1600; he composed a noble History of his times from 1543. to 1608. in one hundred thirty eight Books in Latin, and died *May 17 1617.* in great Honor.

Thobars, *Duracium*, a City of *Poitou* in *France*, upon the River *Toue*: six Leagues beneath *Salmur* to the South, towards *Rochelle*, and the Confines of *Anjou*. It gives the Title of a Duke: and was lately beautified by a magnificent Castle, built by the Duke de *Tremolle*.

Thoura, *Aremone*, or *Emmone*, *Armenia* the Less in *Asia*.

Thrace, *Thracia*, *Pieris*, *Odrysia*, is a great Province of *Greece*, called by the *Italians*, *Rodania*; by the *Greeks*, *Rumelie*; and by the *Turks*, *Icclla*. Bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*; on the East by the *Propontis*, and the *Black Sea*; on the North by *Bulgaria*, and on the West by *Macedonia*. The Principal Cities in it are *Constantinople*, *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, *Philippopoli*, *Selivree*, and *Trajanopoli*: two of which are the Royal Cities of the *Turkish Empire*. The *Mariça* or *Hebrus* is its principal River. *Rhodope*, *Orbalus*, and *Hemus* its most famous Mountains. *Abdera*, *Cypellia*, and *Perinthus*, some of its ancient Cities. The *Thracians*, mentioned by *Levy* for a custom of making rejoicings for deaths and mournings for births, were some of its ancient Inhabitants. This Province is twenty days Journey in length, from East to West; and seven broad. Its Soil not fruitful, nor its Air pleasant. Corn and Fruits by reason of the sharpness of the Air, ripening slowly and yielding meanly. The Story of this Country is already delivered in *Constantinople* and *Adrianople*.

Thrapston, a Market-Town in *Northamptonshire*, in the Hundred of *Napysford*, upon the Eastern Banks of the River *Nen*.

Thrasymene, a Lake in *Herruria* (now in *Ombria*) in the States of the Church: upon the Borders of the Dukedom of *Tuscany*, seven Miles from *Perugia*. *Hannibal* obtained a Victory over *Flaminius*, a Consul, at this Lake. It is now called the Lake of *Perugia*, *di Castiglione*, and *di Passignano*.

The Three Churches in *Turcomania* or *Armenia Major*, are three famous Monasteries, near to one another, three Leagues from the City *Erivan*, upon the Borders of *Persia*: where the Patriarch of the *Armenian* Christians, attended by his Archbishops and Bishops living in Community, resides under the protection of the King of *Persia*. They are much visited by the *Caravans* that pass that way; receive for their maintenance yearly, a small rent of every Christian of the age of 15. and are allowed by the King of *Persia*, 100000 pieces and ornaments to their Churches. One of these Monasteries is a Nunnery for Women. The *Turks* call the place, *Egriasis*.

Thrapston or *Thrap*, a Market Town and Borough in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the Hundred of *Budforth*. It had antiently a strong Castle for its security; and now it represented in Parliament by two Burgesses.

Thyssa, a River in the County of *Norfolk*. *Thale*, is commonly understood to be *Heland* in the Northern Ocean, or *Scheland*.

Thur, or *Dur*, *Dunus*, a River of *Switzerland*: which ariseth in the Valley of *S. John*: and watering *Durzon*, falls into the *Rhine*; two Miles

above *Eglisow* in the Canton of *Zurich*. *Plantinus* saith, it falls into the *Rhine* at *Schellenburgh*.

Thuringia, a Province of *Germany*; called by the Natives, *Thuringen*, and *Duringen*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, between *Misnia* to the East, *Anhalts* and *Brunswick* to the North, the *Lower Haffia* to the West, and *Franconia* and *Henneberg* to the South. The Capital is *Erfurt*, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. In the times of the *Clodovean Kings of France*, this Province had Kings of its own; but now divided amongst many Princes. *Lewis* the first Landgrave of *Thuringe*, (who died in 1055.) was a Descendent of *Charles* the Great, and thought to be the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, (Brother of *Lewis IV.* Brother of *S. Lewis V.* who died in 1215.) In 1423. it became united with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, as it now is. It is environed with woody Mountains: within, plain, pleasant, and fruitful in Corn: has some Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt; so that it wants nothing but Wine. About one hundred and twenty Miles square: but so populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, one hundred and forty four Cities, as many Market Towns, one hundred and fifty Castles, and two thousand Villages.

Tibarent, an ancient People, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, towards the *Euxine* Sea, and *Cappadocia* in the *Lesser Asia*. Neighbours to the *Chabbes*.

Tiber, *Tiberis*, is one of the most noted Rivers of *Italy*; in the most ancient Times called *Abulda*. In those of the *Roman Empire*, it separated *Herruria* from *Umbria*, *Sabina*, and *Latiun*. At this day, called by the *Italians*, *Tevere*; by the *French*, *le Tiber*. It riseth from *Falcerona*, (one of the *Apennine Hills*) near *Monte Corvase*, (a Village in the Dukedom of *Florence*) in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and of *Romandiola*, twelve Miles from *Sarsina* to the South: Running South it watereth *Santo Sepulchro*, and beneath it takes in the *Cherone*: then entering the States of the Church in *Ombria*, it takes in the *Nicone*, *Carpina*, and *Roggia*; and watering *Perugia*, beneath it admits the *Chiascio*, *Nestore*, *Paglia*, and *Nera*: Passing into *S. Peter's* Patrimony, it is augmented by the *Treggia*, *Aia*, *Fafsa*, and the *Toverone*: then it passeth through *Rome*; divides the Patrimony from *Campania di Roma*; and at *Ostia* falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; one hundred Miles from its Fountains. It had heretofore two Mouths. The Southern is now stopp'd, with the *Porto* or *Haven*: which the Emperours made with vast expence: The Northern Branch is not maintained without a considerable expence by the Pope at this day.

Tiberias, an ancient City of *Galilee*, in *Palestine*; upon the Western Shoar of the Sea of its own name, otherwise called the Lake of *Genezareth*. *Herod* gave them both this name to flatter the *Roman* Emperour *Tiberius*.

Titchhall, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Stratford*.

Ticoti, *Ticoum*, a City in the Island of *Sunatra*, on the West side; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Malaca*. Long, 125. almost. It has a large Haven; subject to the King of *Achem*.

Tidworth, a Market Town in *Derbyshire*, in the Hundred of *High Peak*.

Tidor, one of the *Molucco* Islands.

Tienstque, a small Kingdom included in *Distan*, in the *East-Indies*.

Tierache, *Teoracia*, *Tirasia*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*; between *Hainault* to the North, *Champagne* to the East, *Vermansdoi* to the West, and *Laonnois* to the South. The Chief Town,

of which are, *la Fere*, *Gusfi*, *Mauit*, and *la Chappelle*.

Tiferio, *Tiferium*, *Phterium*, a River in the Kingdom of Naples, now called *il Biserno* also. It ariseth in the County of *Melise*, from the *Apennine*, near *Bojano*: and flowing Eastward watereth *Guarda Alfere*: and at *Termini*, a City in the *Capitanato*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Tigre, a Kingdom of *Abyssinia* in the *Upper Ethiopia*, of great extent. It includes seventeen Provinces; some, with the Titles of Kingdoms. *Barnagasso* lies upon the North side of it, next to *E. Offe*.

Tigris, a celebrated River in *Asia*; now called by the *Assiaticks*, *Tigit*: One of the most rapid Rivers in the World, from whence it has this Name. It ariseth from the *Gordian* Mountains, in the *Great Armenia*; above the Lake of *Aretbusa*, through which it flows towards the South: separating *Mejopotamia* from *Assyria*. In which passage it washeth *Majafarequin*, *Manisuce*, *Merdu*, *Mesul* or *Ninive*, and *Bagdat*. Beneath which at *Wasse*, it falls into the *Euphrates*: having received some Branches of that River above *Bagdat* into its Streams Monsieur *Thevenot*, who sailed upon it, observes that it is very crooked, full of Islands and Banks of Stone. The Emperor *Trajan* designed a Canal to joyn the *Euphrates* with it; till he found the bed of the *Euphrates* much higher than that of the *Tigris*: so that his Canal might render the *Euphrates* unnavigable. This is the *Hiddekel* of *Gen. 2. 14*.

Tisbury, *Tilbury*, a Town on the *Thames* in *Essex*: famous for the Residence of *S. Chad*, Bishop of the *East-Angles*, when about 630. he Converted and Baptized that Nation. Also for an Encampment here made by *Qu. Elizabeths* Order, in 1588. when the *Spanish Armado* was expected.

Tillemont, the same with *Tilmen*.

Tilisfort, a Town in *Babant*: Killaged by the *French* and *Hollanders*, in 1635.

Timado, *Timavus*, a River of *Friuli*; which arising from nine Fountains, falls presently into the *Adriatick* Sea, with a great Stream; between *Tiulle* to the East, and the Mouth of *Isonzo* to the West; after a Course of about three Miles.

Timetaris, *Theodemerevnsis Ager*, a Tract in *France*: which was a part of *la Beausse* and *Charrier*: now taken into the *Ile of France*. It lies between *Normandy*, *Charrier*, and *la Perche*: but its Bounds are lost. The Capital of it is *Neufchastel*. Eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West and twenty from *Orleans*, to the North.

Titie, *Tisia*, a City of *Besnia*, by the Natives called *Kerka*: upon a River of the last Name: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It is little, and ill peopled, being under the *Turkish* Slavery. Twenty five Miles from *Sebenico* to the North, and thirty five from *Spalato*.

Tine or *Tyne*, the River. See *Tinnoub*.

Tingmouth, a very small, naked, and defenceless Town upon the *British* Sea, Eastward of *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Exminster*; burnt, (with some Vessels in the Port) by a Detachment out of the *French* Fleet, July 26. 1690; two days after the Anchorage of that Fleet in *Torbay*; which they came from the fight at *Beachy* July 22. and sailed away Aug. the 4th. and 5th. following: being with their Gallies about one hundred and fifteen Sail.

Tingoeses, a Tribe or Hoard of *Tartars* towards the River *Obb*, in the *Asiatick* *Tartary*: subject to the *Moscovites*.

Tinnmouth, *Tinnocolum*, *Tinnmulum*, a confi-

derable Sea-Port and Caltie: in the Borders of *Northumburland*, and the Bishoppick of *Durham*: upon the River *Tyne*, which divides these two Counties, and here falls into the *German* Sea, having passed by *Newcastle*, called from it, *New-Castle upon Tyne*. In the Reign of *William II. Robert Mowbray*, (Earl of *Northumburland*) was trusted too much to the strength of this Caltie, he was taken Prisoner by that Prince after a sharp Siege.

Tipsala, an ancient City of *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, in *Barbary*: which was a Bishops See, made particularly famous in the year 484. (when *Carola* a great Patriarch of the *Arrians*, was its Bishop) by *Umméricus* King of the *Vandals* his cutting out the Tongues of all the Inhabitants, that would not turn *Arrians*; and the miracle thereupon said to ensue. It is now but a Village, near *Algiers*. Called *Saxa*.

Tipooza, a City and Kingdom in the *Further East-Indies*: Bounded by *Pegu* and *Arracan* to the North and West.

Tipperary, a County in the Province of *Munster*, in *Ireland*; called by the *Irish*, *Cuntae Thobruidearium*; by the *English*, the County of *Tipperary*; that is, the *Holy Cross*. Bounded on the East by *Kilkenny*; on the West by *Limerick*; on the South by *Waterford* and *Cork*; and on the North by *Galloway*, cut off from it by the *Shannon*. The Principal Places in it are *Castel*, *Caryck*, *Clommel*, *Emeley*, and *Castelan*. It is one of the Titles, (as a great part of it is the Possession) of the Duke of *Ormond*.

Tirconnel, or *Tyrconnele*, *Conalia*, a Caltie and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Bounded on the South, West, and North, by the *Vergivian* Ocean: and on the East by *Tyrone* and *Colrane*. Also called the County of *Dunghall*. The Country is *Champaign*, and full of Harbours. It extends from North East to South-West, above eighty *English* Miles; almost thirty five broad. So that it seems to be one of the greatest Counties in *Ireland*. But it has no considerable Place in it, except *Dunghall*, the River *Drygh*, and the Lake of *Foyle*, separating it from the rest of *Ulster*.

Tretaine, a River in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*.

Tyrol, *Tyrolis*, *Teriolium*, is the most Southern Province of *Germany*; called by the Natives, *Tyrol*. Bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, on the East by the Bishoppick of *Salzburg*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, and on the West by the *Grisons* and *Swiss*. It took this name from an ancient, but ruined City, upon the River *Adige* or *Eisoh*: which, with the *Inns*, water this County: and from this last it is sometimes called *Eischelaland*. The *Tridentine* *Alpes* divide it also into almost equal parts. The chief Places in it, are *Insprick*, and *Inshal*. This County fell to *Albert* and *Leopold* Dukes of *Austria* by Inheritance, in 1356: and is still in that Family. It is accounted the greatest County in *Europe*: though Mountainous, yet it abounds in Mines and Game: There is also in it *Trens*, (famous for the late Council) *Bixen*, and a Place of great Trade called *Bolzan*.

Tisindon, *Andanum*, *Begrada*, a River in *Persia*; which falls into the *Persian* Gulph, over against the *Ile of Ormus*. The latter Maps place it more to the South than *Ormus*.

Tivedale, *Tevatia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; between *Tvedal* and *Marche* to the North, *Northumburland* to the South, and *Amundale* to the West. The Principal Places in it are *Fedburgh*, and *Roxburgh*.

Tiberion,

Tiverton, a Market Town and Borough, represented in Parliament by two Burgesses, at the fall of the River *Lesan* into the *Ex*. The Capital of its Hundred in *Devonshire*.

Tivoli, *Tibur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church, in *Campagna di Roma*, upon the River *Teverone*; eighteen Miles from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Pope. Honour'd with a noble Palace and Gardens, belonging to the Cardinal *de Este*. A Synod was held at it in 1636. The *Sibylla*, called *Tiburtina* from this City, is supposed to have possessed a Vault amongst the neighbouring Rocks in the *Teverone*, which discover some remains of a small Oratory.

Tivy, *Therolus*, a River of *Wales*; which at *Cardigan* falls into the *Irisfo* Sea, between the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Pembroke*.

Tlafcala, a City and Province in *New Spain* in *America*. Called likewise *Jus Angeles*.

Tmolus, See *Tmolus*.

Tuam, *Tuam*, *Tuama*, a City of the County of *Clare* in *Conaught*, in *Ireland*; call'd also *Tarmond*; which in ancient times was the Capital of that Province; but now reduced to a mere Village. It is an Archbishop's See still, and gives the Title of an Earl. Twenty two Miles from *Galway* to the South.

Tobolsk, *Tobolskum*, the Capital City of *Siberia*, a Province of *Russia*: Built of late by the *Moscovites*, upon a River of its own Name, and the *Tissin*; which latter falls with a rapid Stream into the *Obb*.

Tocat, *Tebasa*, the Capital City of *Cappadocia*; an Archbishop's See, and the Residence of the *Turkish* Governour; call'd of old *Neocæsarea*. It is great, strong, and populous, upon the River *Casal*: forty five *German* Miles from *Trebisonde* to the South-West. Long. 63. 23. Lat. 43. 58. The Province is now call'd by this Name.

Todi, *Tuderum*, a City of *Ombria*, in the Duchy of *Spoleto*, upon the *Tiber*; twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the North, and the same distance from *Narnia* to the South: a Bishops See, and a City of great Antiquity. Pope *Martin I.* was its Native.

Tokay, *Tekum*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*; at the Confluence of the *Bodyach* and the *Tibiscus*, in an Island; and thereupon subject to be overflow'd: It is withal a strong Place; has a very strong Castle, and in a fruitful Country, which produceth an excellent sort of Wine. Thirty Miles from *Cassovia* to the South, and as many from *Agraa* to the East. Being taken by the *Turks*, it was recovered by the *Imperialists* in 1564. In 1632. it submitted to *Tekely*. In 1685. it was retaken by the *Imperial* Forces. This City was granted to *Bechtelzebun Gabur*, Prince of *Transylvania*, by *Ferdinand II.* in 1620.

Tolosa, *Tolentum*, *Tolentum* in *Carpetania*, a City of *Castile* in *Spain*; which was the Capital of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and the Seat of the *Gothick* Kings. In 705. taken by the *Moor*, and one of their Royal Cities; till retaken by *Alphonfus VI.* King of *Castile*, in 1085. After which it became the Capital of *New Castile*, the Seat of the Courts of Law; had the Archbishop's See, and Primacy of *Spain* restored to it. This Archbishop has nineteen Suttanag Bishops: esteemed one of the greatest, and richest Prelates in Christendom. It stands on a Rock, in a pleasant Valley, in the middle of *Spain*, upon the *Tajo* (*Tagus*) with a Castle; and is one of the strongest, noblest, and most pleasant Cities in *Spain*; but in a declining condition, and not inhabited by above eight thousand Souls. It has twenty seven Parishes, thirty eight Monasteries, and a noble Water-work made by

the Order of *Philip II.* in 1565. *Charles V.* built a Palace in this City. Twelve Miles from *Madrid* to the South, Long. 16. 40. Lat. 40. 02. Many of the Kings of *Spain* have been born in this City; twenty four Councils and Synods are reckon'd to have been Celebrated at it. The first, and one of the most remarkable, in 400 or 447, by the order of *P. Leo*, proceed'd against the Doctrina of the *Priscillianists*.

Tolosa, a Town in *Zeland*, in the *United Netherlands*.

Tolentino, *Tolentinum*, a City in the *Marcia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*, by the Institution of Pope *Sixtus V.* in 1586. Since which, it hath been united with the See of *Macerata* in the same Province. It is little, but indifferently populous; upon the River *Chienti*. Ten Miles from *Macerata* to the North-West, towards *Camerino* situate.

Tolna, a City in the *Lower Hungary*, a little beneath *Colocza*, upon the *Danube*; six *Hungarian* Miles from *Szatmarborne* to the East, and the same distance from *Essek* to the North. In the *Emperours* Hands.

Tolosa, *Tolsetta*, *Tolosa*, a Town in *Spain*, in the Province of *Guipuscoa*; at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, upon the River *Orrio*: four Leagues from *S. Sebastian* to the East. A Place of good Consideration.

Tolosa, *Tboluse*, *Tolosa*, *Tolosatum*, *Tolosa Tefosagum*, a City of *Aquitania* of great Antiquity; the Capital of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, the Seat of the Parliament, an Archbishop's See, and a University. It stands upon the *Garonne*, over which it has a beautiful Stone-bridge: eight Leagues from *Montauban* to the South, eleven from *Aux* to the East, and twenty two from *Narbonne* to the West. This Archbishoprick was taken out of that of *Narbonne* by Pope *John XXII.* in 1317: The University Founded in 809. The second of note in that Kingdom. The Parliament was open'd here in 1302. in the time of *Philip le bel*; and re-established by *Cha. VII.* King of *France*. Near this City it is supposed the dreadful Battel was fought between *Assis*, (King of the *Huns*) and *Ætius*, the *Roman* Lieutenant, in the Year of Christ 451: in which there perished five hundred thousand Men; and *Ætius*, the Victor. This City and Province being recovered out of the Hands of the *Moor*s by *Charles Martel*, *Charles the Great* in 779. granted it to one *Thurfin*, with the Title of an Earl. It continued under Earls for eighteen Descents, (who particularly were famous for assisting the *Albigenses* in their Wars;) till 1270. when it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. The present King of *France* had taken up a design to make a Channel for Boats from this City to the Lake of *Maguelone*: that so it might be a kind of Centre of Trade between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean; but with what success I know not. In the year 1119. Pope *Calixtus II.* presided at a Council at this City. Besides, which it hath been honor'd with divers other Councils. The *Tefosagi* were its ancient Inhabitants.

Tomalitze, *Tmolus*, a Mountain in *Lidia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which yields Wine and Saffron. The River *Pactolus* flows from it.

Tomar, *Nabancia*, *Taubis*, a Town in *Portugal*; in the Province of *Extremadura*, upon the River *Nabao*; two Leagues from the *Tajo*.

Tombut, *Tombuum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the River *Suega*; between the Kingdom of *Agad* to the East; *Mandinga* to the South; *Geneboa* and *Gualara* to the West; and the Desert of *Zambaga* to the North. It takes its Name from a City so called, which stands four

hundred French Leagues from Morocco to the South.

Condoren, Tundera, a City in the Dukedom of Sleswick, under the Duke of Holstein Gottsborg; one German Mile from the German Ocean, and four from Ripen to the South.

Conc, a River in Somersetshire: upon which Taunton, Wellington, Weavercomb, and North Curry, are all situated.

Congres, Tungri, Aduatica Tungrorum, Aduaca, Atusantum, a very great City in the Itinerary of Antoninus; now a Town in the Bishourick of Leige; called by the Germans, *Tongren*: it stands upon the River Isker, four Leagues from Liege, and three from Maestricht. Atala ruined it, and the Normans alter him. It had anciently a Bishops See; which was transferred to Maestricht, and thence to Liège.

Conntingen, Toninga, a small City in the Dukedom of Sleswick; upon the River Eider; in the Borders of Dittmarsh. Six Miles from Sleswick: Under the Duke of Holstein Gottsborg.

Topazus, an Island in the Red-Sea, about forty Miles from the Continent; where the Topaz or Chrysolite Stone is found in plenty. It takes its name from its product. Pliney mentions a Topaz of this place, four Cubits long; of which Ptolemy Philadelphus K. of Egypt made the Statue of his Queen Arsinoe.

Topino, Timia, a River of Italy, which ariseth near Noera, from the Apennine; and flowing through Ombrina, watereth Fuligno; taking in il Cimno: then falls into the Chiafio, and with it into the Tiber, four Miles from Perugia.

Top, See *Bisor*.

Top, a River in Somersetshire. *Glassenbury* is situated upon it.

Torajca or Torca, Torritana, an old Roman Town in the Island of Sardinia; which became the See of an Archbishop. But it hath lost that Dignity since the year 1441. when Pope Eugenius IV. removed the See to Sassari, twelve Miles from it to the North.

Torcetia, Torcellana, a City in the States of Venice; in an Island five Miles North of Venice, and not much inhabited by reason of the badnets of the Air. This See was brought hither from *Alcino*, in 685; which the *Huus* had ruined. In 1582, and 1628. Synods were held here.

Torgava, Torgava, a City of Misnia, in the Dukedom of Saxony, upon the Elbe: seven German Miles from Meissen to the North, five from Witeberg, and six from Leipshick. Commended much for excellent Beer.

Torques, Tornus, a River in the Kingdom of Leon in Spain: arising in a Village called *Tormellus*, near the Mountain del Varco de Avila: and flowing North and North-West, washeth *Alva de Torines, Salamanca*, and *Ledema*: alter a Course of twenty six Leagues, and the Reception of fourteen small Rivers, it falls into the *Douro*, beneath *Miranda de Douro*.

Tornaw, Torne, Torna, a County and City in the Upper Hungary; called by the Germans, *Dorn*. The City stands four Miles from *Cassovia* to the West.

Tornburg, Torda, a Town in the principality of Transylvania.

Le Tornaisis, Tornacensis Ager, a small Territory in the Earldom of Blanders; between *Hainaut* to the East, and *Lille* to the West; by the Schelde. It is a part of the *Gallick Flanders*: and has this Name from *Tournay*, its principal City. In the Hands of the French ever since 1667.

Torna, a City in Sweden, in the Province

of *Boshnia*; at the bottom of the *Bosner Sea*, upon which it has a large and frequented Haven. From its Site sometime called *Torne Lapmark*, being near *Lapland*.

Coanus, Tornu, Tinurium, Trenorebium, a Town in the Dukedom of Burgundy; which has a celebrated Abbey. Six Leagues from *Macon* to the North, and five from *Cbalon* to the South. In 944. and 1169. Councils were held in this Abbey.

Cojo, Octodurum, Taurum, a City of Leon in Spain, upon the *Douro*: little, and dayly decays: being not walled, nor much inhabited. It stands between *Zamora* to the East, and *Valadolid* to the West eight Spanish Leagues. Near this Place the *Spaniards* overthrew the *Portuguese* in 1476. *John II.* King of *Castile* was born here in 1405.

Cozevilla, a Sovereign Marquisate, between the Dutchy of *Milan* and the States of *Genova*.

Cozrington, a Market Town in Devonshire, in the Hundred of *Trevington*, upon the River *Tourridge*. Honor'd with the Title of an Earldom first in the Person of the late Duke of *Albemarle*.

Cozsil, Torstia, a small City in *Suedermania*, in Sweden; eleven Swedish Miles from *Stockholm*, to the West.

Cozso, Thyrsus, a River of *Sardinia*.

Cozto, Hiemera, a River of *Sicily*.

Coztona, Dertona, Tordona, Terrona, Tordona, a City of *Lombardy*; in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Scivia*. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*. *Frederick Anobarbus*, Emperor of *Germany*, sacked this Place: which though rebuilt by the *Milanese*, yet never recovered its ancient greatness. In 1642. it was taken by the French: recovered the next year by the *Spaniards*; who in 1654. built a strong Castle in it, for its defence. It is the Capital of *il Torinese*, which lies between the *Apennine* and the *Po*: Having *Pavia* on the East, and the States of *Genova* on the West and South: from which the City of *Torona* lies eight Miles to the North, ten from *Alessandria*, twenty five from *Pavia*, and forty five from *Platenza*. In 1595. a Synod was held here.

Cozosa, Dertosa, Dertosa, Dertosa, a City of *Catalonia*, of great Antiquity; a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It stands upon the *Ebro*; three Leagues from its Mouth, fifteen from *Tarragona* to the South-West, and from *Nerda* to the South. Small, but strong. In 1649. it was taken by the French. In 1652. returned under the *Spaniards*. It has a strong Castle, and a large Haven; but not much frequented, as appears by the decay of the Town. In 1429. a Council was celebrated here.

Cozosa, Aniaradus, Oribsia, Constantia, a City of *Phanicia*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tyre*; between *Balanea* to the North thirty four Miles, and *Trisoli* to the South twenty eight. Now almost entirely deserted, and ruined by the *Turks*.

Coza, Arbisio, a River of *Milan*, which ariseth from *S. Gotbard's Mount*: and flowing South, watereth *Ocella* and *Vogogna*; then burieth it self in the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore*, or *Long-See*.

Cozeana, Herraria, Thuscia, Tuscina, a very considerable Province of *Italy*; containing the greatest part of the ancient *Herraria*. Bounded on the North by the *Apennine*; on the West by the River *Magra*, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; on the South and East by the *Tyber*, the *Clain*, and the *Marra*. It contains that space which made up the States of *Florence, Siena, Pisa*, and *Lucca*: but so that this last is still a Free State; whereas the three former are subject to the

the Duke of Florence: on which account this Country is frequently called the Dukedom of Florence. The Capital of it is Florence. For the History see Florence. &c. This Country was conquered by the Romans in the year of Rome 455.

Toscanello, Toscana, Tyrrenia, Salumbroa, an antient and considerable City heretofore, in the Dukedom of its own name, in Italy: which was a Bishops See; and gave all these Popes to the Church of Rome, *Eutichianus, Paschal I. Leo I. John I. Lucius III. Leo VI. Boniface VI. and Paul III.* It had been besieged sixteen times. Now, entirely ruined; and its See united with *Viterbo*.

Totness, a Corporation in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Colridge*, upon the River *Dart*: six Miles from the Fall thereof into the Ocean. It had the honour to be an Earldom in the Person of *George Lord Carew of Chelton*, (Son of *Dr. George Carew*, Dean of *Windsor* and Arch-leacon of *Tornej*) created Earl of *Tornej* by *K. Charles I.* in 1625: who dying without Issue, *K. Charles II.* advanced this Place from an Earldom to a Viscounty, in favour of his Son *Charles Fitz-Charles*, Earl of *Phynouth*.

Toul, *Tullum*, a City of *Lorraine*, upon the *Moselle*; five Leagues from *Nancy* to the West, six from *Bar le Duc*, and twelve from *Metz* to the South. Made an Imperial and Free City by *Henry I.* But in 1632, fell into the Hands of the French. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trier*. *Charles the Bald*, King of France, celebrated a Council here in 859. In 1515, and 1615, other Synods were held at this City.

Toulon, *Tolonum, Telenium, Tarentium, Telo*, a City of *Provence* in France; called by the *Italians Tolone*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*: well fortified, populous, enriched by a large and safe Harbour, and a great naval Magazine; being the Station for the *Mediterranean* Fleets of France. It stands ten Leagues from *Marseilles* to the East: and in an improving condition. *Henry IV.* King of France walled it, and added two Moles to the Port.

Toupinambou, *Tupinimbe, Topinambartii*, Indians of *Brasil* in *South America*.

Touque, Toca, a River of *Normandy*; which watereth *Lisieux*, and *Pont de Boeque*; and then falls into the *British* Sea.

Touraine, Turonia, Turones, a Province in France, in the Generalite of *Orleans*; which is divided by the *Loyre*, and honored with the Title of a Dukedom: Little, (about thirty Leagues long and broad;) but very fruitful, and well watered with the *Loyre, Cher, Indre, Indrois, Vienne*, &c. therefore called the Garden of France. On the North it is bounded by *La Maine*; on the West by *Anjou* and *Poitou*; on the South by the *Isle*, and *le Berry*; and on the East by *Blaisois*. The principal Places are *Tours, Amboise, Chinon, and Loches*.

Tournay, Tornavum, a City of *Gallia Belgica*; now in *Flanders*, and called by the Natives, *Dornick*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, ever since 1559, having before been under the Archbishop of *Reims*; and in more antient times (about 623.) united with the See of *Novon*; which continued till the year 1147, or 48, when *Pope Eugenius III.* at the Prayer of *S. Bernard* made it a separate Bishoprick. This City stands upon the *Schelde*; nine Leagues from *Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South: in the middle between *Douay* and *Oudenard*; also between *Valencienne* and *Courtray*, in the Borders of *Hainault*. It is a very strong Place, and has a noble Castle, said to have been anciently built by the *English*. It belonged to the Crown of France till 1521, taken by *Charles V.* In 1667, it was retaken by the French; and has been

ever since in their Hands, by the Peace at *Aix la Chapelle*: *Anonimus* mentions it in his *Itinerary*. It hath besides the Cathedral ten Parishes, ten Abbeys, and divers Religious Houses. In 1522, and 1643, Synods were assembled here. There is a Territory belonging to it, called by its Name.

Tournon, Turonium, Turadunum, a Town in the Province of *Vivarois* in France, upon the *Rhone*: adorned with the Title of an Earldom; a Collegiate Church, a College of the *Jesuits*, and some Religious Houses.

Tours, Turonum, Casarodunum, Turones, Turonum, a great City in France; the Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Loyre*, which is there covered by a very long beautiful Stone-Bridge. On the other side it is washed by the *Cher* toward the South. So that it stands between the two Rivers; almost twenty four Leagues from *Orleans* to the West, eighteen from *Poitiers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South. A Place of great Beauty. *Claudius*, King of France, died here in 537. And *Carloman* in 885. Near this Place *Charles Martell* overthrew an Army of four hundred thousand *Saracens*; three hundred seventy five thousand of which perished in that Battle, in 726; the *Germans* and *Lombards* joyning with the *Franks*. *Pope Alexander III.* with *Leuris VII.* King of France, called *le Jense*, seventeen Cardinals, a hundred and twenty four Bishops; and four hundred and fourteen Abbots, celebrated a Council here in 1153, against the Emperor. The Protestants of France were first called *Hugonots* in this City.

Touvre, Tolvera, a famous Fountain and River in France, in the Dukedom of *Angoumois*; which falls into the *Charente*, near *Angouleme*.

Towcester, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire*. The Capital of its Hundred; in a Valley; upon the Banks of a small River, running into the *Ouse*. *Mr. Camden* undertakes it to be the antient *Trippinnis*; in which, three Bridges over so many streams of this River cutting through the *Roman* Port-way, (which shews it felt often bewixt this Place and *Stony Stratford*;) assigned that Name. In the year 917, the *Danes* besieged this Town in vain. It is adorned with a fair Church.

The Tower of *Babel*. The Prospects to the North and South of the Ruines of this famous Fabrick, taken upon the Place by *Pietro della Valle*, are engraven by *Kircher* (to whom he presented them) in his Book, *Turris Babel*, written purposely upon them. They are believed to be the Ruins of *Babel*, by the constant Tradition of the Country thereabouts; confirmed by their situation in the Plains of *Shinar* in *Chaldea*; the same Place; and by their Construction in the most solid parts with *Burnt-brick* and *Stone*, the same Matter with *Babel*, expell'd in *Gen. xi. 2. 3.* The Basis of them approaches nigh to a Square; containing in circuit about 1150 Paces; and the height terminates almost every where in *Pyramidal* Points. First built by the general concurrence of the Families of the Sons of *Noah* under *Nimrod*, (whether for an *Asylum* against a second Deluge, or a Memorial of the former, and of their Names to continue after their separation into several Parts, none know;) according to *Chronologers*, about the hundred and seventieth year after the Flood of *Noah*. Whereof the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets, after many Ages coming to a confused fable, they embellished the Story with Fictions of *Giants* scaling Heaven, upon Mountains laid upon Mountains. It seems, the Undertaking was so displeasing (by the History of *Genesis*) to God; that to stop it he broke the one common universal Speech of the Builders, into all the jarring and discordant Languages of Mankind at this day.

The

The **Tower of Leander**, a square Fortrefs upon a Rock, in the midſt of the *Helleſpont*; betwixt the Point of the *Seraglio* at *Conſtantinople*, and *Scutari* on the other ſide in *Aſia*. Yielding a charming Proſpect of the City, and Country about, *Conſtantinople*. The *Turks* guard it with ſeveral Pieces of Canon: calling it in their Language, *Kheſcalafi*, the Caſtle of the *Young Maid*, (as the *Europeans* do the *Tower of Leander*); in alluſion to the ſtory of *Hero* and *Him*; tho' it ſtands in a quite different place, than where *Leander* by the Relation did ſwim.

Towſtoſe, a River in *Devonſhire*; upon which *Torrington*, *Bedford*, and *Hatherley*, are all ſituated.

Trabiſſonda, *Trapezus*, a great City on the *Euxine* Sea, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is the Capital of *Cappadocia*. Called by the Inhabitants *Trabſon*; by the *French*, *Trabiſſonde*; by the *Italians*, *Trabiſſonda*, and *Trebiſſonda*. An Archbiſhops See, the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Governour, and has a large ſafe Haven. In 1204, *Alexis Comnenus* eſtabliſhed a Kingdom, over *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and other Provinces, with the Title of the Kingdom of *Trebiſſonde* from this its Capital City. It continued under Princes of its own (of the Family of *Laſcara*) from 1261. to 1460: when taken by *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*. In 1616. this City was ſacked by the *Coffacks*. It is built at the Foot of an Hill. Long. 71. 06. Lat. 44. 03.

Trarbach, a Town upon the *Mofelle*, in the County of *Spanheim*, eighteen Miles from *Luxemburg*, between *Trier* and *Coblentz*. The King of *France*'s erecting a new Fort over againſt this Place in 1687, occaſioned a great Diſpute in the Imperial Diets, whether it was not a Violation of the twenty years Truce: tho' he erected it upon the Grounds, re united to his Crown.

Tragonara. The ſame with *Dragonara*.

Trajanopolis, *Trajanopolis*, a City of *Thrace*, which is an Archbiſhops See; upon the River *Hebro*, or *Mariza*; eleven German Miles beneath *Adrianople* to the South. Now very ſmall, and not much inhabited.

Trajanopolis. See *Iſtenos*. § There was another ancient City of this Name in the Iſland of *Sicily*. An Archbiſhops See, in the time of Pope *Gregory the Great*. The *Greeks* called it *Dragina*.

Traieto, *Trajectum*, an Episcopical City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Tralles, an ancient City of *Lydia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*: which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Ephelus*, or *Sardis*. Entirely now ruined.

Trani, *Tranium*, *Trana*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great and populous; the See of an Archbiſhop. It ſtands in a fruitful Soil, upon the *Adriatick Sea*; and had heretofore a great Haven, which is now ſtopped with Sand. *Frederick II.* built a ſtrong Caſtle in it to defend it againſt the *Saracens*. In 1589. a Provincial Council was held here. Long. 40. 39. Lat. 41. 15.

Tranſilva, a County in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Vag*: betwixt *Sileſia* to the North, *Moravia* to the South, *Turcoz* to the Weſt, and *Neyrachs* to the Eaſt. Its capital Town bears the ſame name.

Tranſſilvane. See *Over-Iſſel*.

Tranſylvania, *Septemcaſtrenſis*, *Erdelia*, a Province of the *Upper Hungary*; called by the Natives, *Erdely*; by the *German*, *Sevenburgh*; by the *Dutch*, *Sevenburgh*; by the *Poles*, *Siedmigrodka*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Gradska Zemlia*; by the *Turks*, *Ertel*; and by the *Italians*, *Tranſylvania*. Bounded on the North by *Red Ruſſia*, a Province of *Poland*; on the Eaſt by *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*; on the

South by the latter, and *Hungary*; on the Weſt by the *Upper Hungary*. The principal Places in it are *Hermanſtadt*, *Alba Julia*, (or *Weſſenburgh*) *Claufenburgh*, *Biſtritz*, (or *Beſterze*) *Schieſburgh* or *Segeſwar*, *Medriſch* or *Megies*, and *Cronſtadt* or *Breſlaw*. Separated from its Neighbours by the *Carpathian Hills*, which encompass it. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is ſixty eight French Leagues, its breadth ſixty two. It affords great plenty of Corn, Wine, Cattel; not deſtitute of Mines of Gold, Silver, and Salt. This Prince is able to raiſe about twenty thouſand Men for War. After the *Saxons*, who cultivated this Country very much, the *Romans* were Maſters of it in the time of *Trajan*. The Religion profeſſed (ever ſince 1561.) is the *Auguſtine* Confeſſion; but mixed with *Calviniſts*, *Socinians*, and ſome that follow the *Greek* Rites, and ſome *Turky*. This Principality was ſeparated from *Hungary*, by *John King of Hungary*, in 1541. In 1571. *Stephen Battori*, Prince of *Tranſylvania* and afterwards King of *Poland*, endeavoured in vain the re-eſtabliſhment of the *Roman Catholick Religion*. *Chriſtopher Battori* his Brother and Succeſſor, founded a College of *Jefuits* at *Claufenburgh*: but dying in 1583. *Sigifmond*, Son to *Chriſtopher* and Succeſſor, was conſtrained to diſperſe it in 1588. Others reckon its Princes from *John Hunadies*, made *Varode* hereof by *Uladislaw IV.* *Michael Abaſii*, (the twenty third Prince from *John Hunadies*, who ſucceeded *John Kemens* in 1661.) by a ſolemn Act given at *Hermanſtadt*, May 9. 1688, with the full conſent of the States of *Tranſylvania*, made an entire ſubmiſſion of this Country to the Emperor; and the King of *Hungary*, to endure for ever. Which till then was tributary to, and had its Prince (after his Election by the States) confirmed by, the *Grand Seigneur*. Accordingly he received Imperial Garriſons into all the principal Places. The ſaid Prince dying April 1690, the States in a general Aſſembly reſolved, firmly to adhere to the Interests of the Emperor, and the young Prince, Son to the deſeſed, (he being confirmed by the Emperor in the ſucceſſion) againſt all the Pretences of Count *Teckey*, or the *Ottoman*. Port, according to the Ten or of the ſaid Treaty: And thus they remain intirely incorporated with the Crown of *Hungary*, under the Protection of the Emperor.

Trapano, or *Trapani*, *Drepanum*, a City in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Maxera*; which is a celebrated Mart, and has a large and ſafe Harbor on the Weſtern Shoar of that Iſland. Twenty two Miles from the Cape di *Coco*, (or the moſt Weſtern Point) to the North-Eaſt, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the South-Weſt. The Rock or petty Iſland of *Colombara* ſtands very near it, to the South; fortified with a ſtrong Cittadel. This City is built at the foot of the Mountain *Eryx* (now *Trapano*); near the Ruines of the ancient City *Eryx* (which yet appear and are called *Trapano Vecchio*, the old *Trapano*); in the figure of a *Sickle*, according to the ſignification of its name in *Greek*, and that of *Ovid*.

Quiſque locus curvæ nomina falenæ habet.

The Coral, fiſhed up here, is good.

Trau, *Tragurium*, a ſmall City and Port in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Slaves* *Tregbir*. Strong and well peopled; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. It ſtands in a ſmall Iſland of the ſame Name: but joined to the Continent by a Bridge ſeventy Miles from *Zara*, and twelve from *Salona*. Subject to the *Venetians* ever ſince 1420.

Trabancos, *Travancorum*, a City and Kingdom in the Province of *Mallabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; ſixty Miles from *Comoran* to the North, and fifty from

Conlan

Conlan to the South; subject to the King of *Conlan*.
Crabang, *Sunt Laborum*, a Bay upon the Coast of *America Magellanica*, near *Porto Desird*: the *Spaniards* call it *Bos de los Marabaños*; others the *White Bay*, and *S. George's Bay*.

Crabe, *Trova*, a River of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagren*; which watereth *Ploen*, *Sezeberg*, *Oldesloh*, *Reinfelde*, *Lubeck*, and *Travemund*; and separating *Holstein* from *Mecklenburg*, falls into the *Baltick Sea*; between *Tavembord* and *Dassow*.

Crebia, a River of *Lombardy*, which ariseth in the States of *Genova*, fifteen Miles from that City; and watering *Bobio* (a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*) a little above *Pracenza*, falls into the *Po*. The *Romans* being overthrown by *Hannibal*, upon the Banks of this River, were most of them in their flight drowned in it.

Crebigna, *Tribulium*, a small but very ancient City of *Dalmatia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*: from which it stands sixteen Miles to the East upon the River *Trebinjska*: subject to the *Turks*.

Crebula, an ancient City of the *Terra Sabina*, in the States of the *Church*, in *Italy*. It has a Castle, and a great repute for Cheese. Some Inscriptions and the Ruins of a Theatre, yet extant, speak its Considerableness in former times.

Cregarou, a Market Town in *Caerdiganshire*, in the Hundred of *Pennarbh*.

Cregoner, a Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Fourder*: represented in the Lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses.

Creguer, *Trecoium*, *Treora*, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, called by the Inhabitants *Lamrignot*. It stands upon the North Shore; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. Having an excellent Port, nine Miles from *S. Brien* to the West, and thirty from *Reims*. The Bishop is also the Temporal Lord of it, with the Title of a *Count*. It was often exposed to the Spoils of the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*.

Cremiten, *Tremesin*, *Trenisla*, a Town and Kingdom in *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, in *Barbary*.

Cremita, an Island upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Gulph of *Venice*; which communicates its name to some others about it, called the *Islands of Tremeta*. It is one of the *Diomedea* of the *Antients*: and now adorned with a Monastery.

Cremituge, *Tremethus*, *Tremesbus*, a City of the Islands of *Cyprus*: which was anciently a Bishops See; *Sporidion*, a famous Bishop of it, assisting at the first Council of *Nice*. It is now reduced to a poor Town.

Crent, *Trenza*, one of the principal Rivers in *England*. It ariseth in the County of *Stafford*, near *Momop Hill*, towards *Cheshire*: and flowing South receives the *Saw* from *Stafford*: in the Borders of that County, the *Tame* from the South, and the *Done* from the North: and entering *Nottinghamshire*, salutes its Capital at a small distance after *Newark*. So dividing this Shire from *Lincolnshire*; this and the River *Dun*, form the Isle of *Arxholme*; and they being united, both fall into the *Humber* at *Ankeboroug*.

Crent, *Trenso*, *Tridentum*, a City in the Borders of the County of *Tirol*, betwixt *Italy* and *Germany*; call'd by the *Germans* , *Trient*. The Capital of a Territory called the *Tridentine*, amongst the *Alpes*: which thence are also called the *Tridentine Alpes*. It is a small City and a Bishops See; under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: well peopled; seated in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Adige*, in the midst of aspiring Mountains. Once an Imperial and Free City; now exempt and subject to its own Bishop, as to its Revenue;

but as to the Sovereignty, to the Emperor, as Count, or *Tirol*. Eighteen Miles from *Innsbruck* to the South, and about eight from *Verona*. It has divers Churches; one College of *Jesuits*, and a great number of religious and ecclesiastical Houses. But most celebrated on the account of a Council begun here by Pope *Paul III.* December 15, 1545: who dying in 1549, it was continued under *Julius III.* in 1551. He also dying in 1555, and a War broken out in *Germany*, it was not returned by *Pius IV.* till 1562; and by him ended, December 4, 1563. *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony* with *Albert* (Marquis of *Brandenburg*) and *William* Landgrave of *Hesse*, having suddenly taken *Amburg* in 1552, and threatened *Trient*, obliged Pope *Julius III.* to suspend the session of it for that time.

Crepasses, *Sinus Moruarum*, a Bay in *Newfound Land*, in *North America*.

Crete, *Ternis*, a River of *Campania ad Roma*, which watereth *Salutarerra*; and falls into the *Gargilano* beneath *Ponte Carvo*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some call it *Onnne*.

Creten, *Tresta*, a small City with an Haven upon the *Baltick Sea*, in the Province of *Sudermantia* in *Sweden*; seven Miles from *Stockholm* to the North West.

Cretnes, *Trama*, a River and Monastery in *Compagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *La Brie*; three Leagues from *Meaux* to the North.

Creveco, *Tivonius*, a City in the further *Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: A Bishops See, under the Arch-Bishop of *Benevento*. *Horace* mentions it. It is likewise called *Vico della Bavonia*.

Crevgiana. See *Maritima Treviana*.

Creviso, or *Trevigi*, *Tarvisium*, *Taurisium*, a City in the Marquisate of *Trevigiana*, or *Trevigiana*, to which it gives its name: in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Sile*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. A great and strong City, surrounded on all sides by Water, and thereby of the more difficult access. Brought under the States of *Venice* in 1336. In 1509, taken by *Maximilian* the Emperor, and shortly after restored to them. It stands eighteen Miles from *Venice* to the South West.

Crevoir, *Trevorium*, the Capital Town of the Principality of *Dombes* in *France*: adorned with a Collegiate Church.

Crevazilla, *Sardica*, an ancient City of *Thrace*.

Creballi, an ancient People of *Moesia Inferior* now *Bulgaria*.

Crebitur, an ancient Royal Palace betwixt *Mantence* and *Oppenheim*, beyond the *Rhine* in *Germany*: where divers Councils have been celebrated.

Cretearaco, *Treacrum*, a City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Cretecastin, a Territory in *Dauphine* in *France*: the Capital of it is *S. Paul de croix Costavaux*.

Creter, *Treviris*, *Augusta Treverorum*, a City of *Germany*; called by the *French* *Trèves*; by the *Italians* *Treveri*; by the *Germans* *Trier*. It is an Arch-bishops See, whose Bishop is one of the eight Electors of the Empire; and his Suffragans, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*; three Subjects of the King of *France*. A great and ancient City, seated upon the *Moselle*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge; thirteen Leagues from *Metz* to the South-East; seventeen, *German* Miles from *Coigne* to the South, and from *Aixoy* to the West. Said to be built fourteen hundred and ninety six years before the Birth of Christ: and so to be the most ancient City in *Europe*. Made a Roman Colony in the times of *Augustus*; and afterwards the richest and most famous City in *Gallia Belgica*, the Metropolis of the *Trevirs*. About the times of *Constantine*, it was for a long time the Seat of the Western

stem Emperors; resembling Rome in all its magnificent publick Buildings, as much as was possible. In the year of Christ 456. it was taken and ruined by the *Huns*, and other barbarous Nations in their Passage into *Italy*. But after this it recovered. In the year 1472, there was a University opened here. In the year 1568, it was taken by its Bishop; and ceased to be a Free and Imperial City. In the year 1632, it was put into the Hands of the *French*, to preserve it from the *Swedes*, as was pretended: they kept it till the year 1645. In 1675, it was again recovered out of the Hands of the *French*; who had seized upon it the second time not long before. In 1688, the *French* put another Garrison into it. Long. 28. 06. Lat. 49. 50. This City hath four Collegiate Churches, five Parishes, and two Abbeys. The *Tunique* of our Saviour is pretended to be preserved here; but they very rarely offer to expose it to view; and never since 1648. after the Peace of *Westphalia*. In 1386. A Council was held here in the bulwarks of the *Priscillianists*, by the order of *Maximus*. In 1148. Pope *Eugenius III.* assisted in Person at another.

The Electorate of *Trier*, is bounded on the North by *Lisfall*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne* and *Westromale*; on the East by *Wateraw*, on the South by *Lorain*; and on the West by *Luxemburgh*; it is of great extent from East to West, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are, *Trier*, *Coblentz*, *Boppard*, *Oberwesel* and *Hermanstein*. It is watered both by the *Moselle*, and *Rhine*; and affords all things needful for the Life of Man in great plenty. The Inhabitants of this Diocese are called by the *Germans* *Trierische*.

Treteste, *Tergeste*, *Tergelam*, a City of *Istria*, called by the *Germans* *Treisten*. A small but a strong and populous Place; and a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; has a large but unsafe Harbour upon the *Adriatick*; at the bottom of a Bay called *Treiste* 100. This City was taken from the *Venetians*, in the year 1507, by the Emperor; and has been ever since in his Possession. It stands thirty Miles from *Aquileja* to the East, and fifty from *Pola* to the North. Long. 26. 24. Lat. 45. 40.

Treigno, *Trinus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the County of *Molise*; and watering *Trivento*, falls through the *Hither Abruzzo* into the *Adriatick* Sea; near *St Gualto*; sixteen Miles from *Lanciano* to the East.

Trein, *Trino*, *Tridinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, a small distance from the *Po* to the North; seven Miles from *Casal* to the West; and thirty four from *Turin* to the East: which in 1630, was yielded by the Duke of *Manoua* to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tring, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Dacor*.

La Trinitad, *Trinitatis Insula*, one of the *Cadibby* Islands in *America*: planted with Sugar.

Trinquemate, a City in the Island of *Ceylan*.

Trofodos or *Troodos*, a Mountain in the Island of *Cyprus*: so called by the *Greeks*.

Tropoli or *Tropla*, *Tripoli*; a City in *Syria*; called by the *Turks* *Tarabolos-schem*: In 1289, taken and intirely ruined by the *Saracens*: and after rebuilt by the *Franks*; in a fruitful Plain, with a strong Castle seated upon a Rock. This place is now in a good condition; having about two thousand Houses, and a very convenient Harbour on the *Mediterranean* Sea. It stands twenty *German* Miles from *Damascus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagousta* to the South. In the time of the Holy War it had Counts of its own; from 1109, to 1298. Now the Seat of

a *Turkish Sangiack*. Long. 63. 30. Lat. 34. 20. See *Montieur Thevenot's Travels*, Part I. p. 221.

Tropoli, *Tripoli*, *Neapoli*, *Lepus*, or *Tripoli of Barbary*, is a great City on the *Mediterranean* Sea in *Barbary*; which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name; has a large Port and a strong Castle; but extremely infamous for its Piracies. Heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. In 1510, it was taken by the *Spaniards*; eighteen years after it was granted to the Knights of *Malta*; who in 1551, were expelled again by the *Moors*. Since that it is governed like a Commonwealth: Having a considerable Territory belonging to it, betwixt *Tunis* and the Ocean; but very few Towns. *Sanson* supposes it to be the ancient *Oea*. It lies over against the Isle of *Malta*. Long. 42. 00. Lat. 41. 40. §. There is another *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with the Title of *Tripoli Vecchio* or the *Old Tripoli*; which standing in an ill air, has almost lost its Inhabitants. §. A third in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea.

Trivento, *Triventum*, *Triventinum*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Molise*, upon the River *Trigno*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; and stands in the Borders of *Abruzzo*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, seventeen Miles from *Bosano* to the North.

Troezen, an ancient City of the *Peloponnesus*: which preserved their Alliances with the *Arbemians* with great Honor; and since the times of *Christianity*, became a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Corinth*. *Gastaldus* calls it now *Pleda*.

Trogodytz, an obscure People of *Ethiopia*, from whom the *Sinus Troglodyticus* there anciently received its denomination; having the Caverns of its Rocks (adjacent) populated by them. Whence all subterraneous dwellers in Rocks, Caves, and Cabbins in *India*, *Africa*, &c. were called *Trogodytz*.

Troja, *Ilion*, a City of *Phrygia* in the *Lesser Asia*; upon the Coast of the *Egean* Sea; made famous by its Ruin, and a ten years War, about the year of the World 2870. in the Reign of its King *Priamus*. It stood upon the River *Xanulus*, near Mount *Ida*; three Miles from the *Archipelago*, thirty two *German* Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and from *Constantinople* to the South. Said to have been built about the year of the World 2574. Whereby this City and Kingdom lasted not above two hundred and ninety six years. Some Marble ruins of it are yet visible. *Mabomes IV.* used the Columns he found amongst them, in the building of a great Mosque. §. There was another City of the same Name, (*Troas Alexandri*) built by *Alexander the Great*, some Miles from this: which in the beginning of *Christianity* was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicus*; but that too is now ruined. Long. 34. 25. Lat. 41. 15.

Troja, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitainato* upon the River *Chilaro*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and a Principality; it stands at the Foot of the *Apennine*; twenty five Miles from *Benevento* to the East, and a little more from *Mausfredona*. Built in 1008, by the *Greeks*. In 1195 and 1115. Councils were assembled at this City.

Trois Chateaux, *Angusta Tricastinorum*, *Trovoez*, the same with *S. Paul*; a City in the *Dauphine*.

Troka, *Troka*, *Trocoum*, a City in *Lithuania*, a Province of *Poland*; which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Bressa*, in a Marsh of difficult access, defended by a strong Castle. This City was built by *Gediminas* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, in 1321: taken by the *Ross*, and burnt in 1655. It stands four *Dishit* Miles from *Vilna* to the West.

Trochete, a Cave, *Strogobia in Saldon*, which washeth *Bahys*; and passeth into the *Baltick Sea*.

Troiso, *Troicium*, a River which ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Abruzzo*; and flowing through the *Marcha Anconitana*, is augmented by the *Lesia*; and watering *Acoli*, and separating the Popes Dominions from the Kingdom of *Naples*, falls into the *Adriack Sea* at *Porto de Acoli*.

Tropea, *Tropæa*, *Tropia*, *Tropæa*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Furber Calabria*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reggio*.

Troppaw, *Oppavia*, a City of *Silesia*, called by the *Bobemians*, *Oppaw*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which falls into the *Oder* near *Hilschlin*; and is the Capital of a Dukedom of its own Name, and has an ancient Castle. Three German Miles from *Ratibor* to the *Welt*, and nine from *Oppelen* to the South. This City and Dukedom was formerly a part of *Moravia*.

Trossi, *Trossium*. In the years 909. 921. 924. and 927. Councils were assembled here. But the French Geographers describe it to be no other Character, than a place in the Diocese of *Siffons*.

Trossbridge, a Market Town in *Waleshire*, in the Hundred of *Melkibam*, near the *Avon*.

Troyes, *Trecaſſi*, *Treva*, *Augustobona*, *Augustomana*, *Treca*, *Trecaſſi*, *Trecaſſium*, *Augusti Trecaſſinorum*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Champagne* in *France*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sens*. It stands upon the *Seine*; thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, and twenty from *Chalon* to the South. Long. 25. 13. Lat. 48. 08. Pope *Urban IV.* was a Native of this place. It hath six Parishes, two Collegiate Churches, (besides the Cathedral); an Abbey, a College of the *Oratorians*, and divers Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses. A Council was held here in 867. by the Order of Pope *Nicholas I.* In 878. Pope *John XIII.* crowned King *Leova le Begue*; and in 1107. Pope *Paschal II.* celebrated a Council at this City. There have been also many others.

Troughillo, or *Truzello*, *Torris Julia*, a small City in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*: seated on a Hill in a Plain, and fortified by an ancient strong Castle, which has lately Buildings annexed to it. It stands eleven Miles from *Merada* to the South-East. *Francisco Pizarro*, the Conquerour of *Peru*, was a Native of this place. There is another Town of the same Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*; which has a Port on the Bay of *Mexico*. Taken by the *Hollanders*, and sacked in 1633. But repaired since. A third in *Peru*.

Tullus, the great Hall of the Imperial Palace at *Constantinople*, in the times of the ancient Greek Emperours; which took this name from its being arched in the form of a *Trulle* (or a *Cup*). Here in the year 680, was celebrated the sixth General Council, or the third of *Constantinople*, under the Emperour *Constantinus Pogonatus*, against the *Monothelites*. And in 692, or 707. Another, called the second in *Trullo* and *Trullus*, or *Synodus Quinq; Sessa*; consisting of one hundred forty seven Bishops, under the Emperour *Justinian II.* which undertook to supply the defects of the fifth and sixth General Councils, as to Points of Discipline, by one hundred and two new Canons. But neither the Western Church received those Canons, neither all the Patriarhal Churches of the East.

Tchelusinar, a Mass of some of the noblest Remains of Antiquity in the Kingdom of *Persia*: near the City *Schiras*, in the Province of *Farsistan*. Being great Pillars, Canals, Idols, Sepulchres in Rocks, Relics of Edifices, and has relievos above two thou-

sand. They may be a part probably of the *Rutis* of the ancient *Persopolis*. This Name, which the *Turks* give to the place, signifies in their Language the *Forty Pillars*.

Truro, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwall* and the Hundred of *Powder*: honoured with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is seated betwix two Streams, that run into *Falmouth Haven*; and gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Charles Bodville Roberts*, Earl of *Radmor*.

Tubingen, *Tubinga*, a pleasant City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*: four German Miles from *Strugard* to the South, and twelve from *Ulm* to the West. *Antonius Caracalla*, who was Emperour about the year of Christ 213. had a Palace in this City. In 1312. it was sold to *Verrick Duke of Wurtemberg* by its Count: and in 1477. there was an University opened here by *Eberard de Barbe*, Count of *Wurtemberg*.

Tuche, a City in the Province of *Quicheu*, in *China*.

Tucuman, *Tucumania*, a Province in *Paragua* in *South America*; between the River of *Plate* to the East, the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the West; the Capital of which, is *S. Miguel de Estero*. It is three hundred Leagues broad, two hundred long; and has eight small Spanish Cities in it.

Tudbury, or *Tudbury*, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Oslow*; upon the River *Dove*.

Tudela, *Tudela*, a City and Government in the Kingdom of *Navarre*; upon the River *Ebro*; where it receives the *Queles*, and is covered with a Bridge: four Leagues from *Saragossa*, and fifteen from *Saragossa* to the South-West. Long. 19. 15. Lat. 43. 00.

Tutts or *Diuz*, *Tutinn*, a Town opposite to *Cologne*, on the other side of the *Rhein*, in *Germany*: formerly joined to it by a Bridge, which no less than the Town challenged *Constance the Great* for its Founder. This Town is fituous for a Monastery, in which in the twelfth Century, an *Hospita* is pretended to have remained unburnt in the midst of a Fire.

Tulle, *Tulle*, *Tuella*, *Tuella*, a City of *Limousin* in *France*, upon the River *Correz*; the Capital of the *Lower Limousin*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*; by the Appointment of Pope *John XIII.* in the year 1218. It lies two and twenty Miles from *Clermont* to the West, and fourteen from *Lomages* to the South. Long. 22. 59. Lat. 45. 20. The Bishops are Lords and Viscounts of the City.

Tuluzas, *Tuluzie*, a Castle in the County of *Roussillon* in *Catalonia*, one League from *Perpignan*: at which, in 1050, the Council, called *Concilium Tuluziense*, was celebrated.

Tun, a River in the County of *Kent*, falling into the *Medway*. *Tunbridge* stands upon it.

Tunbridge, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*: in *Aylesford Parish*, upon the River *Tun*. Much noted for his *Liberal Wells*.

Tunchang, a City in the Province of *Kaxun* in the Kingdom of *China*; upon the River *Imn*, in the Borders of *Pechin*.

Tunis, *Tunes*, *Tunetinn*, a City and Sea-Port on the Coast of *Barbary*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; now called by the Natives *Tunac*; by the *Spaniards* *Tunec*; by the *Italians* *Tunisi*. It is great, strong, and populous; about five Miles in compass: containing three hundred Mosques (besides the grand one, which is a Noble Structure); twelve Christian Chappels, eight Synagogues of the *Jews*, twenty four Cells for Hermites, one hundred and fifty Host-Houses, eighty six Schools; nine Colleges maintained upon

the Publick Expence, sixty four Hospitals, and about ten thousand Families. The *Venicians*, *Genuese*, and others drive a great Trade with it. It has two Walls, a Palace Royal, a Magazine of Merchandises, a spacious Haven, and Prisons for *Christian Slaves*, too well known. Situated in a Plain by the Lake *Barbafuce*; nine Leagues from the Ruines of *Carthage*, and from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*; eighteen from *Golatta*; at the bottom of a Bay, to the West of the most Western Cape of *Sicily*. Not far from this place, *Regulus* the Roman Consul was defeated, and taken by the *Carthaginians*. In the Times of Christianity it was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*. In the year 1270. unsuccessfully besieged by *Louis IX.* King of *France*. In the year 1535. taken by *Charles V.* In 1570. it returned under its former Kings; who being since extinct, it is governed like a Common-wealth, under the Protection of the *Turk*; but very infamous for Pyracles. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 32. 10. The Country about it yields Olives, Fruits, Grain and Pasturage very well.

The Kingdom of *Tanquin*, or *Tongsin*, *Tunchinum*, is bounded on the East and North by that of *China*; on the South by *Cochinchina*, and by the great Bay; on the West by the Kingdom of *Brama*. The Capital City of it is *Keois*. The King of this City is also Master of a part of the Province of *Quang-fu*. He formerly paid Tribute to the Emperor of *China*: Now, Homage only by an Ambassador, by an Establishment in 1667. Of late years the Christian Religion has been preached with good success, (as is said) by the Missionaries of the Church of *Rome*. A Kingdom of great power, and nigh as large as *France*: situated in 20 deg. of Lat. and 145. Long. Mostly under the Torrid Zone: yet very fruitful, and healthful; and watered with above fifty Rivers. *Cochin China* was formerly a Province of it; now a Kingdom tributary to it. It is said to contain about twenty thousand Towns and Cities. The Sect of the *Chinese* Philosopher, *Confucius*, obtains much amongst the *Tongquinese*. It became a separate Kingdom about seven hundred years ago: Before which, it depended as a Province, upon the Empire of *China*.

Turcomania, *Armenia Major*, a vast Country in the *Lesser Asia*: of old called *Armenia*. It lies between *Georgia* to the North, the rest of the *Lesser Asia* to the West, *Persia* to the East, and *Diarbeck* to the South. This was the first Country the *Turks* possessed, after they came out of *Tartary*, (being most probably descended from the *Scythians*), that lay betwixt the *Euxine* and *Caspian Seas*; under *Tamgrolipix*, about the year of Christ 1087. But the present Line was begun by *Osman* or *Ottoman*, about the year 1290: who was a Husbandman, or Common Labourer; and by his Valour raised this Family. *Bursa* in *Bithynia* was the first Seat of their Empire, afterwards *Adrianople*, and then *Constantinople*. *Solyman* the present Emperor of the *Turks*, is the one and twentieth of this Line, set up by the Army against *Mahomet IV.* his Brother, out of a Discontent at his Misfortunes in the present War against the *Christians*, November 9. 1687.

Turrena, *Turena*, a Town in *Limesia*, two Leagues from *Courcy*, and four from *Talles*.

Turin, *Turino*, *Augusta Taurinorum*, *Taurinam*, *Taurinum*, the Capital City of *Piedmont* in *Lombardy*: called by the *Italians* *Torino*, by the *French* *Turin*. It is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Duke of *Savoy*; in a very fruitful and pleasant well watered Plain, twenty Miles from the *Alpes*; upon the River *Po*, where it receives the *Doria*. Adorned with a strong and beautiful Castle, built by *Emanuel Phol-*

bert, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1565. It has also an University, opened here by Pope *Benedict XIII.* in 1405, and the Courts of Justice for that Province are held in it. The City is very strong, and grows greater and more splendid; yet in the year 1640. it was taken by the *French*. Long. 29. 30. Lat. 45. 50. The dispute betwixt the Bishops of *Vienna* and *Arles* for the Primacy, was heard; but not definitively decided, by an ancient Council held here in 397. or 401.

The Empire of the *Turks*, containeth from East to West, accounting from the Western Borders of the Kingdom of *Algiers* to the City *Balsara* upon the *Persian* Gulph, the space of at least eight hundred Leagues. From North to South, that is, from *Cassa* in the *Taurica Cherfonesus*, or rather from the City *Tanais* near the Lake of *Movis* to *Aden* on the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the Straights of *Babilmandel*, 7 hundred other Leagues: which together make an Empire of the greatest Extent of any *Seignior* or Sovereign in these parts of the World; and therefore the Emperor thereof bears the Title of the *Grand Seignior*. He hath in *Asia*, *Narcovia*, *Syria*, *Turcomania*, *Diarbeck*, and the three *Arabias*. In *Africa*, he hath the Kingdoms of *Berea* and *Egypt*; and the States of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli* are under his Protection. In *Europe*, his Dominion extends over *Romelia*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thrace*, most of the Islands of the *Archipelago*, *Salavonia*, *Servia*, *Croassa*, *Bulgaria*, and part of *Hungary*; except what this present War hath dismembered from them; and the Princes of *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia* paid him also Tribute: as the Republick of *Ragusa* also did: and even the *Crim Tartars* recognize his Protection. In the whole, before the present War there were twenty five Governments in this Empire. To wit, *Cairo* in *Egypt*, for *Africa*. *Aleppo*, *Caramis*, *Narcovia*, *Cognis*, *Charr*, *Damascus*, *Van*, *Mosul*, *Suwas*, *Bagdat*, *Erzerum*, *Trebisonde*, *Tripoli*, *Bac* in *Asia*. In *Europe*, *Cassa*, *Combia*, *Cyprus*, *Romelia*, *Bosnia*, *Temeswar*, and *Buda*. The beginning of this Empire was laid in the *Greater Armenia*, about the year 1037. In 1290. the *Ottoman* Line took its rise: (See *Turcomania*;) whose Power over the Subject is come to be completely Absolute, Arbitrary, Despotical, Tyrannical. They pray by the *Alcoran*, and govern by the Sword.

Turquetan. Some make this and the Kingdom of *Tibet* in the *Asiatick Tartary*, to be the same Country. Others describe it as a Province betwixt the *Great Tartary*, and the Empire of the *Mogul*.

Tuter, *Tavera*, a City of *Moscow*.

Tuxford, a Market Town in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Sourdeley*: called commonly *Tuxford upon Clay*, from the quality of the Soil it stands in.

Tyde, *Tude*, *Tjdr*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Milano*; six Leagues from its Mouth to the East, twelve from *Compostella*, and seventeen from *Bronca*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; but a small City.

Tweed, *Tweft*, *Vostra*, *Tueda*, a River which divides *Scotland* from *England*; and falls into the *German Ocean* at *Berwick*, Giving name to *Tweeddale*, a County in *Scotland*.

Tyana, an ancient City of *Cappadocia* in the *Lesser Asia*, at the foot of the Mountain *Taurus*: famous for being the Birth-place of the Philosopher *Apollonius*, called *Tyanicus* from it: It became in the Christian times, an Archbishops See: and in 365. a Council of the *Oriental* Bishops was celebrated at it.

Tyndara, *Tyndarus*, a Town in the Island of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demone* towards *Pesti*: which was formerly a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Syracusa*. But as *Syracusa* has been since re-
 ood

also an Uni-
 versal. In 1465,
 the same are held
 in greater and
 it was taken
 in 150. The di-
 vided for the
 by decided, by
 1601.

From East
 Borders of
Babylon upon
 eight hundred
 from *Cassia*
 from the City
Aden on the
 of *Babelman-*
 together make
 my *Seymour*
 13; and there-
 of the *Grand*
Syria, *Turco-*
nia. In *Afri-*
ca; and *Wala-*
 Republick of
 recognize
 the present War
 this Empire.
Aleppo, *Caza-*
ria, *Mohal*,
Triphon, &c.
Syria, *Rometia*,
 beginning of
Armenia, about
 Line took its
 power over the
 late, Arbitrary,
 of *Alebran*, and

the Kingdom
 be the same
 prince betwixt
 the *Mogul*.

Changhaire, in
 commonly *Tux-*
 of the Soil it

is in *Spain*, up-
 to its Mouth to
 and seventeen
 Archbishop of

a River which
 falls into the
 same to *Tow-*

is in the *Lesser*
Armenia: famous
Sophy Apolla-
 line in the *Chri-*
 1365: a Count-
 ed at it.

the Island of *Si-*
Perris: which
 Archbishop of
 since redu-
 ced

ed to a Bishoprick; so has *Tyndare* from a City become
 a Town.

Tyrconel. See *Tirconel*.

Tyre, *Tyrus*, one of the most ancient and cele-
 brated Cities of *Palestine*: supposed to be older than
 the coming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*:
 but certainly at the least built in the year of the
 World 2653, two hundred and forty years before *Sol-*
omon's Temple, which is the account of *Josephus*.
 It flourished, and had the Trade of the whole *Medi-*
terranean Sea: sent and settled its Colonies on all its
 Coasts; as far as the *Western Ocean*, yes, as *Breium*;
 and amongst the rest, founded *Carthage*. But when
Nebuchadnezzar took, and burnt this City, in the eighteenth
 year of his Reign, Anno Mundi 3771, the year before
 he took *Jerusalem*. *Alexander the Great* took and
 ruined it the second time, after a Siege of seven Months,
 in the year of the World 3618. Yet it recovered a-
 gain; and was in great repute during the *Roman*
 Empire; and was an Archbishop See, in the times of
 Christianity, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and af-
 terwards of *Jerusalem*. *Adrian* the Emperour ha-
 ving made it the Metropolis of *Phoenicia*. About the
 year of Christ, 641, after the *Saracens* had by a Siege
 of three years forced *Casarea* to submit to them, they
 became Masters of this City without resistance: *Da-*
maucus, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem* being taken before.
 Together with *Jerusalem*, it returned under Christian
 Princes again, about the year 1099. In 1111, the
 the *Saracens* in vain attempted the Recovery of it:
 but in 1123, it was taken by them. The Christians
 regained it, and kept it till the year 1159, when the
Tatars took it. In 1268, the *Franks* retook it.
 In 1292, the *Saracens* finally prevailed, and drove the
 Western Christians out of *Syria*. This is now called
Sour by the *Turks*; and has some lovely Antiquities,
 as *Tadmor* faith, but no Inhabitants. Long. 67.
 Lat. 33. 20. In the year 335, a Council here at-
 tempted by the order of *Constantine the Great*, con-
 demned *Athanasius*, deprived him of his Bishoprick of
Alexandria, and banished him from that City. In
 443, *Ibas* Bishop of *Bileth*, accused of *Nestorianism*,
 was acquitted by a Council at *Tyre*: and in 518, there
 was a third celebrated here.

Tyrnaw, *Tirnawa*, a small City in the *Upper*
Hungary, in the County of *Transilva*, upon a River
 of its own name: called by the *Germans*, *Durn* or
Dyrne; which has always been under the Empe-
 rour, and is the common Residence of the Bishop
 of *Gron*, being seated in his Diocese; nine Miles from
Comora to the North, eight from *Fresburgh* to the
 East, and sixteen from *Vienna*.

Tyrone, *Tyroneus Comitatus*, the County of
Tyrone, or as the *Irish* call it of *Thiozoghain*,
 is in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ire-*
land; between the County of *Antrim* to the East,
Londonderry to the North and West, and *Fermanagh*
 and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town
 or City of any Note in this County; which hereto-
 fore extended farther to the West, than now it doth:
 a part of it being taken into the County of *Londonderry*.

Tzaronia, the same with *Laccenia*, a Province of
 the *Africa*.

Tzbona, a strong Town in *Bohemia*.

Tzortich, or *Tzortium*, or *Ciarlo*, a City of
Thrace, which is a Bishop See; almost in the middle
 between *Constantinople* and *Adrianople*.

Tzuroiti, a Kingdom of *Japan*.

V A.

Vabres, *Vabre*, *Vabra*, *Vabrinum*, *Castrum Va-*
brense, *Vabrium*, a small City in *Rouergue* in
France upon the River *Dourdan*; at the foot of an
 Hill; three Leagues from *Rodez* to the South, and
 four from the Borders of *Languedoc*. Made a Bi-
 shop See in 1217, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*,
 by Pope *John XXII*, who converted its *Benedictine*
 Abbey into a Cathedral. The Bishops enjoy the
 Title of Earls of *Vabres*. Long. 23. 40. Lat. 33. 00.

Vafertine, or *Vaufarine*, a River of
France; which ariseth from the Valley of *Cheffert*
 in *Dugey*, and separates the Territory of *Micheule* in
 that Province from *Savoie*: then passeth by *Bellegarde*
 into the *Rhone*.

Vag, *Vagu*, a River of the *Upper Hungary*, which
 ariseth from the *Carpathian Hills*, in the Borders of
Poland; and running North-West, watereth *Tren-*
clim, *Freistadel*, *Leopoldade*, *Schinea*, and *Schle-*
litz. Between *Comora*, and *Preslurg*, falls from the
 North into the *Danube*. Whilst *Newbeufel* was in
 the hands of the *Turks*, this was the Boundary on that
 side between the two Empires.

Vat, *Sabasiun Vadum*, *Vada Sabatia*, a
 Sea-Port on the Coast of *Genova*; five Miles from
Savona to the North-West.

Vatton, *Vasto*, *Forum Vocemiarum*, a City in
Provence, in the County of *Venastin*: upon the
 River *Louveze*, and the ascent of a Hill; four French
 Leagues from *Orange* to the North-East, and ten from
Avignon to the same. It is a Bishop See, under the
 Archbishop of *Avignon*. In 337, a Council here assem-
 bled in the Reign of the Emperor *Constantine*, received
 and added to the *Gloria Perri*, the Verse following,
Sicut erat in principio, &c. In 442, and 529, we
 read of other Councils here.

Vat des Choux, a Priory in the Dukedom of *Bur-*
gundy, and the Diocese of *Langres*, near *Chastillon*;
 founded in 1197. It belongs to the *Benedictines*.

Vat des Scoliers, an Abbey in the Diocese of
Langres in *France*: founded in 1212, by some *Pa-*
ristian Doctors, for their retirement; whose example
 drew the *Scholars* of the *University of Paris* in such
 numbers to the same life, that their House was cal-
 led the *Scholars Valley*; and became the Head of a
 New Order.

Vatzenbourg, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lim-*
burgh, in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues from
Maeftrechts. Taken by the *French* in 1676, and re-
 stored to the *Spaniards* in 1679, by the Treaty of
Nimeguen. The *French* call it *Fanquemum*. A Also
 a small Town in the State of *Holland*, one League
 from *Leyden*: which has been adorned with the Title
 of an Earldom.

Valdiba, a small City in the Kingdom of *Chili* in
South America; which has a large and safe Haven on
 the *Pacific Ocean*; and under the Dominion of the *Span-*
iards, though it has been often ruined by the *Indi-*
ans. It stands seventy five Leagues from *Imperia*:
 to the South; written sometimes *Baldiba*.

Valence, *Valentia*, *Julia Valentia*, *Segalaurum*,
Urbr, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, in *Ptolemy*;
 now called *Valenza* by the *Italians*. It is a neat, popu-
 lous, great City in the *Dauphiné*; and a Bishop
 See, under the Archbishop of *Vienna*, upon the River
Rhone; eleven Leagues from its Metropolis to that of
 the South. This Bishoprick was for ever united to that of

Dye, in 1275. The Bishops take the Title of Earls of *Valence*. In 1452, there was an University opened here. The River *Iser* closeth it on the North, and the *Rhosne* on the West. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Valentinois*: hath a Cittadel, an Abbey, and a Collegiate Church, (besides the Cathedral) with a great number of Religious Houses. And anciently was a *Roman* Colony. In 374, 584, and 855, Councils were assembled at this City. In 890, *Levis* Son of *Bozon*, was confirmed King of *Aries* by the Bishops here met for the purpose. There have been more Councils in after times held in the same place. § Also a Town in the Province of *Guyenne*, near the *Garonne*.

Valenchyennes, Valenciennes, Vallencens, Valencianna, Valentimane, a City of *Hainault*, upon the *Sebeld*; where it receives the *Romet*, which divides it. A great, strong, spruce place; two Leagues from *Quefroy* to the North, five from *Tournay* to the South, and from *Cambray* to the West. *Henry VII.* Emperor of *Germany*, was a Native of it; and *Baldwin*, and *Henry*, Emperors of *Constantinople*. In 1656, the French besieged it under the *Marechals Turenne* and *la Ferre*: But *Don John* of *Austria*, assisted with the Prince of *Conde*, raised the Siege and took the latter Prisoner. In 1667, it was taken by the French, under whom it now is. They have since added to its Fortifications. It was made an University in 1475.

Valencia, Valensia, Valentia Constanimorum, a City and Kingdom in *Spain*. The City is called by the *Italians, Valenza*; and stands about a Mile from the *Mediterranean Sea*; forty nine Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North-West, from *Toledo* to the East, and *Saragozza* to the South. Built by *Finus Brutus*, a *Roman*, in the year of *Rome* 616. Relieved out of the hands of the *Moors*, by *Roderic Bivar el Cid*, in the year 1025. Taken by them again, and recovered the second time by *James I.* King of *Aragon*, in 1236. Made a Bishops See in 1492, by Pope *Alexander VI.* In *Plin's* time it was a great, noble, elegant City; walled, with five Bridges over the River *Guadalquivir*; and now the best peopled in all *Spain*, except *Lisbon* and *Madrid*. An University; the Capital of a Kingdom, and the Seat of its Courts of Justice, and a Vice-Roy. It has given to the See of *Rome* two Popes, *Calistus II.* and *Alexander VI.* The *Spaniards* proverbially call it, *Valencia la Hermosa*, the *Beautiful*. Long. 25, 15. Lat. 39, 55.

The Kingdom of *Valencia*, lies upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. Bounded on the East by *Catalonia*, and that Sea; on the West by *New Castile*; and by the Kingdom of *Marcia* to the South. The chief Cities in it, are *Valencia*, *Segorve*, *Orignella*, *Xativa*, *Elebe*, and *Alicante*. Watered by the *Ebro*, the *Mervede*, the *Guadalquivir*, and the *Xucar*. so that it enjoys at once the most fruitful Soil, and the most pleasant and temperate Air of all *Spain*; much like that of *Naples*. Their Silk and Woolf are the best in the World. Their Sheep were first brought thither from *Gotswald* in *England*, in 1465, by the importunate Courtship of *Edward IV.* In short, the Plenty, Delicacies, and Pleasants of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants, and made them less able to defend it. The ancient *Ederani* and *Contestani* dwell here. It became a distinct *Moors* Kingdom in 1214. Submitted to *Aragon* in 1238. Finally conquered by them in 1238. *Philip II.* banished out of it twenty two thousand Families of the *Moors*.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, but in the Borders of *Portugal*, upon the River *Savar*; eight Leagues from *Alcantara* to the West. Taken by the *Portu-*

guese; and restored to the *Spaniard* by the Treaty of Peace in 1668.

Valencia de Minho, a strong Town upon the River *Minho*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; which has resisted the repeated Attacks of the *Spaniards*.

Valenza, Valensia, Forum Fulvii, or Valentium, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, but in the Borders of *Montferrat*. Built upon an Hill by the *Po*; ten Miles from *Cadà* to the East, and seven from *Alessandria* to the North. It was attempted by the French in 1635, and in 1656, with great loss; they took it in 1657. The *Spaniards* were defeated in 1658, in their design of recovering it: but gained it by the Treaty of Peace the next year at the *Pyrenees*, and are still in possession of it.

Valentinois, a Territory in *Dauphine*, of which *Valence* is the Capital. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Valentinois*: The Upper extends from the River *Iser* to the *Drome*; the other from the *Droume* to the County of *Venaissin*. Formerly under its own Counts. It became united with *Dauphine* and the Crown of *France* in the time of *John XI.* King of *France*. *Leo XII.* advanced it to the quality of a Dukedom.

Vallette, Valletta, a new, very strong, fine, populous City, in the Isle of *Malta*. Built by *Jean de Valette*, a French Man, (Master of the Knights of *Malta*) in the year 1566: after the Turkish Siege; on the North side of the Island, upon a Mountain called *Scab Erva*: having an excellent Port. The Master of that Order has resided in that City ever since the year 1571. The Cattle belonging to it is called *S. Ermo*.

La Vallette, or Villebois, a Town in the Dukedom of *Angoumois* in *France*.

Valtza, Rhodope, a Mountain in *Thrace*; called by the Inhabitants, *Rnila*. It divides *Thrace* into two parts; extending from East to West; and gives Birth to the River *Hebrus*, and some others.

Castellodott, Pinnia, Vallsolium, Vallisoleum, a City of *Old Castile* in *Spain*: great, elegant, and populous; upon the River *Piznerga*, a little above its fall into the *Douro*; in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Leon*; (of which it was a part.) Sixteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Burgos* to the South-West, and twenty from *Salamanca* to the North-East. This City was built by the *Goths*, in the year of Christ 625. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in the year 1597. *Christopher Columbus*, the first Discoverer of *America*, died here in the year 1506. It was for some time the Seat of the Kings of *Castile*; and now an University of great esteem. In this place, *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, by the persuasion of *Mr. Parsons*, (a known *English* Jesuit), erected a Seminary for the *English* in 1589, the very year after the *Spanish Armado* had miscarried. *Philip IV.* built a magnificent Palace in it. In 1322, a Council was assembled here. Long. 15, 40. Lat. 42, 10. § There are two New Cities of the same Name in *America*; one in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, since the year 1558. The other in *Peru*.

Le Vallais, or Valais, Valesia. See *Vallisferlana*.

Valle, 1. *di Demona*, *Demans Vallu*. 2. *Valle di Mazara*. 3. *Valle di Noto*, *Vally Neerina*, are the three Provinces into which the Island of *Sicily* is now divided.

The Valley of Jehosaphat, a Valley betwixt the City *Jerusalem*, and the Mount of *Olives* in *Palestine*; to the East: which lying two hundred and fifty paces lower than the City to that quarter, serves as a *Fosse* to it. Its length from North to South comes to about

about two thousand paces. The name, some derive from the Sepulchre of *K. Jebelaphar*, anciently built upon it. Some, from a pretension that God will judge Mankind in this place; because of the signification of the word *Jebelaphar* in Hebrew, (Gods Judgment;) and an expression in *Jool*, 3. 12. Where v. 14, the same Valley is also called the *Valley of desolation*; elsewhere in Scripture, the *Valley of Kedron*, from the Brook of that name, which traverses the middle of it; and the *Rings Valley*, from *Solomons Garden*, at the foot of the Mount of *Scandal*, a part of the Mount of *Oives*. Upon this Valley, at present, is pretended to be shown the Sepulchers of King *Jehosaphat*, *Abjalom*, the Prophet *Zacharias*, and *S. James* Bishop of *Jerusalem*, all cut in Rocks: The Sepulchre of the *Virgin Mary*, in a Church, built by *Helena* in 326. Where are also the Tombs of *Jocham* and *Ana*, (the Parents of the *Virgin*;) *Simon* and *Levi*; and that famous *Queen Melchende*, in the eleventh Century, who was the Daughter, Wife, and Mother of *Baldwin II. Foulk*, and *Baldwin III.* three successive Kings of *Jerusalem*. The *Armenians*, *Jacobites*, and *Abyssines* have their several Altars and Apartments in this Church; which stands upon this Valley, at the foot of the Mountain *Viri Galias*, another part of the Mount of *Oives*.

VALLONA, a large Town in *Albania*, recovered out of the Hands of the *Turky* by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice*, *Sept. 18. 1650*. There were in it one hundred and thirty Pieces of Cannon.

VALLAIS, a Ducy in the Isle of *France*; between it, and *Picardy*, and *Champagne*; upon the River *Oise*. The chief Town of which is *Croisy en Valois*. All the Kings of *France* from *Philip IV.* to *Francis I.* (that is, from 1328, to 1515) were from hence surnamed de *Valois*.

VALOMBIE, a *Benedictine* Abbey in the *Florentine*, in *Italy*.

VALPO, a River, Town, and County in *Slavonia*; between *Esseck* and *Belgrade*; all in the Hands of the Emperor. This River falls into the *Danube* three German Miles below *Esseck* to the South.

VALLISINA, *Vallis Telesina*, *Volturna*, a small Tract belonging to the *Grisons*, at the Foot of the *Apes*; through which the River *Adda* runs. It belonged to the Dukedom of *Milan*; and was granted to the *Grisons*, by *Francis I.* in the year 1516. The *Spaniards* have thereupon all along pretended a Right to it; and in 1620, seized upon it; more for the convenience of a passage between *Tirol* and *Milan*, than for the value of the place; though it is a most fruitful spot of Ground: but the *French*, the *Pope*, and the *Venetians* interposing, and a War ensuing, the *Grisons* at last recovered the Possession of it. This Valley extends from East to West sixty Miles: on the North it is bounded by the *Grisons*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, on the East by *Tirol*, and to the West by *Milan*. There are four considerable Towns in it, *Morbegno*, *Sondrio*, *Tirano*, and *Bormio*. It made a part of the ancient *Rhaetia*, and was then inhabited by the *Pennones*.

VAN, a Fortrefs of the *Turks*, upon the Frontiers of *Perfia*, in *Armenia*; which is little, but very strong: and stands upon a Lake of the same Name, betwixt *Mar di Bacbu* and the *Tigris*; which some call the *Sea of Van*, and the *Sea of Armenia*, because its Waters are salt. Learned Men take it for the ancient *Artemita*. It stands two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Caspian* Sea to the West. Long 78. 40. Lat. 40. 30.

VANDALI, an ancient People upon the Coasts of the *Baltick* Sea, in *Germany*; who in the fifth Century, in conjunction with the *Alani* and others, made Invasions into *Gaul* and *Spain*. In *Gaul*, they loit

Codegillus their King, and twenty thousand Men in one Battel, in the year 405, before the *Alani* could advance to their relief. In the other, they Conquered the Kingdom of the *Suevi*, deſtroyed the *Roman* Forces in *Barica*, called a part of the Country *Vandalicia* (now *Andaluzia*) after their own name; thence paſſed into *Africa*; and eſtabliſhed a Kingdom there in the Perſon of their General *Genſericus*: to whom ſucceeded five others in the ſame honor; till *Beliliarius* with the Emperor *Juſtinians* Forces took their laſt King *Gelimer* (an Uſurper upon the Right of *Hilderic*, Kinſman to *Juſtinian*) Priſoner; and brought him to *Conſtantinople*, in 533. Theſe Kings were *Arrians*, and ſevere Perſecutors of the contrary Faith.

VANNES, or *Vannes*, *Venetia*, *Dariſorigum*, *Venetia*, *Dariſorigum Venetorum*, a City of the *Provincy Breſtagne* in *France*: the Seat of the ancient *Veneti*, who were hardly conquered by *Julius Ceſar* in a Sea-Fight. It is now a Biſhopſee, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*; and is a fine, populous City, by the Bay de *Morbihan*, with a Cattle, which was anciently the Palace of the Dukes of *Bretagne*, and divers Churches; two Leagues from the Sea, and twenty fix from *Rennes* to the North-Weſt. Long 17. 28. Lat. 47. 15. In 465, a Council was celebrated here.

VAR, *Varnus*, a River of *Italy*, which riſeth in the *Maritim Alpes*, in the County of *Nizza*; and flowing South, receives the *Vaire*, *Tince*, *Veſubee*, and *Eſteron*; and at *Nizza*, (or *Nice*) falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; after it has for many Miles divided *Provence* from the County of *Nizza*; it is therefore accounted the Boundary between *France* and *Italy*; though the *French* have ſome places on the South of this River, and the Duke of *Savoy* on the North of it.

VARETO, *Callentum*, a City of *Dalmatia*; between *Zara* to the Weſt, and *Scardona* to the Eaſt; under the *Venetians*.

VARNÄ, *Dionysopolis*, *Barna*, *Tiberiopolis*, *Odeſſus*, *Varna*, a City of *Bulgaria*; which is an Archbiſhopſee, and has a Port upon the *Euxine* Sea; at the Mouth of the River *Zyva*, now *Varna*. It ſtands between this River to the North, the Sea to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Devna* to the South. Still a place tolerably well peopled: ſeven German Miles from *Meſember*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North. Molt taken notice of upon the account of a great Deſeat the *Chriſtians* received here, under *Vladislaus*, King of *Hungary*, *November 11. 1444*. Long 54. 20. Lat. 44. 15.

VAR, the ſame with *Var*.

VASANTO, *Cajuentum*, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which flowing by *Cofenza*, falls into the *Grati*. In the Bed of this River, *Alavicus* King of the *Goths*, was buried, as *Jornandes* ſaith: who was one of thoſe Barbarous Princes that ſacked *Rome*.

VASILGOZOD, a City in the Dukedom of the little *Novogrod* in *Moscovy*; upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Sura*.

VASILPOTAMO, *Evrotas*, a River of the *Morea*.

VASSERBURGH, a Town in *Bavaria*, where the Duke keeps his principal Treasures. It ſtands upon the River *Im*, which almoſt incompreſſeth it; ſeven Miles from *Munſchen* to the Eaſt.

VATZEN or *Vatzen*, *Vaccia*, a City in the lower *Hungary* upon the *Danube*: and a Biſhopſee, under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

VAVILLUS, *quasi Vallis Clausa*, a Fountain in the Valleys of the County of *Avignon* in *Provence*, at the foot of a Mountain: famous for the frequent reſort of the Learned Poet *Petrarch* thither, about the year 1300: who honoreth it with the Title of the *Queen*

of Fountains. Some old remaining ruins upon the place are commonly to this day called, *Perrarch's house.* This Fountain forms the River *Sourges* (*Sulgat*) very near its head; assisted by the influx of a number of other little fountains, from the same Mountain.

Claud. See *Waad.*

Claudyrbange, Valderfanga, a Town in *Lorain*, upon the River *Saar*; ten Miles from *Metz* to the East, and from *Tisonville*: which suffered much in the late *German War*, but since rebuilt. About a Mile from this place was built a very strong Fort, called *Saar Louis.*

Gauge, Vogesus, Vogagus, a celebrated Mountain in *France*; which extends from North to South, between *Lorain, Alsacia,* and the *Franché Comte*, (in which it is called *Mont des Faucilles*;) out of it arise the *Moselle*, and the *Saone*, or *Sohne*. There is a small Territory near it, which by the *French* is called *le Pass de Vauge*; and by the *Germans, Wasgen*; a part of the Dukedom of *Lorain.*

Gauge. See *Wagow.*

Le Gault, Romana Ditio, a District belonging to the Canton of *Bearn*, in *Switzerland*; betwixt the Lake of *Lemane*, and the Mountain *Jura.* *Lauzanne* is its Capital City. Formerly under the Duke of *Savoy.* The *French* call it *Vaux*, and *Pais de Vaux.*

La Gaur. See *Lavaur.*

Gaur, a small Territory near *Orleans.*

Aboda, a great, populous City, in the Eastern Part of *Andalusia* in *Spain*: towards the Borders of *New Castile*; one League from the River *Guadalquivir* to the North, and six from *Jacu* or *Caen* to the South-East. This City was recovered from the *Moor*s, September 29. 1234; by *Ferdinando King of Castile*: and besides a strong Castle, has a very advantageous Situation. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 38. 30.

Ueberlingen, Oberlinga, a small but Imperial and Free City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*; upon the Lake of *Constance* towards the North, two Miles from *Constance.* Made an Imperial City in 1257: often taken, and retaken in the *Swedish War.*

Ubt, an ancient People, who dwelt about the (now) Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, and Dutchy of *Juliers*, in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*: the memory of their name being still preserved in a place there, called *Ubtel.*

Uchter-See, Lacus Moratensis, a Lake of *Switzerland*, called also *Mursee* by the *Germans.* The River *Broye* flows through it, and falls into the Lake called *Neuenburgsee.*

Udenhetus, the same with *Philipsburg.*

Udias, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies.*

Udine, Urinum, a City in *Friuli*, called by the *Germans Weyden.* The Capital of that Province, and the Seat of the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, since the declension of that last City into ruin; of old a Bishops See. Brought under the subjection of the States of *Venice* in 1420: and built on the River *Torre*; twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North, eleven from *Palma*, twenty from *Gorizia* to the West, and eight from *Friulo.* Long. 35. 28. Lat. 45. 46.

Uecht, Vidrus, Vider, a River of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*: it riseth five *German Miles* from *Munster* to the South-West; and being augmented by the *Aa*, the *Dinkel*, and the *Regge*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*, in *Over-Iffel*: eight Miles from *Zwool* to the North, where it is called *Swaarte Water.*

Ueglia, Vogja, a *Venetian* Island upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, in the *Adriatick.* The *Sclavonians* call it *Kuk*

Ueti and Ventes, an ancient People and City of *Etruria*, near *Rome.* Famous in the time of *Remulus*, who himself made *War* with them. But much more by the Victory they obtained over the three hundred and twelve *Fabii* (being the whole Family; except one Youth not of age to bear Arms, who was left at home) at the River *Cremera* in *Tuscany*, by an Ambuscade, in the year of *Rome* 177. Of which *Ovid,*

*Una Dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
Ad bellum missos perdidit una Dies.*

See *Cremera.* The Dictator *M. Furius Camillus* took and totally destroyed this City, in the year of *Rome* 318. But it first endured a ten years Siege. The tenths of its spoils were dedicated to *Apollo Pythius* by the Conquerors; who had taken Oathes from the Soldiers, never to rise from before the place untaken.

Uelay, Velami, a County in the *Severnes* in *Languedoc* in *France*, betwixt *Auvergne, Vivarez, Givaudan,* and *Forez.* The Capital City of it is *Puy.* It was anciently the Country of the *Velanni.* Separated into two parts by the Mountains *Mezeres, Perturn,* and *Meigal*; which are covered with Woods; therefore called *Uelay beyond the Woods*, and *Uelay on this side of them.*

Ueletti, or Veleri, Veleræ, a most ancient City and Colony in *Campania di Roma*; taken by *Anus Marcius King of the Romans.* Now a Bishops See, but united to that of *Ostia*, and under the Pope. It is a pleasant spruce City; twenty Miles from *Rome* to the East.

Uelube, a County in the Province of *Guelderland*, in the United *Netherlands*: *Harderwick* is a principal City in it.

Uenastro, Vencstrum, a City in the Province of *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, of great Antiquity; a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua.* Twenty two Miles from *Capua* to the North. Long. 37. 58. Lat. 41. 35.

Uenastin, or Venastie, Vindajann, Vindauensis, Vencstinus Comitatus, a County in *Provence* in *France*; between the *Dauphiné* to the North, the *Durance* to the South, the *Rhône* to the West, and *Provence* to the East. In 1348, given by *John Qu.* of *Naples*, and Counts of *Provence*, to *Clement VI.* Pope of *Rome*; and still, together with *Avignon*, subject to the Pope. The now Capital of it, is *Carpentras: Vaison*, and *Cavaillon* in it are considerable Towns. *Avignon* is not in this County, (as is believed) tho it stands near it.

Uence, or Vauze, Vencstiensis Urbs, Vincium, Vintium, Ventium, Vidauorum and Vincensium Urbs, a City of *Provence*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, for some time united formerly with the See of *la Grace*, but again separated. Two Leagues from *Ambrus* to the North, and from the River *Varo* to the West: made very conspicuous in the World, by the Learned Writings of one of its late Bishops. The Inscriptions about it prove its having been a *Roman Colony.* It gives the Title of a Baron; betwixt whom, and the Bishop, the temporal jurisdiction of it is divided. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 42. 50.

Uencheu, a City in the Province of *Chequon* in *Chbna.*
Uendosome, Vindinum, Vindocinum, a City in the Province of *la Beaulle* in *France*, upon the River *Loyre*; nine Leagues from *Chastellaudun* to the West, and *Amboise* to the North, and seven from *Blois.* This is the Capital of a Dukedom, between *la Perche* to the North, *Blou* to the East, *Touraine* to the South, and *Mans* to the West. The Dukedom is given to the Younger Sons of the Crown of *France* very frequent-

ly. It hath an ancient Castle, a College of the *Oratorians*, and some Religious Houses.

Wendres, Rubens Lacus, a Lake in *Languedoc* in *France*.

Venice, Venetia, one of the noblest Cities, and Free States of *Italy*; called by the Inhabitants, *Venetia*, and *Vinegia*; by the *Poles*, *Wenocya*; by the *Greeks*, *Bavetia*; by the *French*, *Venise*; by the *Germans*, *Venedig*; by the *Georgians*, *Venedich*; and by the *Turks*, *Venedick*. It is the Capital also of a mighty Common wealth, and a Mart, or Sea-Port; as much frequented by the Merchants of all Nations, as most other in the World. Begun by the Inhabitants of *Padoua*, about the year of Christ 421, upon the Rocks of the *Adriatick* Sea, out of a terror of the *Goths* and other barbarous Nations: which then like an impetuous and irresistible Torrent over run *Italy*. The Senate of *Padoua*, as Masters of the Islands of the *Lagune*, to this purpose proclaimed by their three Consuls the same year, *Rialto* (a Port belonging to them there) to be an Asylum for all that would retire to it. *Actis* after this overthrowing and ruining *Aquileja*, the Inhabitants of that City fled to *Venice* too in the year 452. Whereby both *Rialto*, and the neighbouring Islands, became peopled; receiving for their Governour, Consul, or Tribunes, (which *Cassiodorus* calls *Maritimum Tribunos*) sent to them from the Senate of *Padoua*: till in time every Island chose itself a particular Tribune yearly, and every Tribune became in the nature of a petty Sovereign. And thus for nigh the first three hundred years, they were neither one and the same City, or Republick; but a confederation of many neighbouring Islands united together, by common interest, for their security against the *Barbarians* of *Italy*. In the year 697, the Tribunes of the twelve principal Islands by permission from the Emperor (as Sovereign of all the Country) and the Pope, which was procured to supersede the pretensions of *Padoua* to these Islands, set up the first Duke: and since that time this City hath encreased to that degree, that it has filled all the seventy two Islands about it; which as every Island anciently had its separate Pastor as well as Tribune, are become to many Parishes, each having its peculiar Church. From the year 697. to 1172. or 1177. the Dukes or Doges governed with an absolute authority; and caused their Brothers or Children to be elected often times their Colleagues, and their Successors. The third Duke was assassinated by the People for his Tyranny: whereupon ensued an *Interregnum* of five years; in which the State was committed to certain Officers, every new year changed and elected. Then they desired to have a Duke again: And from 697. to 1177. they had about thirty four or thirty six Sovereign Doges. In 1172. the Election of the Doge by the voices of all the People was abolished; and a Sovereign independent Council appointed for that use, consisting of two hundred and forty Citizens, chosen indifferently out of the Gentry, Citizens, and Artizans: But withal they Created twelve Tribunes, with power to oppose the Doges Ordinances, in case they appeared unjust. This form of Government continued one hundred and eleven years: And in 1286. the Council was fixed upon a number of certain Families and their descendents, expressed in publick Register; with an utter exclusion of other Persons and Families, of all States and Qualities whatsoever. Which last form, time hath improved with many additions. The Sword is now carried not before, but behind the Doge; and the publick Coins represent him in Ducal Habits, upon his Knees before *S. Mark*, (who is the Symbol of the Republick); two no small intimations of his inferiority to it. It is lawful for the Senate to depose him (otherwise his Dignity is for life) in case of

extreme old age and sickness, rendering him incapable of business; as they did *Francisc. Solorzano*, at the age of 84. after his Dogate had been always happy to them. The Families of the twelve Tribunes, who set up the first Doge in 697, are all preserved to this day and obtain the first rank in the *Venetian* Nobility, with the Title of the twelve Electoral Houses. Most of the Princes of *Italy*, and not them only, but *Henn. III.* and *Henry le Grand*, Kings of *France*, have desired to be received into the Body of the Nobility of this State: For which, others, who purchase their Nobility, ordinarily pay one hundred thousand Duckats. In the year 1177. the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* and Pope *Alexander III.* were reconciled in a Council here: but the common story of the Pope's putting his foot upon the Emperor's Neck is rejected and refuted by *Saronius*. In the year 1451, the Bishop of this City had the Title of a Patriarch given him: who writes, *Divina Misericordione Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without the addition of *Santa Sedis Apostolica gratia*; and is nominated by the Senate. *Aquileja* is another Patriarchate within the Dominions of this State: who, though that City belongs to the House of *Austria*, find means to keep the Patriarchate constantly full, against the interposition of any Person by the Emperour. The Body of *S. Mark*, brought hither from *Alexandria*, is said to be preserved in the Noble Church of his name in this City. Here are accounted one hundred and forty Palaces, one hundred and thirty Monasteries for Men and Women, one hundred and sixty five Marble Statues, twenty five brass, sixty seven Parishes, eighteen Hospitals, and innumerable other Testimonies of Riches and Grandeur. The several Islands are said to be joynt together by five hundred Bridges; the greatest of which called *il ponte di Rio Alto*, was built of *Istriam* Stone, in 1594. The Arsenal for their Gallies is the most celebrated, and their Harbor the most large and safe in the World. This City is the Mistress and Sovereign of the *Adriatick* Sea; once the Mistress of the *Morae*, *Cyprus*, *Candy*, the *Negropone*, almost all the Islands of the *Arcipelago* up to *Constantinople*, *Thebalonica*, most of the other Sea-Port Towns of *Greece*, *Smyrna*, and many others in *Asia*; which have been ravished from her, by the prevailing fortunes of the *Ottoman* House. She is now no less gloriously struggling to regain what she dearly sold, if the *Turk* had at all raked human Blood. But of all these places I have discoursed in the Accounts I have given of them. She stands two hundred and sixty Miles from *Rome* to the North, two hundred and eighty from *Vienna* South, one hundred from *Revenna* North, fifteen from *Milan* East. Upon *Ascension-Day*, the Doge accompanied with the whole Collage, and Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads, performs a Ceremony yearly at *Pove Lido*, which is peculiarly remarkable in this City, of answerying the *Adriatick* Sea; which is done by throwing out of his *Bucina* (a most rich and pompous Galley for the purpose, wherein he rides in triumph) a Gold Ring into the Sea, with these words; *Desponsamus te, Mare, in signum veri & perpetui dominii*. This Ceremony was first instituted by Pope *Alexander III.* towards the end of the twelfth Century; as a solemn Declaration of the Sovereignty over the *Adriatick*, which the Republick had acquired by their Arms. *Sebastiano Zani* was the Doge at that time. To him Pope *Alexander* delivered a Ring, saying; *Take this Ring, and upon this day in every year: to come give me to the Sea, as to your lawful Spouse, so the end what all posterity may know, that the Sea by the right of Arms belongs to you*. The *Venetians* had done great Services to Pope *Alexander*, against the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*; and particularly by their Victory at Sea over *Orso*, son

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to that Emperor; which induced the Pope to create this Ceremony in their honour: not pretending to grant from the Roman See, what that See never had; but declaring and recognizing solemnly an ancient right in the possession of this State. Therefore when Pope *Julius II.* asked *Domini*, the Venetian Ambassador in Bailery, to show the Title of this right; it was thought ingeniously answered by him; *If your Holiness pleases to look out the original of Constantine's Donation to P. Sylvester, you will find the grant of the Adriatick Sea to the Venetians.* Their Generals over the Gulph, (of whom they show in their Records, an uninterrupted Succession from 1230.) are the most ancient Marine Officers of the Republick. But the precise time of their Creation first was lost amongst the Records in a fire that year. A Venetian Historian calls this gulph, *Reipublice demum*, the House in which the Republick was born. Its mouth betwixt the Cape of *Otranto* and that of *Enguessa* near *Vallona*, extends the space of fifty or fifty five Miles. See *Golfo di Venetia*. The particular part of it in which the City *Venice* stands, was anciently called *Gallica Paludes*, *Septim Maria*, *Stagna Adriatica*; now *Lagune di Venetia*. See *Legune*. The Venetians date the beginning of their Republick not from the Election of the first Doge in 697. but, to represent its Age greater, from the day of the Proclamation of *Rialto* an *Asylum*, in *March 25. An. Dom. 421*; and they think it renders them more August, to compute their beginning from the same *Epocha*, as to the Month and Day, with that of the Incarnation of Christ, and (according to some opinions) the Creation of the World. They have in their present Constitution a *Grand Council* of the Nobility, a *Senate*, a *College* of Twenty six who give Audience to Ambassadors and report their Demands to the Senate, a *Council of Ten*; and a *Triumvirate* (monthly chosen by, and out of, the Ten) of three *Inquisitors of State*; whose Authority is so absolute, as to extend to the taking away of the Life of the *Doge* no less than the meanest Artisan, without acquainting the Senate, provided they all three agree in the Sentence. And no Ecclesiasticks, tho' Nobles, are suffered admittance into the Councils or Offices of the State; to prevent the Policies of the Church of *Rome*; whose long interdict upon the Republick in the last age cannot be forgotten. Long. 34. 30. Lat. 45. 00.

The State of Venice, called by the Italians, *Lo Stato della Republica di Venetia*, or *il Dominio Venetico*, is a considerable Territory in Italy. Bounded to the North by the *Katheline*; and the County of *Tyrol* and *Carinthia*, from all which it is separated by the *Alpes*; on the West it has *Milan*; on the South *Mantua* and the States of the Church; on the East the *Adriatick Sea*, (now commonly called the *Gulph of Venice*) and *Carniola*. Very fruitful and strangely full of People; it extends from East to West two hundred and forty Miles, from North to South one hundred. Besides *Venice*, it contains in Italy *Deluno*, *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Crema*, *Feltre*, *Frisul*, *Capo d'Istria*, *Legnago*, *Padua*, *Pola*, *Rovigo*, *Serravalle*, *Treviso*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*; and *Udine*. And besides all these Territories in Italy, this State possesseth a great part of *Dalmatia*, *Cafanora*, *Casson*, *Zane*, and many other Islands. In 1687 and since, with the three preceding years, by her Victorious Arms and Gods blessing, she has recovered from this *Enemy* all the *Moravia*; and all *Eravadij*, or *Aclyssa*.

Venice, *Venice*, a very strong Hanse Town, in the Upper *Ghelderland*, not much Peopled; Seated upon the *Mars*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, under the *Spaniards*; four Leagues from *Aermond* to the North, and a little more from *Guelders* North-West.

Venice, the same with *Vannes*.

Venusa, *Venusia*, *Venustum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*; seated in a fruitful Plain at the foot of the *Apennine*; and honored of old with the Birth of *Horace* the Poet; at present with the Title of a Principality belonging to the Family of *Ludovisi*. This City is placed between *Naples* to the West and *Taranto* to the East; seventy five Miles from either, and fifteen from *Acerenza* to the North. In 1589 and 1614. Synods were assembled here. Long. 39. 51. Lat. 40. 57.

Vera Cruz, *Vera Cruz*, a City in New Spain, in the Province of *Tlascala*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*; eighty Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, and seventy from the South Sea. A place of great Trade, being the Port to *Mexico*; but not walled, nor seated in a healthful Air, especially from about *April* to *November*, because it rains almost continually all that time; only it has for its defence a Castle built on a Rock; and from *November* to *April* again, the Wind and the Sun tempering each other, without rain, make the place pleasant.

Veragua, a Province of New Spain in South America; included in the Government of *Guatemala*.

Vera Paz, a Province in the Government of *Guatemala* in New Spain, in South America; properly the Borders of the Provinces of *Guatemala*, upon so called, and *Honduras*. The Capital City bears the same name; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*. This Province abounds with spacious Forests and Mountains, which the *Spaniards* are daily levelling to improve the Air and the Soil. Upon the Eastern Coast of it lies the *Golfo Dulce*, or Sweet water-gulph; by which Adventurers have sometimes sought a passage to the *Pacifick* Sea in vain.

Verbeete, *Vermeris*, a Royal House belonging to the Kings of *France*, in the Duchy of *Valois*, and the Diocese of *Soffens*, upon the River *Oise*; where there have been four Councils celebrated.

Vercelli, (as the French write) *Vercelle*, *Vercelle*, a City of *Piedmont* of great Antiquity; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It stands upon the River *Sesia*, in the Borders of the Duke of *Milan*; and has a District called by its own name belonging to it, betwixt *Monferrat*, the *Milanes*, and *Turce*; ten Miles from *Casal* to the North, and from *Novara* to the West; thirty five from *Milan* East, and from *Turin* West. It is a very strong Place; hath a Castle, a Citadel, a famous Hospital, and handsome Churches; often taken and retaken in the late Wars; and particularly in 1638 by the *Spaniards*, who by the *Pyrenean* peace returned it, as it is now, under the Duke of *Savoy*. In the time of the ancient *Romans*, it flourished. Since it hath been a Republick; next under the Duke of *Milan*; then *Savoy*. In 1050. P. *Leo XIX.* celebrated a Council at it against *Berengarius*, Archdeacon of *Angers*: who was cited, but did not appear to the same.

Verdun, *Verduna*, *Veroduna*, *Verodunum*, *Vindunum*, *Veroduna*, a City of *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; now in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, but separated from it by the French; under whom it has been ever since 1552, when *Henry II.* took it. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Trier*; great, strong, and well Peopled; seated upon the *Meuse*, which forms several small Islands here; fifteen Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, twelve from *Metz*, and thirteen from *Tulle* to the North. Some of its former Bishops have been Counts of *Perdun* and Princes of the Empire. § There is a Territory and Town of the same name in the Province of *Gulph*.

coigne: Another Town in the County of Foix in *Aquitain*; and another County in *Bourgeoisie*.

Ver Aere, Veria, a small but strong City in the Province of *Zealand*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*: which has an Harbour; one League from *Middleburg* to the East. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*.

Verina, a City and Kingdom in the *Terra Cirma* of the *East-Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*: affording precious Stones.

Vermandois, Vermanduensis Ager, a County in *Picardy*; which is an ancient Earldom; between *Tierache* to the East, *Le Santerre* to the West, *Cambray* to the North, and the Isle of *France* to the South; the Capital is *S. Quentin*. It took its name from *Vermand*, (*Augusta Vermanduorum*) a ruined Roman Town, which stood anciently in this County. And was its Capital. There now stands an Abbey in the place of it. The ancient *Vermandui* dwelt here.

Vermlandia, a Province of *Sweden*.

Vermito, a Streight near *New Mexico*.

Verneuil, Verneulium, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, upon the River *Aure*, in the Borders of *la Perche*: sometimes called *Verneuil au Perche*; eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the West, and seven from *Seez* and *Eureux* to the South. Famous for the overthrow the *English* gave the *French* in 1424: where four thousand five hundred *French* were slain upon the place: and the Earl of *Narbonne* being taken, was hanged for assisting at the Massacre of *John Duke of Burgundy*.

Vernon, Veronium, a City of *Normandy* upon the *Seine*, in the Diocese of *Eureux*: over which it had a Bridge of Stone, now ruined: ten Leagues from *Roan* South, seven from *Eureux* East, and from *Gisors* West: It had heretofore also a Palace Royal (*Palatium Vernu*), which in 755. and 844. was the Seat of two Councils.

Veroli. See *Veruli*.

Veron, a small Town near *Sens* in *Champaigne*, in *France*: remarked for a Fountain of such a nature, as to petrify the mire and moss through which it runs.

Verona, a City of *Lombardy*, which is great and famous; called by the *Germans* *Dierichs Bern*. It is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; and the Capital of a Province of its own name, called the *Veromois*: It stands upon the River *Adige*, over which it has four Bridges, and three Castles: thirty five Miles from *Trent* South, twenty two from *Minoua* North, and sixty from *Ferrara*. Built by the *Gauls*, in the year of *Rome* 469. two hundred eighty two years before the Birth of *Christ*. In the Civil Wars of *Rome*, made a Roman Colony. In 490. it was taken by *Theodoricus*: who here overthrew *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, and took the name of *Veronensis*. In 901. *Berengarius* took it by bribing the Garrison. In 1212, it was put under the House of *Este*: after this the Family of the *Scaligers* were Lords of it seventy years, and after them the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1403. the *Venetians* obtained it from the Dutchess of *Milan*. In 1509. *Maximilian* the Emperor took it; but in 1516. it was restored to them: and is now the best City in all their Dominions except *Venice*. *Catullus* the Poet was Born here. *Martial* gives it the Epithet of *Magna* in *Catullus*'s, and his time:

*Tantum Magna suo debet Verona Catullo,
Quantum parva suo Mantua Virgilio.*

Its ancient *Cirque* and Amphitheatre, and many other noble Monuments, remain yet extant. Pope

Lucius III. dyed here. In 1542. and 1589. Synods were assembled at this City. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 44. 35.

Verua, a strong fortified Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Asta*, upon the Bank of the *Po*, and the Borders of the Dukedom of *Monterrat*: sixteen Miles from *Turin*, towards *Casale*: upon an advanced ground. In the Wars betwixt *Piedmont* and *Ferrara*, a Sculpture was made upon the Gate of the Castle, of a bunch of Grapes hanging over the head of a *Swine*, and he in vain opening his mouth to catch it; with this Inscription,

*Quando questo porco pigliara l'Uva,
Il Marquesè di Monterrat pigliara Verua.*

When this Hog shall catch the Grapes, The Marques of *Monterrat* shall take *Verua*. In the year 1625. The *Spaniards* besieged this Town under the Duke of *Feria*. And to deride their attempt too in the same manner, the Inhabitants put the name of the Duke of *Feria* in the place of the Marques thus;

*Quando questo porco pigliara l'Uva,
Il Duca di Feria pigliara Verua.*

Accordingly, the *Spaniards* miscarried.

Verfacgli, the Turkish name of *Pisidia*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*.

Verfaillies, Versaille, a Town in the Isle of *France*, where the present King of *France* has built a most Noble Palace since 1661; upon an eminence, in the middle of an excellent Valley for hunting; where before in the Reign of *Lewis III.* stood only an old indifferent Cattle, which was made the rendezvouze of parties of Hunters, as they took or left the field. In 1678. *Lewis XIV.* rebuilt this Castle: with the greatest Magnificence. Many curious Buildings and noble Works have, at several times, been added for grandeur. He makes this place his continual Residence; and the Town of *Versailles*, now accompanying the Palace, wholly oweth its beginning to him. It stands four Leagues from *Paris* to the East, and two from *S. Clou*.

Verbin, Verbins, Verbinum, a small Town in *Picardy*, in the County of *Tierache*: scarce four Leagues from the Borders of *Champaigne*, sixteen from *Reims* North, and four from *Marle* South: often mentioned on the account of a Peace here made between *Henry IV.* of *France*, and *Philip II.* of *Spain*, May 2. 1598.

Verulam, Verolamium, an ancient Roman City and Colony; mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*; in *Hartfordshire*; the Royal City of *Cassibellanus* a British Prince, contemporary with *Julius Caesar*, by whom this City was taken fifty two years before the Birth of our Saviour, in his second Expedition into *Britain*. In the year of *Christ* 66, it was taken and intirely ruined by *Boadicea*, Queen of the *Iceni*; and all the *Romans* put to the Sword: yet it recovered again, and flourished as long as the *Romans* continued in *Britain*; and under *Dioclesian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In 429, there was a British Synod held here by *S. German*, Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France*, against the *Pelagianus*. Soon after, it fell into the Hands of the *Saxons*. I suppose about 455. Retaken by *Uthe* *Pendragon*; who began his Reign in 498. and Reigned eighteen years. Again retaken by the *Saxons*, and intirely ruined. In 975. *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built (on the other side the little River *Ver*, which washed the Walls of it) a goodly Monastery in Honour of *S. Alban*; which after

became a great Town. K. James I. revived the Memory of this place: when he made Sir Francis Bacon, then Lord Chancelour of England, Lord Verulam, in 1620: who dying without Issue, the Title failed; but he yet honors the place by lying buried in a little Church near it.

Vesuli, or *Petoli*, *Verulum*, a City in *Campania di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; which is a Bishop's See, and now in a tolerable condition: upon the River *Cofa*: forty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and from *Capua* to the North; sixty from *Pescara* West.

Vesere. See *Weser*.

Vesle, *Vidula*, a River of *Champagne*; which ariseth three Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, and watering *Reims* falls into the *Asue*.

Vesoul, *Vesulum*, a small but neat City in the *Franche Comé*: nine Leagues from *Besançon*, and thirteen from *Beaucare* West. Now in the Possession of the French.

Vesprim, *Vesprimum*, *Vesprimium*, a City of the *Lower Hungary*; called by the Inhabitants *Vesprim*, by the Germans *Heisbrun*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*. The Capital of a County of the same name, strong and populous, and defended by a Castle: Seated on the River *Sarvize*, eleven German Miles from *Gran* South, and five from *Alba Regalis* West. This has been in the hands of the Emperour ever since 1565.

Vesulus, one of the *Cottian Alpes*; betwixt *Dauphine* to the West, and *Piedmont* to the East. Now called *Mont visô*. The River *Po* derives its head from it.

Vesuvius, a *Vulcanus* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; eight Miles from the City *Naples*: near the Castle of *Somma*: from which last place the *Italians* give it the name of *al Monte di Somma*. The particular times of its overflowing with stormes of fire are all recorded in History, since our Saviour and the Reign of *Augustus*. viz. in the years 81. 243. 421. 985. 973. 983. 1036. 1038. 1138. 1139. 1430. 1500. 1621. 1660. 1682. Where the Intervals sometimes continue two or three hundred years; at others, not above one, two, and ten. In its last rupture in 1682. Aug. 14. it covered the whole Dukedom of *Massa* (adjacent) with ashes of a nauseous odour, and set on fire the wood of *Orajano*. The twentieth, it caused an Earthquake of three hours continuance, which reached to *Naples*. The twenty second, it cast forth floods of smoak, ashes, coals, attended with a roaring noise, Flames, Earthquake, and Thunder; the Flames ran from it unextinguished, in the midst of vast stormes of Rain; filling *Naples* with Ashes. And on the 24th. it ended in a cloud of white ashes. Before the Reign of *Augustus*, we read of its ruptures five times. The Elder *Pliny* was suffocated, as he searched the causes thereof upon the place.

Veterabie. See *Wateraw*.

Vexin, *Vexin*, *Velocasses*, a Territory in *Normandy*; betwixt the Rivers *Arce* and *Ardelle*; the Capital of which was *Roan*, but now *Gisors*. S. There is another in the Isle of *France* of the same name, between the *Oise* and the *Arce*; the Capital of which is *Pontoise*. This for distinction is called *Vexin Francoisi*, and the other *Vexin Normand*. S. There is a City of the same name in *Goibland*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*.

Vizelap, *Veseliacum*, *Vizeliacum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* in *Auxerre*, upon the River *Cure*; in the Borders of *Nivernois*: ten Leagues

from *Auxerre* to the South, eighteen from *Nevers* to the South-East, and five from *Corbio* in *Picardy*; to which Province this City is now added. P. *Engenius* III. celebrated a Council here in 1145. for the recovery of the *Holy Land*.

Vigenti, *Vigentis*, *Oxentum*, a small City in the Province of *Oranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: twenty Miles from *Oranto* to the North-West, and eleven from *Gallipoli* to the East. Long. 42. 23. Lat. 39. 56.

Vigogh, *Ugoza*, a County, in the *Upper Hungary*; towards the *Tibiscus*, and the Borders of *Transylvania*. The Capital of it is a Castle of the same name. Two German Miles from *Zatmar* to the East, and a little more from the *Tibiscus* West.

Viana, a City in *Navarre*, upon the River *Ebro*; thirteen Leagues from *Pampelune*, and seven from *Calabarra* in *Castile* to the South-West. Built by *Sancius* King of *Navarre*, in 1219. In 1423. made a Principality by *Charles* III. and ever after given to the Prince of *Navarre* as his Title.

Viatka, a City, River, and Province in *Muscovy*; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Cazan* to the North.

Viburg, *Viburgum*, a City in *Sweden*; the Capital of *Carelia*; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rega*: one hundred and sixty Miles from *Narva* to the North, upon the Bay of *Fisland*; on which it has a Haven and a strong Castle. The *Muscovites* have several times in vain assaulted it.

Vicenza, or *Vincenza*, *Vicentia*, *Vicetia*, *Vincenza*, a City in the States of *Venice* in *Lombardy*; which is a Bishop's See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: a great, strong City, under the Republick of *Venice*, upon the River *Bacchiglione*: Eighteen Miles from *Padova*, thirty from *Verona* East and from *Feltria* South. Taken by *Maximilian*, in 1509. Long. 33. 40. Lat. 44. 50. It was inhabited anciently by the *Eugenes*. The *Gauls* were Benefactors to it. The *Romans* and the *Lombards* possessed it; each in the times of their Power. It fell to the *Venetians*, not till after great revolutions and divers Wars. The pleasantness of its situation gives it the Title, of the Garden of *Venice*. It is the Capital of the Territory of the *Vincennesine*. In 1583. and 1623. Synods were assembled here.

Vich, *Vicus*, *Aqua Vocania*, *Ausa Nova*, *Corbio*, a small City in *Catalonia*; which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. Seated upon the River *Tera*. twelve Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North, and nine from *Girona* to the West. In 1627. a Synod was held at this City.

Vichy, a Village in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* in *France*; of great fame for some Springs of Medicinal Mineral Waters.

Vico della Baronta, *Vicus*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the *Furiber Principato*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Benvento*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirteen Miles from *Conza* to the North.

Vico di Sorrento, *Vicus Aequensis*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *di Lavoro*; which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Sorrento*. Built by *Charles* II. King of *Naples*, in 1300. four Miles from *Sorrento*, and eighteen from *Naples* to the South.

Vitoria, *Victoria*, *Vellica*, *Vitoria*, a City in the Province of *Alava*, in the Borders of *Biscay*. Sixteen Leagues from *Pampelun* to the West, twelve from *Bilbao*, and twelve from *Burgos* to the South-East.

zen from *Naples* in
is now added.
here in 1145.

all City in the
of *Naples*. Sit-
orth-West, and
g. 42. 23. Lat.

the *Upper*
is a Castle of
from *Zatmar*
the *Tibiscus*

the River *E-*
ne, and seven
South-West.
e, in 1219.
Charles III. and
Lavar 2 as his

ince in *Muf-*
from *Cazan* to

Sweden; the
See under the
and sixty Miles
Bay of *Fun-*
a strong Cas-
ties in vain af-

Vicetia, *Vin-*
e in *Lombar-*
e Patriarch of
er the Repub-
ligions: High-
in *Verona*. Built
Maximilian.
It was inha-
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the *Lombards*
their Power. It
great revolu-
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en of *Venice*.
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were assembled

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Apennine, thir-
s, a small Ci-
ovince of *La-*
he Archbishop
g of *Naples*, in
eighteen from

a, a City in the
of *Biscay*. Sit-
West, twelve
to the South-
East.

East. Built in 1180. and now in a thriving condi-
tion:

Vidin, *Widin*, *Bydena*, *Viminicum*, a City of
Serovia: which is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of
the *Turkish* Governour. It stands upon the *Danube*,
(where it receives the *Lon*) 9 German Miles from
the Borders of *Thrace* to the West, and fifteen from
Nissa to the North: Taken by the *Imperialists* after
a defeat of 10000 *Turks* that were posted near it,
Octob. 1689. Retaken by the *Turks* in 4 days *Sept.*
1690.

Vitelstuki, *Vielhuckia*, *Vielkolucha*, a strong City
upon the River *Lovat*, in the Dukedom of *Roscow*,
in the Borders of *Lithuania* in *Moscow*: 30 *Polish*
Miles from *Wierpka* to the North; and 16 from the
Lake of *Illmen* to the South. Taken by *Stephen*,
King of *Poland*, *Decemb.* 16. 1583.

Vitenna, *Vienna*, *Ala Flaviania*, *Julisobona*, *Vin-*
dobona, the Capital City of *Austria*, and Seat of the
Emperors of *Germany*: called by the Inhabitants
Wien, by the *French* *Vienna*, by the *Turks* *Wests*
or *Wetz*, by the *Poles* *Wieden*. It is one of the
greatest, most populous, strong, and rich Cities in
Germany: seated on the South side of the *Danube*; o-
ver which it has a Bridge, (where it receives a small
River called the *Wien*: from whence it has its pre-
sent Name.) Also a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of *Salzburg*. Made an Imperial City by *Frede-*
rick II. in 1236: But this Privilege lasted only four
Years. *Hofman* saith, it is the noblest City on the *Du-*
nube, both as to the Beauty, Magnificence of its Build-
ings, and the abundance of all things useful to the
Life of Man. Taken in 1485, by *Matthias Corvinius*,
King of *Hungary*. Belieged by the *Turks* in 1529.
Septemb. 15. under *Solyman* II. with an Army of
200000 Men: but his Cannon being sunk or disor-
dered by the Governour of *Presbourg* in their way
up the *Danube* after two general Assaults in vain,
and the News of the March of the Emperor *Charles* V.
to its relief, he raised the Siege, *October* 15. Again
they belieged it in 1532. and 1543. And when in
1683, it was reduced in a fourth Siege to great
Extremities; it was relieved by *John* III. King of
Poland, *September* 10; (the Anniversary whereof is
religiously here observed) after it had been violently
harrassed from *July* 14. by an Army of 100000 *Turks*;
who lost all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon and Mor-
tars, (to the number of 180 Pieces, whereof some were
marked with the Arms of the Emperors *Ferdinand* I.
and *Rodolph* II.) Victual, and Ammunition; the Stan-
dard of the *Ottoman* Empire, engraved with these
words, *There is no other God but one God, and Ma-*
homet is his Prophet; their Reputation abroad, and
their Courage at home, by this Deceit; which has
made them contemptible, unfortunate, and miserable
ever since. The *Crescent* and the *Star*, (the *Ottoman*
Arms) till this, had continued engraved upon the
highest tip of the Tower of *S. Stephens* Church, from
the year 1529: when the Citizens placed them there
for an acknowledgment to *Solyman* II. who, during
his Siege, totally exempted that Cathedral from Bat-
tery. But no such regard to it having been observed
by the *Turks* in the last Siege, a Cross was immediately
advanced in the place of the *Crescent*. This City has
been the Seat of the Emperors of *Germany* ever since
1438. *Frederick* II. founded an University in it, in
1237, which *Albert* III. Archduke of *Austria* reesta-
blished in 1265. In 1267, a Council was celebrat-
ed here. The *Seacoh* College was a principal, and lately
Building of this City, before its destruction in the
last Siege. It is fortified with 12 Battions. The *Learn-*
ed Dr. *Edward Brown*, in his Travels, has excellently
described the present State of it; and to him I remit
the Reader. It stands 25 German Miles from *Linz*

to the East, 6 from the Borders of *Hungary*, 90 from
Cracow, 34 from *Buda*. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22.

Vienne, *Vienna*, a most ancient City of *Gallia*
Narbonensis: in the *Roman* times, the *Metropolis* of
the *Allobroges*; and then a great and Royal City.
Called, by *Pomponius Mela*, *Vienna Allobrogum*.
Now an Archbishops See; seated in the *Dauphine* up-
on the *Rhone*, (where it entertains the *Gera*) over
which it had a Bridge, (now half ruined); at the foot of
an Hill; 13 Leagues from *Grenoble* to the West, 5
from *Lyons* to the South, and 11 from *Valence*. Pope
Calixtus II. was an Archbishop of this City. It is the
Capital of the Territory of *Viennois*; which lying be-
twixt the *Rhone* and *Iser*, is called the Island of the
Allobroges. This City in the *Roman* Coins, Inscriptions
and Histories, is called the Illustrious, Adorned, Strong,
Beautiful, Fruitful Colony of *Vienna*. *Claudius*, the
Emperor, chose several of its Citizens into the *Ro-*
man Senate. *Nithe Pilate* and *Archelaus* the Son of
Herod the Great were banished. *Valentinian* the
Younger was here murdered by *Arbogastes* a trait-
terous Courtier, in 392. In the fifth Century it be-
came the Seat of the Kings of *Burgundy*: that King-
dom beginning about 408. In 504. *Gundabond*, one
of these Kings, took it by a Siege, and slew *Godigi-*
filas his Brother, who defended it against him. In
532. there was an end put to this Kingdom by *Clo-*
thaire King of *France*. In 855, it became the Seat
of a second *French Burgundian* Kingdom; which en-
ded in 1032. And this City passed to the Emperors
of *Germany*. In 1100. it was seized by one *Guine*,
by the Title of Earl or *Dauphine* of *Vienna*: and
continued in this Line till 1342, when it was again
united to the Crown of *France*. Also remarkable on
the account of a Council held here, in 1311. by Pope
Clement V. assisted with the Patriarchs of *Alexan-*
dria and *Antioch*, and 300 Bishops; in the presence
of *Philip le bel* King of *France*. This Council ren-
dered the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, before instituted
by Pope *Urban* IV. of universal observance. In 1119.
Pope *Gelasius* II. held also a Council here. Another
in 1112. excommunicated the Emperor *Henry* V. and
declared the Treaty betwixt Pope *Paschal* II. and him,
touching *Investitures*, null. In 892. the Legate of
Pope *Formosus* celebrated a Council in the same place;
where there have been divers others. Long. 25. 00.
Lat. 45. 28.

Vienne, *Vigneta*, *Vigennae*, a River of *France*,
which ariseth in *Limozin*: and watering *Limozes*, en-
tereth *La Marche*: passeth into *Poitou*, and three
Leagues above *Saumur* to the East, falls into the *Loyne*.

Viceste, *Vesta*, *Apeneste*, a City in the *Capitan-*
to. a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*: which is
a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*;
and stands at the foot of Mount *Gargani*, upon the
Adriatick Sea; 25 Miles from *Manfredonia* to the
South-East. Built out of the Ruins of *Murinum*, an
ancient *Roman* City; which was honoured with a Bi-
shops See, and mentioned by *Pliny*.

Vittri, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of
Naples, near *Salerno*.

Vigazolo, *Vigole*, *Togisus*, a Lake in the Ter-
ritory of *Padona* in *Lombardy*.

Vigenne, *Vincenna*, a River of *Burgundy*.

Vitgevano, *Vigebanum*, *Vergeminum*, a small
City with a strong Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*:
in 1530. made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of *Milan*; from which it stands 20 Miles to the West,
and 12 from *Novara*, upon the River *Ticino*. There
is a small County belonging to it of the same name.

Vignozz, *Vangionis Rivus*, a Town in *Champagne*.
Vilnitz, *Viburza*, a City of *Croatia*, also called
Viglon, upon a small Lake made by the River *Wona*;
45 Miles from *Segna* or *Zeng* to the East, and from

Zara to the North: formerly the Capital of *Croacia*; and a Hanse Town:

Utkeland, a Tract in *Esthonia* in *Livonia*; between *Reval* and *Pernau*; upon the *Baltick* Sea: under the *Suedes*:

Uxante, *Pindana*, *Heliut*, *Piccononia*, *Vidand*, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*; which watering *Retz*, the Capital of that Province, falls into the *British* Sea, between *Nantes* and *Vannes*:

Uxla de Chyeta, *Villa Ecclesie*, a City on the South side of the *Illand of Sardinia*; which is a Bishops See, ever since the year 1513, but little, and not much inhabited.

Uxlach, *Cacotum*, *Villaclunum*, a City of the *Upper Carinthia*; upon the *Drave*, (where it receives the *Geyla*) in the Dominions of the Bishop of *Bamburg*; eighteen Miles from *Clagenfurt* to the West, and forty six from *Udine* to the North.

Uxla Franca, a Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Nizza*; with a large Port on the *Mediterranean* Sea. Built in 1295, by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*: five Miles from *Nizza* to the West, and from *Monaaco* to the same. Near this place the *French* defeated *Prosper Colonna*, in 1516.

Uxle Franche de Conflent, *Villa Franca Confluentis*, a City of *Roussillon*; in the Mountains, upon the River *Tech*, at the foot of the *Pyren*; ten Leagues from *Perpignan* to the West.

Uxle Franche de Robergie, a great City of *Aquitain*; in the Province of *Roergue*, upon the River *Veronium*: eight Leagues from *Rhodes* to the West, and from *Ciors* to the East. S. There is another Town of this name in the Territory of *Beaujolois*.

Uxlemur, a Town in *Languedoc*.

Uxleta, *Bigerra*, once a City of the *Bastitana*; mentioned by *Livy*, *Ptolemy*, and some others. Now a Town in the Kingdom of *Marcia*, in the Borders of *Valencia*; twelve Leagues from *Marcia* to the North. As appears by several ancient Inscriptions there found.

Uxine, *Vilna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Wilenski*; by the *Poles*, *Wylina*; by the *Germans*, *Wilde*, and *Wildau*; by the *French*, *Pilne*, and *Vilna*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Lithuania*. Built in 1205, by *Gedemin*, (Great Duke of *Lithuania*) and since become a very great City. Ill handled by the *Russ*, in 1655, when they took it. The *Suedes* have since regained, and rebuilt it. In 1579, there was an University opened here by King *Stephen*. It stands upon a River of the same name: one hundred and thirty Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the South-East, and forty eight from *Riga* to the South. Long. 49. 50. Lat. 55. 10.

Uxla, *Quintana*, a River of *Bavaria*.

Uxlen, *Vinemasum*, *Vimesum*, a Tract in *Picardy*; between *Normandy* to the South, the Mouth of the *Somme* to the North, and the *British* Sea to the West.

Uxmozg, a Village in the Province of *Gastinois*, in *France*; one League from *Montargis*: where the Duke of *Gusse* obtained a Victory over the Foreign Forces that came to the succor of the *Huguenots*, in 1587.

Uxnap, the same with *Vence*.

Uxnenes, a famous Palace and Castle Royal, near *Paris*; to the East: surrounded with a large Park, which *Philip the August* K. of *France* walk'd in 1183. There was a Castle standing there at that time. *Philip de Valois* in 1327, demolish'd that old Castle; and laid the foundations of a new one in the same place. *K. John* carried on the Work, and *Charles V.* (born here in 1338) brought it to perfection. In 1614, The Qu. Regent of *France*, *Marie de Medicis*, adorned

it with a Gallery; and 1660. *Louis XIV.* established both the Palace and Castle in their present State. Three of the Kings of *France* have died here. *Louis XI.* in 1316. *Henry V.* K. of *England* and by Conquest of *France*, in 1400. *Charles IX.* in 1574. The Chappel of the Cattle received its Foundation from *Charles V.* in 1379. In this Chappel, the body of Card. *Mazzerine* (dying here in 1661) rested, till in the year 1684, it was removed to the Church of the College of his own name at *Paris*; and his heart given to the *Treasuries*. The Cattle now serves for a Prison of State; and Persons of great note, have often found their Tombs in it.

Uxndith *Uxarck*, *Uxndorum Marchia*, a part of the Dukedom of *Carniola*; between *Craussa* to the East, *Czirkmizergee* to the West, and the *Savo* to the North. The principal places of which are *Meling*, *Rudolfwerck*, and *Kibmuck*.

Uxmolberg. See *Borgue S. Vauvel*, a City of *Flanders*. Taken by the *French* in 1646. Retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1658.

Uxntumiglia, *Albuntumium*, *Albuntumelum*, *Vintimium*, a City of *Liguria*, in the State of *Genova*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milau*; fifteen Miles from *Nizza* to the West.

Uxpa, *Fragus*, a River of *Carniola*; called by the *Germans*, *Wipach*; by the *Italians*, *Vipava*. It ariseth out of the *Alpes*, in the Borders of *Carniola*, near the Cattle of *Wipach*; and flowing through the Dukedom of *Gorizia*, between it and *Gratz*, falls into the *Sonze*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Theodosius* the Great overthrew *Eugenius* the *Ullurper*, in 394.

Uxque. See *Vich*.

Uxre, *Viria*, a City in the *Lower Normandy*, of good csteem, upon a River of the same name; twelve Leagues from *Carn* to the North-West, and a little more from *Courance* to the East.

Uxrginia, a Country in *North America*. Bounded on the South by *Carolina*, on the East by the *Virginian* Ocean, on the North by *Maryland*; on the West by Mountains, and a vast Tract of undiscovered Lands. First discovered by *Sabastian Calor*, a *Portuguese*, in an *Englishe* Ship, in 1497. Viewed by *Sir Fran. Drake*; called *Virginia* by *Sir Walter Raleigh*, in Honour of Qu. *Elizabeth*, in 1584. First planted in 1607, by *Sir John Kopham*. The Air is pleasant and wholesome, except in the Lowlands and Marshes. Subject to violent changes, especially when the North-West Winds blow: which coming from Mountains, always covered with Snow, are violently cold. It abounds with all things useful to the Life of Man, except Wine and Oil. The chief Town where the Governour Resides is *James Town*: and the whole is divided into nineteen Counties.

Uxrtou, *Vortonium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, in the Borders of *Lorain*: five Leagues from *Luxemburg* to the West, and four from *Arion* to the South; under the *Spaniards*.

Uxspour, or *Vispour*, *Vijapora*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the *Eastern* *East Indies*; one hundred and seventy eight *Englishe* Miles from *Goa* to the North-East, and something more from *Majulpatan* to the North-West. Taken by the Great *Mogul* in 1687. *Decan* is sometimes called the Kingdom of *Vijapour* from this City.

Uxubut, a Town in *Goshland*.

Uxvre, *Virevus*, a small River in the Territory of *Nijmes* in *Languedoc*.

Uxvula, one of the greatest Rivers of *Poland*; which in ancient times was the boundary between *Germany* and *Sarmatia*. Called anciently by *Pliny*, *Vistulus*; *Ptolemy*, *Uvula*; *Pomponius Mela*, *Vijula*; *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Bistula*; now by the *Schroonians*, *Weissel*; and by the *Poles*, *Wisla*. It springeth out of the *Carpathian* *Uxla*, in the *Upper Silesia*, in the Borders of *Hungary*; flowing E. and being augmented with the *Sala*, watereth

watereth *Crakow*; then taking in the *Dunaisck*, the *Nida*, the *Wistula*; and turning North, the *Pieprez*, and the *Polesca*; and watering *Corsko*, and *Wartlaw*; it admits the *Bug* and *Bisura*, above *Plocko* from the East. Beneath it wafeth *Doborzyn*, *Thorn*, *Cum*, *Newenburgh*. At *Marienwerder* divides into two Branches: The Eastern palleteth by *Margenburgh*, and *Hising*, into the Bay of *Danzick*; the Western subdivides into two other Branches. The most Western of which goes by *Danzick* into the same Bay, and so into the *Baltick* Sea; being at its fall one of the noblest Streams in the World; but so shallow, that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

Attefleu, *Vicefleu*, *Guirefleu*, *Vicefleu*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

Attreho, *Viterbium*, a City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony: which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope: great and populous: at the foot of an Hill: 40 Miles from *Rome* to the North-West, and from *Civita Vecchia* to the North. *Platina* faith, it was of old called *Vetulonia*. Four Popes lye interred in the Cathedral. In 1614, and 1624, the Bishop of it held 2 Synods here. It is the Capital of the Province.

Attre, or *Vitry le Francois*, *Victoriacum Francicum*, a Town in *Champagne* in *la Perche*, upon the *Marne*: 7 Leagues from *Châlons* towards *Dijsers*. King *Francis I.* built it, and honoured it with his Name; to distinguish it from *Vitry le Brulo* hard by, which was heretofore a considerable Cattle.

Attschock, a Town in *Brandenbourg*: where the *Suedes* and *Saxons* got a great Victory over the *Imperialists*, in 1635.

Audrey, *Procarensis Tractus*, a Province in *Langue-doc*, called also *Vivarois*. Bounded on the East by the *Rhoine*, (which parts it from the *Dauphiné*;) on the North by *Forez*, and *Velay*: on the West by *Gravaudan*; and on the South by the Lower *Langue-doc* (separated by the River *Ardeche*), and *Ufex*. The Capital City of it is *Proiers*; the rest are *Armenay*, *Aubenas*, *Privas*, and *Tournon*. A part of it is mountainous, and much exceeded in Fertility by the Plains that lye along the *Rhoine*. About 22 Leagues long, and 17 broad. Divided into the Upper and Lower *Proiers*, by the River *Erieu*.

Auvers, *Vvario*, *Vvarium*, *Vivario Albiensium*, the Capital City of *Vvareiz*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*; and stands upon a steep Hill, upon the *Rhoine*; 4 Leagues from *S. Espirit* to the North, and 5 from *Valence* to the South. The Maps place it 12. It is risen out of the Ruines of *Abis* (*Alba Helvetorum*); which being destroyed by the barbarous Nations in 430, its See was translated hither. There are divers Churches adorning this City.

Auze, *Byzia*, an inland City of *Thrace*, upon a River of the same name, in the Borders of *Bulgaria*; 50 Miles from *Haraclea* to the North. Now an *Ar.* Bishops See, and the Seat of one of the *Sancticks* of *Romania*.

Auzsegvad, or *Blindenbourg*, *Visegradia*, a small but strong City in *Hungary*: upon a Hill, near the *Danube*; 3 Miles from *Gran*, and 8 from *Buda*. It was one of the Country Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*; and has a Cattle, which *Matthias Corvinus*, K. of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Leop. K.* of *Hungary*, died here in 1526. The *German* call it *Blindenburg*.

Ukraine, *Ukrania*, *Ucrania*, *Okraina*, a Province of *Red Russia* in *Poland*: so called, because it is the Marches between *Poland*, *Moscovy*, and the lesser *Tartary*; and no less frequently called the Palatinate of *Kiovra*. It is divided into two parts by the *Nieper*. The *Cossacks* inhabit this vast Country; which are in part under the *Poles*, in part under the *Russ*. The Industry of the latter Kings has filled it with Villages, Cattles, Towns, and Forts; at this day very much cultivated. That part to the East of the *Nieper* is under the *Russ*.

For the Boundaries see *Kiovra*.

Ula, *Cressk*, *Ula*, a Lake in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Bosnia*.

Uladislaw, *Uladislawia*, a small City in the greater *Poland*: the Capital of the Province of *Cajute*, and a Bishops See under the *Ar.* Bishop of *Cusovia*; called by the *Poles*, *Uladislaw*. It stands upon the *Vistula*: between *Plocko* to the North-West, and *Thorn* to the South-East; 5 *Polish* Miles from either. Made a Bishops See in 1193.

Ulle, *Fleu*, *Floum*, an Island at the mouth of the *Rhine* in *Holland*; 3 Leagues from the Shoars of *Frisland*: where the *Dutch* Fleets use to rendezvous, when they go upon any Expedition.

Ulleswater, a Lake upon the Borders of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, which yields great plenty of Fish.

Ulm, *Ulm*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, whereof it is the Capital: called by the *French*, *Ulm*; great, strong, rich, and populous. It stands upon the *Danube*, and is 12 *German* Miles from *Bibingen*, and 24 from *Strasbourg*, 10 from *Ausbourg*. In the Tales of the middle Age, it is called *Hulma*; in the more ancient *Alumenn*. Not walled before 1300. *Charles* the Great gave it to the Abbey of *Richenow* by *Constance*: and being redeemed from this Servitude, in 1346. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* made it a Free City. It embraced the Reformation in 1529. In 1552, it suffered much from the Protestant Princes; yet to this day it perseveres in the *Augsburg* Confession. Allowing to the *Rome* *Satholicks* 2 Churches; but excluding them from their *Secrer Council*. Long. 32 00. Lat. 48. 16.

Ulyzen, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh* in the Lower *Saxony*: upon the River *Amene* or *Die Au*; 5 *German* Miles from the City *Lunenburgh* to the South, and the same distance from *Dannebergh* to the West.

Ulster, *Ultonia*, the most Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*: called by the *Irish*, *Cull Gully*; by the *English*, *Ulster*; by the *Welsh*, *Ultra*; bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the West by *Canough* and the Ocean, on the South by *Leinster*, and on the East by the *Irish* Sea. In length from North to South 100 Miles; in breadth from East to West 130; in circumference 420. Tho' it lies farther to the North; yet it is not subject to any extremity of Weather; the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the sharpness of the Air in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass; affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit Trees. It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well stored with Fish and Fowles, and of sufficient depth for carrying Boats and Vessels. It wants not excellent Harbours on the Sea and Ocean. This Province contains these Counties; *Dungball*, or *Tyrconnel*, Upper *Tyrone*, *Nether Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Colrane*, or *Londonderry*, *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Armagh*, and *Lough*. The Capital City is *Armagh* or *Armaid*. The rest are *Londonderry*, *Dungball*, *Downe*, and *Knockfergus*.

Ulverston, a Market Town in *Lancashire*; in the Hundred of *Loydsale*, upon a Stream falling into an Arm of the Sea near *Leverant*.

Umbriatico, *Umbriaticum*, *Brustacia*, a City in the latter *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Severina*; from which it stands 10 Miles to the North.

Umbzone. See *Ombone*.

Umequimabe, a City of the Province of *Cuzc*, in the Kingd. of *Peru* in *Barbary*: betwixt the Rivers *Ejacha* and *Mulora*.

Underwalt, *Sylvania*, *Sylvaniensis* and *Underwaldensis Pagus*, a Canton in *Switzerland*, the Capital of which is *Scamz*. On the North it is divided from

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Schwiez by the Lake of *Lucerne*; on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*; on the South that of *Berne*, and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the lesser Cantons. The Inhabitants profess the *Roman Catholic* Religion. A Wood or Forest called *Kernwald* (the Oak Forest) divides this Canton in the midst, and from thence it has its Name. This Canton began to free it self about 1260. First admitted into the general League; in 1307: from thenceforward they have had the sixth place in the Roll or List of the Cantons.

Uingwar, Ungaria, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same name, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Hills. This City stands upon the River *Ungb*, in the Borders of *Red Russia*: 6 *Hungarian* Miles from *Cassovia* to the East, and from *Zemmar* to the North. Has been always in the Hands of the Christian Princes: It joyned with *Teckley*; and was retaken by the Emperor, in the year 1685; yet situated naturally strong. Some *Hungarian* Historians derive the Name of their Country from this City, or its River.

Uinna, an Hanse Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia* in *Germany*; which was a considerable City, but now very small, and subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Ten Miles from *Darmund* to the East, and from the Borders of *Munster* to the South.

Uobdanar, Atrax, one of the principal Cities of *Theffaly*, upon the River *Atrax*; 30 Miles from *Larissa* to the West.

Uotglandt, Voigtlandia, Voigria, a Province of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* and *Misnia*: for the most part under the Elector of *Saxony*. It lies between *Bohemia* to the East, and *Franconia* to the West. The principal Places in which, are *Swickau*, *Plawen*, and *Graz*.

Uotcano, in the *Italian* and *Spanish* Tongues, signifies a Burning Mountain. Of which sort there are in several places of the World about twenty.

Uolfembuttel, Wolfembuel, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Brunsvick*.

Uolga. See *Volga*.

Uolhinta Supertop, a part of *Red Russia*; called also the Palatinate of *Lucoersa*. Bounded with *Russia*, (properly so called) to the West; *Podolia* to the South, the Palatinate of *Brescia* to the North, and *Kiovia* to the East. The Capital of it is *Lufuck*.

Uolhinta Inferiortop. See the Palatinate of *Kiovia*.

Uolo, a Town and Fortrefs upon the Gulph of its own Name, and the Coast of the Province of *Theffalia*, in *Macedonia*: North of the Island of *Negropont*. It is the same place with the *Pagase* of the Antients, and the same Gulph with their *Straus Pagasicus*. The Turks made a Magazine of it, both for Ammunition and Provision. It hath a sure and spacious Port. In the year 1655. *Morofini*, resolving to seize the Turkish Magazine, stormed the Town and Fortrefs, till he made himself Master of both; he put on board his Fleet twenty-seven Canons, and above four Millions of Pounds weight of Bisket. Burnt the Magazine, Houses, and Mosques; and levelled the Walls to the ground.

Uollet, an ancient People of *Larum*, in *Italy*; who rebelled the *Roman* Power very much, to their own loss. *T. Siciuius*, Consul, defeated them in the year of *Rome* 257. *Q. Capisilius* beat them again in 316. *A. Posthumius Tubertus*, Dictator, triumphed over them in 325. And *Camilus* constrained them to submit in 365. Their Country now makes a part of *Campagna di Roma*.

Uolterra, Volaterra, Volaterra, one of the most antientest Cities in *Italy*, in *Heururia*; in the Territory of *Pisa*, upon a Mountain; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Florence*; from whence it stands 34 Miles to the South. In 1578, and 1590. Synods were celebrated here. The Soil about it yields abund-

dance of Mineral Waters. There are divers antient Statues yet remaining in this City. Lon. 33.40. Lat. 42.46.

Uoltojna, Vulturnus, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it springeth out of the *Apennine* in the Borders of the hither *Abruzzo*; and flowing South through the Province of *Lavoro*, near *Venastro* and *Alifi* beneath *Tofesi*, it receives the *Sabato*; and watering *Capua*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, 20 Miles North of *Naples*.

Uoltatranza, Vulturaria, a small City in the *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; from which it stands 24 Miles to the North.

Uobille, a Town in *Positiers* in *France*: where *Clouis*, King of *France*, gained a great Victory over *Alarick*, King of the *Gots*; whom he slew with his own hands, in the year of Christ 507.

Uourenat, a place near *Auxerre* in *Burgundy*; where *Charles* (surnamed the *Bald*) got a great Victory over *Lothairs*, in the year of Christ 841.

Uplandia, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; (the Capital of it is *Upsal*); in which stands *Stockholm*, the Royal City of that Kingdom. Bounded on the North with *Gesfrica*, on the East by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by the *Sudermannia*, and on the West by *Westmannia*. Very fruitful and well cultivated. *Uppinghans*, a well built neat Market Town in the County of *Rutland*, and the Hundred of *Martinshay*: situated upon an Hill; and accommodated with a Free-School and an Hospital.

Upsal, Uplalia, is the Capital City in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Upland*; in 1148. made an Archbishop See by Pope *Eugenius* III. It stands upon the River *Sala*, (which falls into the Lake of *Ekolen*) seven Swedish Miles from *Stockholm* to the North. Long. 44. 15. Lat. 60. 05. It was for many Ages the Seat of the Kings of *Gotland*; and to this day the Kings of *Sweden* are crown'd there, in memory of its antient Glory. It is also an University: defended by a strong Castle built near it on a Rock. In the Cathedral you see the Tombs of many of the Kings of *Sweden*; who bore the Style of Kings of *Uplai* in former times. And here in 1654. the famous *Christiana* Queen of *Sweden* resigned her Royal Diadem. See *Sweden*.

Upsu. See *Alfeldelbir*.

Upton, a Market Town in *Worcestershire*. The Capital of its Hundred; upon the *Severn*, in the South of the County. It is well built, and an antient Roman Town.

Uz, an antient City of *Chaldea*. The place of the Birth and Death of *Haras*, *Abraham's* Brother, *Gen.* xi. 23.

Uzaha, a Gulph upon the Coast of the *Terra firma*, in *South America*: together with a Province of the same Name.

Uranzburg, or *Uranisburgh, Uransburgum*, a splendid Castle, and Observatory, in the Island of *Huen*, near *Copenhagen* in the Sound; betwixt *Scotland* and the Province of *Schonen*; built by *Tycho Brahe*, a Danish Baron; the celebrated Astronomer, in 1575. But since, having been neglected, is ruined.

Uzba, the same with *Orba*.

Urbanea, Urbina, a small new City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, under the Pope: made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, by Pope *Urban* VIII. in 1635. who, from an ordinary Village, adorned it to this Dignity, enlarged its Buildings, and left it his Name. It stands 7 Miles from *Urbino* to the North-West.

Urbino, Urbiniuum, is a City of *Umbria*, in the States of the Church; which is an Archbishop See, and the Capital of the Dukedom of that Name. A great and flourishing City, seated near the Fountains of the

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the River *La Foglia*: 20 Miles from the *Adriatick*
Sea to the North-West, 7 from the *Urbanea*, and 23
from *Rimini*. Made an Archbishops See in 1163.

Il Ducato di Urbino, is that part of *Umbria*
which lies beyond the *Apennine*. Bounded on the
North by the *Adriatick* Sea and *Romandola*; on the
East by the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the South by
Ombria, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Fio-*
rence. This Country was under Sovereign Dukes;
first of the Family of *Feltria*, and after of *Roborea*;
the last of which having no Male Issue, in 1631. re-
signed his Dominions in his life time to Pope *Urban*
VIII. to prevent any Quarrels about it after his Death:
and ever since it has been united to the Papacy. Rec-
koned to contain 3 Ports, 7 or 8 Castles, and nigh 350
Towns, beside the Cities. The Cities of it are *Cagli-*
Gubio, *Fossombrone*, *Pesaro*, *Semigaglia*, *Urbanea*,
and *Urbino*; which last is the Capital City.

Urgel, *Orgelium*, *Urgella*, *Urgela*, *Orgia*, a City
of *Catalonia* in the County of *Cerretania*: at the foot
of the *Pyrenean* Hills. A Bishops See under the Arch-
bishop of *Tarragona*, upon the River *Segre*; 5 Leagues
from the Borders of *France* to the South, 28 from
Barsuone, and 9 from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of
Great Power under the second Line of the Kings of *Ara-*
ragon. In 1530. and 1633. we find Synods assembled
here. The Tract in which it stands, is from it called
the Plain of *Urgel*.

Uzi, *Urievis Pagus*, one of the Senior Cantons
of *Switzerland*, at the foot of the Mountains; exten-
ded along the Banks of the River *Rufs*. And one of the
first, that league'd against *Alber* Duke of *Austria*, in
1308. It's altogether *Roman Catholicick*: and *Alfort*,
the Capital City.

Uzla, *Clazomena*, a City of the lesser *Asia*: which
is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*. It
stands upon the Archipelago, between *Smyrna* to
the East, and *Chio* to the West. Long. 55. 15. Lat.
39. 30. The Seamen call it *Uzouria*.

Uzbek, the same with *Zagatabay* in *Tartary*.
Ustropia, a great, and heretofore very populous
City; situated about 30 German Miles from *Nissa*, and
at the like distance from *Thessalonique*, the Capital of
Macedonia. The *Imperialists* burnt it in 1689: It
was secured only with an old Wall.

Uterch, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*.
Uziza, or *Uziza*, an open, rich, and populous Ci-
ty, about 20 Leagues from *Belgrade*, upon the Fron-
tiers of *Bosnia*: having a strong Castle. Taken and
plundered by a Party of *Rascians* in 1688. In the Em-
peror's hands.

Uzsh, a Market Town in *Monmouthshire*. The
Capital of its Hundred. Upon a River of its own
Name, over which it hath a Bridge. Well built, large,
and fortified formerly with a Castle, now in Ruines.
The ancient *Burrium* of *Antoninus* is supposed to have
stood here. In the Vicinage of it, the Duke of *Beau-*
fort possesseth a noble Seat, called *Regland* Castle. The
River *Uske* discharges it self into the *Seyvern* near *New-*
port in this County. *Albeargavenny* is situated upon
upon this River, at the influx of the *Keveny* into it.

Uttica. See *Biserta*, its modern Name.

Utxotter, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the
Hundred of *Toxmonflow*, upon the River *Dove*.

Utrecht, *Antonia*, *Trajectium Inferius*, *Utrice-*
sium, *Ultrajectum*, *Antonina Civitas*, *Civitas Utra-*
jectinum, a great, strong, populous City in the *United*
Netherlands; the Capital of one of their seven States.
It stands upon the North Branch of the *Rhine*; at the
distance of about 5 English Miles to the North; but
united to it by a Navigable Channel. Twenty three
Leagues from *Cologne*, 5 German Miles from *Am-*
sterdam to the South, and 6 from *Rotterdam* to the
East. The Original of it is unknown: but it is sup-

posed to be a *Roman* Work, and built in or before
the times of *Nero* about 186. Being ruined by the
Barbarous Nations, *Dagobert*, King of *France*, re-
built and re-fortified it, about 642. So that the second
Pile became much more famous than the former.

Utrecht (the *Apollie* of the *Frisons*) being sent
by Pope *Sergius* in 696. with the Title of an Arch-
bishop; and *Peppin*, King of *France*, having, in 697,
taken *Utrecht* from *Radbald* the Pagan Duke of
Friseland; he assigned this City to *Willbrode*: and
gave him the Territories, thus reckoned up by *An-*
tonius Matthæus, in his Books de Nobilitate. The
Leek, the **Uchten**, all the Lands which lay upon
their Banks, and the Territory of *Wetterbant*: which
included a great part of *Guelders*, *Bommel*, *Tiel*, the
Beemst, *Calumborch*, *Piane*, *Afsteren*, *Bure*, *Hus-*
den, *Neulom*, the *Veluwe*, and *Yessien*. In 700.
Radbald attempting in vain the recovering this City,
submitted: So *Willbrode*, and *Boniface* his Successor,
peaceably enjoyed this vast Diocese: which was confir-
med to them, and their Privileges enlarged by *Charles*
the Great. In after times it became a Free Imperial
City of *Germany*. Several of the Emperors re-
lided, and some died here: amongst whom are reckoned
Coutrad II. in 1039. and *Henricus* V. in 1122. So
jealous they were of their Privileges, that they would
not suffer any of their Bishops Officers to have any
share in the Government of the City: nor would they
suffer the Bishop to enter the Town with more Men
than they allowed him, or to stay in it above five or
eight days. They maintained this Liberty, (though
it was forely envied and laid at by *John* Count of
Holland, in 1297. and by *William* Count of *Holland*
in 1324.) till in 1527. the Bishop of *Utrecht* passed
over his Right to *Charles* V. who being a Potent Prince,
easily reduced this City under his Obedience, built it a
Castle, and in 1546. kept in it a Chapter of the Order
of the *Golden Fleece*. It had then 4 Collegiate Churches,
divers Abbies and Ecclesiastical Houses. But in
1577. they, with the rest of *Holland*, revolted from
the *Spaniards*. In 1559. it had been advanced to an
Archbishoprick by Pope *Paul* IV. and nine Suf-
fragan Bishops assigned to this See, which was one of the oc-
casions of the Revolt. In 1636. it was made an Uni-
versity: and in 1672. it fell for a short time into the
hands of the *French*, but is since returned to its for-
mer liberty; the Learned Dr. *Brown* has given a short
account of the present State of this City in his *Travels*,
Pag. 101. Long. 26. 26. Lat. 52. 10.

The State of *Utrecht*, *Sticht van Utrecht*, is
the fifth of the *United Provinces*. Bounded South,
West, and North with *Holland*; and on the East by
Guelderland. Besides its Capital, it has *Wick*, the
(Seat of the Bishops); *Duerstede*, *Rheneu*, *Amerf-*
ford, and *Monfort* (which are fortified strong places);
and about sixty great Villages.

Uxtrin, the same with *Vauxin*.

Uxbridge, a large Market Town in the Coun of *Mid-*
dlesex, in the Hundr. of *Elstow*, upon the River *Coln*.

Uzterch, *Usarcha*, *Usarchia*, a Town in the
Lower *Limosin*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the
River *Vezere*: adorned with an Abbey and a Castle.
The Abbot is Lord of the Town.

Uzes, *Uesia*, *Uicia*, *Uzia*, *Castrum Ujeri-*
ense, a City of the Lower *Languedoc* in *France*, up-
on the River *Esizne*: which is a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; and honored with the
Title of a Dukedom by King *Charles* VI. after it had
born the Titles first of both a Barony and a Viscounty.
The Bishop enjoys the Honor to be a Count; and
joynt Lord of the place with the King: Therefore it
hath three Castles, for the King, the Duke, and the
Bishop. A rich, populous, and well traded City.
John de *S. Gelais* its Bishop in the last Age, embraced
the

the Reformed Religion, and married an Abbess: 'tis said he abjured it again before his death, and was buried in the Abbey of *S. Marcan*. In 1635, there was a Synod held here. It stands 3 Leagues from *Nismes* to the North, and 6 from *Aignon* to the West. Long, 25 10. Lat. 43. 36.

Cizeste, a Castle in the Territory of *Bazadois*, in *Guyenne* in France; betwixt *Bordeaux* and *Bazas*. Remarkable for the Tomb of Pope *Clement V*. sometime Archbishop of *Bordeaux*: who was born at *Villandranc*, a Village one League from this Castle; died at the Castle of *Regue-Maure*, two Leagues from *Aignou*, in 1314; and was interred here in 1316.

W A:

Wad, *Vaudum*, a Territory in *Switzerland*, called by the French *Le Pais de Vaud*: which was a part of the Duchy of *Savoy*, till 1536, and now subject to the Canton of *Berne*. It is bounded on the South by the Lake of *Lemane*; on the West by *Gex*, and the *Franche Comte*; on the East by *Berne*; on the North in part by *Berne*, and in part by *Friburg*. The Capital of it is *Lausanne*. The other good Towns are *Avenches*, or (*Wilsburg*) *Tuerdon*, *Moudon*, and *Nyon*. It is sometimes written *Vault*.

Wadstein, a Town in the Province of *Ostrogoshia* in *Sweden*.

Die Waet, *Helium, Vahalis, Vacalos*, the middle Branch of the *Rhene*: which divides from it at *Schencken*, (a Fort beneath *Emmeren*): and watering *Nimwegen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*, falls into the *Maes* above *Courm*, a City of *Holland*.

Waga, *Vagus*, a River in *Scandia*.

Wageren, *Wagria*, or *Wageerland*, a small Territory in *Holland* towards the *Baltick* Sea; between *Lubeck* to the South, and *Kiel* to the North. The Cities of it are *Lubeck*, *Oldeslo*, *Pben*, *Sepeberg*, and *Oldenburg*; which are divided between the King of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Holfteins*, and the Bishop of *Lubeck*.

Wainfleet, or *Wainfleet*, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Landsey*, and the Hundred of *Chandlestow*; upon a *Waste*, in a fenny ground, which empties it self into the Sea, not far from hence. Made famous by giving Name and Birth to *William of Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*; the Founder of *Margalen* College in *Oxon*, and of a Free-School in this Town.

Wainfeld, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Agbrigg*, upon the River *Calder*; here covered with a fair Stone Bridge, which King *Edward IV*. adorned with a Royal Chapel. It is a large Town, well built of Stone, of good Antiquity; and drives the Cloathing Trade.

Walachia, *Kalachia*, a considerable Province of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; called by the Germans *Walachey*, by the Turks *Walachin*, and by the Poles *Walachy*. It is a part of the ancient *Dacia*; and stands now divided into the Provinces of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*: of the latter I have spoken in its proper place. The former is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Poland* and *Red-Russia*; on the East by *Bessarabia*; on the South by *Bulgaria*; (separated from it by the *Danube*) and by *Moldavia*; which last also bounds it to the West. It is much less than the Maps commonly make it: also commonly misplaced, and set where *Moldavia* should stand. The History of it is delivered in *Moldavia*. To which I shall

only add here; that after *Mahomet IV*. Emperor of the Turks, was deposed, and *Solyman*, his Brother, set up in his stead; and that the Duke of *Lorain* had seized *Transylvania*; the Prince and States of *Walachia*, in 1687, and 88. rendered themselves under the Emperor's Protection, upon condition; That the Succession in the Government of that Principality shall be continued to the Heir Male of the present Prince, and the States be preserved in the Possession of their just Rights and Privileges; paying to the Emperor the Annual Tribute of 50000 Crowns. This Country extends from East to West 90 French Leagues; from North to South 50; in form Triangular. The Plains would be very fruitful, if they were well cultivated; but being little peopled, much ravaged by the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and lying in common, they are over run with Weeds; for here is little or no Wood. The Mountains have rich Mines, but they are as much neglected: their Religion is that of the Greek Church. The present Stathe is *Marcus George Gissa*; set up in 1698. by the late Sultan of the Turks.

Walcheren, *Valacra*, one of the Islands at the Mouth of the *Schelde*, which compose the Province of *Zeland* in the United Netherlands. Its Capital City is *Middelburgh*.

New Walcheren, the same with *Tabago*.

Waldeck, *Valdecum*, a County in *Hassia*; between *Welspharia* to the West, *Hassia* to the East and South, and *Paderborne* to the North; under a Count of its own: yielding Wine, Corn, and several sorts of Mines. The principal places in it are *Curback* and *Waldeck*; which last stands upon the *Eder*; 5 German Miles from *Cassel* to the West, and 7 from *Marpurg* to the North.

Walthen, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Uttlesford*, upon an Eminence: likewise called *Saffron-Walden*, from its situation amongst pleasant and profitable Fields of *Saffron*.

Walbertwick, a Sea Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Burbing*, near *Souburgold-boy*; adorned with a remarkable high and fair Church.

Waldburg, *Valdusta*, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, in the Territory of *Klegow*; 7 German Miles from *Basil* to the East, 5 from *Sebashausen*, and 2 from *Lauferburgh*. Under the Emperor.

Wales, *Wallia*, is a Principality on the West of *England*. Bounded on the West and North by the *Irish* Sea; on the East by *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire*; (this latter being a long time a part of it) and on the South by the *Severn* Sea. It contains twelve Shires; *Pembroke*, *Caermarden*, *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, *Cadogan*, *Monmouth*, *Merioneth*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Caernarvon*, and *Anglesey*. After many and those most bloody Wars, this Principality was finally united for ever to the Crown of *England* by *Edward I*. in 1184. Prince *Edward*, his eldest Son, made Prince of *Wales*: which Title to the Heir apparent of *England* still belongs. The rest of its description is given in the proper places.

Wallingford, a Market Town and Corporation in *Berkshire*, in the Hundred of *Moreton*, upon the River *Thames*, here covered with a Bridge: a famous place both in the *Roman* and *Saxon* times. It is the ancient *Gualena*; the Seat of the *Atrebatis*, a *British* Tribe; and under the *West-Saxons* was the Capital Town of these parts: being adorned with 12 Parish Churches, a Castle of great strength, and Walls which were a Mile in circuit. The Tracts and Ruines of those Walls yet appear; and part of the Castle: together with one Church; which declension from its primitive State was occasioned by a Plague in 1348. It retains the Honor of the Election of two Members

Members to represent it in the lower House of Parliament.

Wallsteraude, Valaisa, Valleja, a great Canton in *Switzerland*; called by the *French Vallais*, or *Valleys*; by the *Germans Wallsteraude*; by the *Italians Valleja*. It extends from East to West; between the Cantons of *Schweiz* to the North and East, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Aouste* to the South, and *Navy* to the West. The Capital of it is *Syten* or *Syon*; and the other principal Cities are *Marrigny* and *S. Maurice*. This Canton was united for ever to the rest in the general League, in 1533. Its extent from East to West is almost 100 Miles, its breadth between 15 and 30. The Religion here professed is the *Roman Catholic*; for the maintenance of which, the Bishop (who is their Prince), combined with the 7 *Papish* Cantons, in 1572. It is a pleasant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine, and delicate Fruits; enriched with Meadows and excellent Pastures; surrounded every way with craggy and impassable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one entrance into it, and that defended by two Gates and a Castle. These Mountains are at all times covered with Ice and Snow; not to be passed by an Army, nor easily by a single Person.

The **Walltoons**, the People of the Earldomes of *Flanders* and *Artois*, in the *Low Countries*, are commonly called by this Name.

Wallall, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Oslow*; upon the top of a high Hill.

Walsham North, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Biosfield*.

Walshingham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *N. Greenhoe*: Noted formerly for the Concourse of Pilgrims to two Wells, called to this day the *Virgin Mary's Wells*, and to the Chappel near them. There was also formerly a College of Canons at this Town: And the good *Saffron*, it used to yield, was no small addition to its Name.

Walsham-Abbey, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*; of great fame formerly for the Abbey it carries in its Name. The Capital of its Hundred. § Another, in the County of *Southampton*, for distinction called *Walsham Bishops*. The Capital of its Hundred also.

Wama, *Vama*, a River of *Croatia*, which watereth *Viborx*; and then falls into the *Save* above *Gradiška*, in the Borders of *Frensis*.

Wandsworth, a Town in the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Brixton*, upon the River *Wandle*. Some numbers of *French* Protestants have settled here.

Wandsworthike, a large Trench, or Dyke, in *Wiltshire*: Supposed by *Mr. Camden* to be made by the *West-Saxons*, for a Boundary to their Kingdom against the *Mercians*. It lies in the midst of the County, extended many Miles from East to West: and saw many Battles fought betwixt those two Kingdoms.

Wang, a small River in the County of *Suffolk*; which riseth in *Wesball*, and running East, watereth the Town of *wangford*: then falls into the *Bliibe*, a little above *Southwold*.

Wantage, a Market, and Thorough-fare Town, in *Berkshire*; in the Hundred of *Wanting*.

Waradin, Varadimon, a great strong City of the Upper *Hungary*; called by its Inhabitants *Warad*, by the *Germans*, *Gypos-Waradin*, to distinguish it from *Petro Waradin* in *Sclavonia*. It stands upon the River *Kerex*, in the Borders of *Transylvania*; (to which Principality of latter times it belonged); and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Coleoxa*: defended by a strong Castle. In 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*; and before which the *Crim Tartars* took it in 1242. In 1290. *Ladislav*, K. of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church,

It was besieged by a puissant Army of the *Turks*, in 1598, which miscarried. But in 1660. they took it by surprise in a time of Peace. On the East the Castle stands, on the North the River runs; it has a Wall with Ramparts, after the modern way; flanked with 5 Royal Battalions, and a good regular Dike, which may be filled upon occasion by the River Water: within there is another inclosure of 5 Battions and a high Wall, which may serve instead of a Cittadel. This City stands 22 Miles from *Giula* to the North, 20 from *Wisssemburg* to the West, and 100 from *Buda* to the East. Lately recovered by the *Imperialists* from the *Turks*, after a long Blockade and Siege. The Capital of a County of its own name. Longit. 44. 56. Latit. 47. 08.

Waradin, Variana, Varslinum, a City of *Siria*.

Warburgh, an Imperial and Hanseaticque City, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in *Germany*.

Warschobie morsz, the *Russian* Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

Wardhus, Vardhusia, the North part of the Kingdom of *Norway*. Bounded on the North by the frozen Sea, on the East by the *Russ Lapland*, on the West by *Drontheim*; and on the South by the *Swedish Lapland*. It has only one Town of its own Name, and a few Villages of no value. Under the King of *Denmark*.

Ware, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Brangbing*, upon the River *Lea*: from whence a Channel of the *New River Water* is cut for serving of *London*.

Warfe, a River in *Yorkshire*, falling into the *Aire* below *Pontefract*; and into the *Ouse* below *Tirk*, *Orley*, *Wetherby*, and *Tadcaster* stand upon it.

Warham, a Market Town and Corporation in *Dorsetshire*: in the Hundred of *Wimborne*: situated at the fall of the Rivers *Frome* and *Biddle* into *Luckford* Lake: to which it hath a Harbour, defended formerly by a strong Wall and a Castle. But as the two latter have found their Ruins in the Wars of this Kingdom; so the other is choaked up. The Corporation retains the Honour of the Election of two Members to represent it in Parliament.

Warmerlandt, Warmia, a Province of *Prussia*, called by the Inhabitants *Ermetlandt*. Bounded almost every way by the *Ducal Prussia*; the Capital of it is *Heilsberg*, in which the Bishop of this Province resides: which stands 8 *German* Miles from *Regensberg* to the South.

Warminster, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, the Capital of its Hundred; seated at the Spring of the River *Willybourn* or *Willy*; and heretofore of very great note: being the antient *Perlicio*.

Warrington, Rhigodunum, a Town in *Lancashire* in the Borders of *Cheeshire*; upon the River *Mersey*, over which it hath a fair stone Bridge leading into the last mentioned County: in the Hundred of *Darby*. Here the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton* was defeated by the *Parliamentarians*, in the year 1648.

Warsaw, VVarsovia, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Poland*: called by the *Poles VVarsova*, by the *Germans* *Warschau*, by the *French* *Varsovie*. It is the chief City of *Mazovia*; upon the *Vistula*. Twenty four Miles from *Lenexyce*, or *Lanschet*, thirty three from *Gnesna*, and fifty from *Lemburg*. Taken by the *Svedes* in the year 1665. after a great Victory; the year following the *Poles* retook it; and it is now under its own Prince. A great and populous City, being as it were near the Centre of that Kingdom; has enjoyed the Residence of their Kings and the Courts of Justice, ever since the Reign of *Sigismund III.* who built here a Royal Palace for his Successors. There has also

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been

been added a great pile of Buildings, now called the New City. Long. 43. 20. Lat. 52. 25.

Watte, Vavia, a River of Poland; which arising out of the *Lesser Poland*, and entering the *Greater*, washeth *Sirack* and *Pofnau*; and taking in the *Obla*, the *Nofelsk*, and the *Prohna*, beneath *Landfperg* in the *Marquifate of Brandenburg*, falls into the *Oder* near *Cuftran*.

Warwick, Varvium, Praefidium Verovicum, the Shire-Town of the County of *Warwick*, is feated on the West-fide of the River *Avon* (over which it has a Stone Bridge) in the middle of the County. Called by the *Welsh*, *Caer Guaruc* and *Caer Leon*; by the *Romans*, *Præfidium*; which fignifies the fame thing with the *British* Name. It ftands upon a fteep and craggy Rock mounted on high, not eafily approached; hath two Parifh Churches, a handfom Market-Houfe of Freestone, an indowed Hofpital: the Affizes and Sessions for the County are kept at it; and it was fortified with Walls and Ditches, and towards the South-VVelt it had a ftrong Caftle. *Ebbefted* (a *Mercian* Queen) rebuilt it in the year 911. In the year 1076, *Henry de Neuburg* was created Earl of *Warwick* by *William* the Conqueror. This Family lifted five Defcends; and in the year 1242, *John Marfhal* was the feventh Earl, in the Right of *Margery*, Sifter and Heir of *Thomas* the laft Earl. *John de Placetti*, her fecond Husband, was the eighth in 1243, *William Maudit* the ninth in 1263, *William Beauchamp* Son of *Isabel* (Sifter and Heir of *William Maudit*) in 1268. This Family continued five Defcends: amongst which *Henry Beauchamp* the Favourite of King *Henry VI*, who crowned him King of the *Ile of VVight*, received this Place with the advanced Title of Duke; which vanifhed after him. And in the year 1449, *Richard Nevil* (who married *Anne* Sifter of *Henry Beauchamp*, the former Earl and Duke of *Warwick*) fucceeded (in the Title of Earl.) In 1471, *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV*, by the Marriage of *Anne* Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, was the eighteenth; fucceeded by *Edward Plantagenet* his Son in 1471. In 1547, *John Dudley*: and in 1562, *Ambrofe* his Son, dejected from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*. In 1618, *Robert Lord Rich* of *Leece* was created the twenty fecond Earl of *Warwick* by *James I*. *Charles*, great Grandfon to *Robert*, died without Ifue: whereupon *Robert Rich* Earl of *Holland*, his Coufin German, fucceeded in the Earldom of *Warwick*; and left both the Titles of *Warwick* and *Holland* united, to *Edward* the prefent Earl; the twenty feventh, and the fifth of this Family. *Warwick* returns two Parliament Men, and ftands in the Hundred of *Kington*.

Warwickfhire, Varovicenfis Comitatus, is bounded on the North by *Staffordfhire*, on the Eaft by *Leicefter* and *Northamptonfhires*, on the South by *Oxford* and *Gloucefter*, and on the VVelt by the County of *Worcefter*. In length from North to South thirty three Miles; in breadth twenty five; the whole Circumference one hundred and thirty five; containing one hundred and fifty eight Parifhes, and fifteen Market Towns. As it is feated well near in the heart of *Eng-land*, fo the Air and Soil are of the beft; the River *Avon* divides it in the middle. VVhat lies South of that River is divided between fruitful Corn-Fields and lovely Meadows; which from *Edg-hill* prefent the Viewers with a Plain equal to that of *Jordan*. That which lies North is *VVood Land*. The *Cornuif* were the old, the *Mercians* the later Mafters of this County. There have been three great Battels fought in it. One in the year 749, wherein *Cuthrad* King of the *Wef*-*Saxons* flew *Ebbefted* King of the *Mercians*: *Seckington* near *Tampworth*. The fecond in the

year 1468, at *Edgcote*; in which the then Earl of *Warwick* defeated *Edward IV*, and took him Prifoner. The third in the year 1642, at *Edg-hill*; in which *Charles I*, overthrew the Parliament Forces under the Earl of *Effex*: The Principal Town in this Shire is *Covenary*.

Wafgow, Vafgovia, Vogefus Tractus, a Tract in *Lorrain*, called by the *French* *Le Pais de Vauge*; which takes its Name from a Mountain. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Bipon*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; and it is a part of *Germany*.

Wath, A Stream in the County of *Rutland*.

Wath, or *Vaffi, Vaffcum*, a Town in the *Lower Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marn*, in the Diocels of *Chalons*; well fited, in a fruitful Soil. A Rencounter betwixt the Duke of *Gulfe* and the *Huguenots* at this Town, in the Reign of *Charles IX*, gave an occafion to the enfuing Civil VVars of Religion in this Kingdom.

Watehet, a Market Town in the *Seamefhire*, in the Hundred of *Willifon*; by the *Sea-fide*.

Waterford, Waterfordia, Mariana, a Town and County in the Province of *Munfter* on the South of *Ireland*. The Town is called by the *Irifh* *Phare-laige*. The Capital of its County, and next *Dublin* the greateft place in that Kingdom: having a very large and safe Haven, under the Protection of a ftrong Fort, called *Duncannon* Fort; and conveniently fetted for a Trade with any part of the World. Built by the *Norwegians* in a bad Air and a barren Soil, at the Mouth of the River *Shour*. Ever fince it came into the hands of the *Englifh*, it has continued very loyal to this Crown; and has on that fcore obtained many fignal Privileges from it. In the year 1649, they forced *Oliver Crommel* to draw off, when he was Mafter of the greateft part of *Ireland*; yet when refiftance was in vain it furrendered, *Auguft* 20. 1650, on good terms. As alfo to King *William*, both Town and Fort, *July* 25 and 26. 1690, without a ftroke.

The County of *Waterford*, is bounded on the Eaft by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the VVelt by *Cork*, and on the South by the *Sea*: the *Sewer* enclosing it on the North and Eaft, and the *Adre* on the VVelt. The North parts of it are overfpread with a Ridge of Mountains called *Slemboyne*. It is from Eaft to VVelt twenty feven *Irifh* Miles; from North to South fifteen. The principal places in it are *Waterford* and *Lifmore*.

Wattford, a Market Town in *Harefordfhire*; in the Hundred of *Chafins*, near the River *Cain*.

Wattlington, a Market Town in *Oxfordfhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirton*.

Wattton, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Weyland*.

Wattensy, a River in the County of *Suffolk*, dividing that County from *Norfolk*. *Beckles* and *Bangay* are fited upon the Banks of it.

Wattley, a Market Town and Corporation in *Horefordfhire*, in the Hundred of *Streeford*. Represented in Parliament by it two Burgelfes.

Watteber, a River watering the middle parts of *Chefhire*: upon which *Warrwich* and *Fordham* are fited.

Walgats Streight, a Bay upon the South of *Nova Zembla*; flowing from VVelt to Eaft; and difcovered by the *Hollanders* under one of this Name in 1594: through which they in vain fought a North Passage to the *Eaft Indies* by *China*, not being able to fail farther for Ice. They difcovered to the Eaft and VVelt of this Streight, *Staten Eylands* and *Mauritiz Eylands*, in the fame Voyage; whereon they found Rocks, Lakes, Ponds, Swans, Hawks, and VVild Ducks.

Well, Uula, a City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*: which is a free Imperial City by the Constitution of *Frederick II*: it stands upon the River *Wurm*; two Miles from *Sturgard* to the VVest, and *Spire* to the South; and three from *Tubingen* to the North. *Hofman*. § Another in *Switzerland*, belonging to the Canton of *S. Gall*.

Wellmar, Weimar, Vimaria, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Ilm*; three German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and five from *Naumburg*; which was the Seat of *Otho Emperor of Germany*. Now under a Duke of the House of *Saxony*.

Wellmar, Weismaria, one of the Hanse Towns of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*; which has a Harbor on the *Baltick Sea*, and a new strong Castle. It stands between *Rostock* to the East, and *Lubeck* to the VVest; seven German Miles from either. Built about the year 1240, by a Count of *Saxony*. In 1262, it was almost entirely ruined by Fire. In 1266, the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges to encourage the rebuilding of it; which procured the building it with Stone. By the Peace of *Munster* it was assigned to the *Swedes*; but being taken by the *Danes* in 1679, tho by the Treaty in 1679 they were to restore it; yet that Crown has not performed that Article.

Wellstelt, See *Vishia*.

Weissenburg, Weissenburgum, a City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichstadt*, ne. r. the Fontains of *Rednitz*; four German Miles from *Donaues* to the North, seven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*. This is a Free Imperial City.

Weissenburg, a City of *Alsacia* in the Territory of *Walgow*; towards the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*: called *Cron weissenburg*, to distinguish it from the former: which is a Town in *Alsacia* of old called *Sebustum*. It stands upon the River *Lutter*; four German Miles from *Hagenau* to the North, and six from *Straßburg*. *Dagobert King of France* built here a celebrated Monastery, in the year 623; which, in the year 1496, was changed into a College. By the Peace of *Munster*, this place was granted to *France*; and in the War in 1673, it suffered very much from the *Germans*, but is now rebuilding. This City is the Capital of a Territory called *die Pfrebty von weissenburg*, the *Preseltye of Weissenburg*; which in the year 1540, was united for ever to the Bishoprick of *Spire*. *Lauterburg* was the usual Seat of the President of this District; but is now under the *French King* too.

Weissenburg, Alba Julia, a City in *Transylvania*; called by the *Hungarians*, *Gyola Feservar*. It is a Roman Colony settled in the times of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* (from whose Mother it had its Latin Name); and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*. It stands upon the River *Omny*; which a little lower falls into the *Marifsh*, in a fruitful Plain; between *Clausenburg* to the North-West, and *Hermannstad* to the South, seven German Miles from either. The usual Residence of the Prince of *Transylvania*. It has been much greater than now it is; and affords rare Roman Medals, Coins and Inscriptions; the evident Symptoms of its Antiquity and Grandeur. Garrisoned for the Emperor in 1687. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

Weland, a River in *Northamptonshire*, upon which *Rockingham* stands.

Welth-pool, a Market Town in the County of *Montgomery*, in *Wales*: in the Hundred of *Utrad March*.

Welsha-reca, Turuntus, the same with *Narus*, a River of *Moscovy*.

Welles, Belge, Welle, Theorodunum, Fontes,

Fontanensis Ecclesia, a City of *Somersetshire*: so called from the VVells and plentiful Springs which bubble up in it: for fair Buildings it exceeds all other Towns in that County. It hath an Episcopal Palace, fortified with Walls and a Motte like a Castle; a goodly Church, and a College; founded by *Ina* a Saxon King in honor of *S. Andrew*; which was enlarged by King *Kinewolph*, in the year 766. The Cathedral Church has a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, twenty seven Prebends, and nineteen Canons. There was a Bishoprick founded here, in the year 905, by *Edward the Elder*: which about the year 1088 was united to *Barth*. In the year 1193, the Bishoprick of *Glaffenbury* being also united to these two Sees, the Revenues of the Church of *Wells* were divided between the Dean and the Chapter: which were much impaired in the Reign of *Edward VI*.

Wellingtonborough, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire*, in the Hundred of *Huxton*, upon an ascent; large and well frequented, accommodated with a Free School, and adorned with a handsome Church.

Wellington, a Market Town in *Somersetshire* in the Hundred of *Milverton*, upon the River *Tone*. § Another in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *S. Bradford*.

Went, a Market Town in the North of *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *N. Bradford*, upon the River *Roder*: honoured with the Title of a Barony by King *James II*, in the Person of the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*.

Wendover, a Market Town and Corporation in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*: having the honour of the Election of two Parliament Men.

Wenlock Magna, a Market Town and Corporation in *Shropshire*, the Capital of its Hundred: represented in the lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses.

Were, Vera, a River which runs through the Bishoprick of *Durham*; and watering the Capital City, where it makes a Peninsula and hath three Bridges covering it, falls at *Sunderland* into the *German Ocean*.

Werne, or Wuerne, the same with *Furnes*.

Wernow, Chalusus, a City of *Germany*, near *Rostock*.

Wersaw. See *Warsaw*.

Wert, the same with *Donawert*.

Werthain, a County in *Franconia*, in *Germany*.

Wesel, Aliso, Vesalia, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*; and an Hanse Town, which has a Castle belonging to it. It stands upon the *Rhine*, at the confluence of the *Lippe*; twelve German Miles from *Cologne* North, and five from *Dorsten* to the VVest. Taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Spaniards* in 1639. From them by the *French*, in 1672, and in the year 1674, it was left to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, after it had been dismantled by the *French*. *Rudolphus I*, Emperor of *Germany*, granted this City to *Theodorick VIII*, Earl of *Cleve*.

Weser, or the *Little Weser, Visurgis*, a small River which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Limburch*, in the Borders of *Juliers*; and watering *Limburch*, falls into the *Maes* above *Lége*.

Weser, Visurgis, a great River of *Germany*: which ariseth in *Franconia*, in the Territory of *Coburg* near *Esfeld*: and flowing through *Thuringe* near *Smaleald*, receives the *Ness* below *Eysinack*, and in *Hess* the *Fuld*. Turning to the North between *Branswick* and *Westphalia*, it takes in the *Dymel*; and waters *Corby*, *Hannmel*, *Minden*, Cities of *Westphalia*: beneath *Perden* admits the *Alder*, and salutes *Breme*, takes in the *Wemms* and the *Honee*; and beneath *Carlestadt*, falls into the *German Ocean*.

Wexho, Vexio, a City of Sweden in the Province of *Smaland*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*: called also *Gerfioe* and *Vexfien*. Thirty five Miles from the Lake of *Weter South*, and from the *Baltick Sea West*.

Westbury, a Market Town and Corporation in *Wiltshire*, upon the River *Broke*, falling into the *Avon*: the Capital of its Hundred, and honoured with the Election of two Parliament Men.

Westerwaldt, Baceni, Baronsa, a part of the *Herzycynian Forest*; called also *Partzwaldt*. It makes the South parts of the Dukedoms of *Brunsvick* and *Thuringe*, in the *Lower Saxony*; others say, it lies by *Schelde* near *Cologne*.

Westerwisch, Vestrovicum, a Sea-Port City in the Province of *Smaland*, on the *Baltick Sea* in *Sweden*; fifty five Miles from *Calmar* to the North.

West Frosen. See *Friseland*.

Westmannia, Vestmania, or *Westmanland*, a Province of *Sweden*; between *Upland* to the East, *Gestrucia* to the North, *Sudermannia* to the South, and *Nericia* to the West. The Cities of it, are *Arfsen* and *Arbofen*.

Westminster, Westmonasterium, once a Suburb, seated a Mile from the City of *London*, and called *Thorney*: now a great and populous City; by its Buildings conjoined to *London*; so that it seems to be a part of it; but is indeed a distinct City, having its peculiar and proper Magistrates, and Privileges. In the times of the *Romans*, there stood here a Temple of *Apollo*; which in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, was subverted by an Earthquake. Out of the Ruins of it, *Segebert* (King of *Kent*) built a Church in honour of *S. Peter*, about the year 655. About the year 701. *Offa* King of the *East Angles*, enlarged this old Church: which being destroyed by the *Danes* about the year 854. *S. Dunstons* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, re-edified it about 970. *Edward the Confessor*, in the year 1061. made great additions to this Fabrick. In the year 1221. *Henry III.* pulled down this *Saxon Building*; and in the same place erected that great and noble Pile, now standing; and put it into the hands of the Monks: to which *Henry VII.* added the Chappel called by his Name. In the years 1066, and 1226. Councils were celebrated here. At the Reformation, instead of the Monks, was placed here a Dean, twelve Prebends and a Bishop, which last is since suppressed. In this Church is usually performed the *Coronation*; it likewise contains the Bones of a vast number of the Kings of *England*, and was the Mother of *Westminster*; which from it, as from a Centre, has spread it self every way: Especially after *Westminster-Hall* became the fixed place for the Courts of Justice, (built by *William Rufus*, in the year 1099. Rebuilt by *Richard II.* as *Mr. Camden* observes;) and *Whitehall*, the Royal Palace of our Kings, about the year 1552.

Westmorland, Damnit, Vestmaria, Westmorlandia, (one of the Northern Counties of *England*) took this Name from its situation, and the great number of *Woods* in it. On the North and West, it is bounded by *Cumberland*; on the South by *Lancashire*; and on the East by *Yorkshire*. From North to South it is thirty Miles, from East to West twenty four, in circumference one hundred and twelve. Containing twenty six Parishes, and eight Market Towns. The Air is sharp and piercing; healthful: the Soil barren, and not easily improved: two ridges of high Hills crossing it as far as *Cumberland*. Yet the Southern parts contain many fruitful Valleys, Meadows, Arable and Pasture Grounds. The Rivers *Edden*, *Ken*, *Len* and *Ramon* watering them: besides two noted Lakes, the *Ullswater* and *Windermere*: the last bordering upon *Cumbria*, the other upon

Cumberland and *Westmorland*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*: who in the *Saxon Heptarchy*, constituted a part of the great Kingdom of *Northumberland*. The first Earl of this County, was *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, E. Marshall; in 1398 created Earl of *Westmorland*, by King *Richard II.* This Family in six Descents continued, till the year 1584. it failed in the death of *Charles Nevil*. In 1624. this Honour was revived in *Francis Fane*, created Earl of *Westmorland*, and Baron of *Burghersh*, by *James I.* as a descendent from the *Nevils*; whose Posterity still enjoy it.

Westphalia, a great Circle or Province in *Germany*; called by the *Germans* *die Westphalen*. It lies between the *Lower Saxony* to the East, and the *Low-Countries* to the West; bounded on the North by the *German Sea*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Breme*, *Ferden*, *Lunenburg* and *Brunsvick*; on the West by the *United Netherlands*; on the South by the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, *Westervald* and *Hassia*. It contains the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Paderborne* and *Onaburg*; the Dukedoms of *Cleve* and *Berg*; the Principality of *Minden*; the Counties of *Oldenburg*, *Mark*, *Hoye*, *Disselbalt*, *Revermberg*, *Lingen*, *Lippe*, *Bentheim* and *Scaumburg*; *East Friseland*, and the Dukedom of *Westphalia*. The capital City of this Circle is *Munster*.

The Dukedom of *Westphalia* is bounded on the North by the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborne*; on the West by the County of *Mark*; on the South by *Westervald* and *Hassia*; on the East by the County of *Waldeck*. The principal places in it, are, *Arensberg*, *Cleve*, *Dusseldorp*, *Embsden*, *Emerrick*, *Ham*, *Lipstadt*, *Minden*, *Munster*, *Oldenburg*, *Onabruck*, *Paderborne*, *Soest*, *Dortmund* and *Wesel*. Besides what is above expressed, this Circle includes the Dukedoms of *Zuliers* and *Guelderland*; the Bishoprick of *Lege*, and the States of *Utrecht*; but this last has been separated from it, ever since 1548.

Westran, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Swton Lath*, upon the River *Darent*.

Westrich, Westrych, Westryck, Austrasia, Lotharingia, (taken in its largest extent) contained *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Liege*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, *Zuliers*, *Epsall*, *Walgow*, *Imperial Flanders*, and *Lorain*. And under the first Race of the Kings of *France*, it contained also *Schwaben*, *Bavaria*, *Thuringia*, a great part of *Saxony*, and some Provinces of *France*. But the Name is only now applied to *Lorain*.

Weteraw, Veteravia, Vederovia, a Province in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*: between the *Upper Hassia* to the East, *Westervald* to the North, the *Rhine* to the West, and *Menitz* to the South. The principal Places in it are *Dierz* and *Hademar*.

Wetherby, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire* in the Hund. of *Claro*, upon the River *Waife*.

Wetich, the same with *Vienna*.

Wexford, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Lochgarra*. It is the South part of the Province of *Leinster*. Bounded on the North by the County of *Waterford*, (cut off by the River *Barrow*.) It takes its Name from a great Sea-Port Town, on the South side of the River *Shemara*, not far from the South-Eastern Point of *Ireland*: fifty two Miles South of *Sweden*, and about twenty East of *Waterford*.

Weymouth, a Market Town and Corporation in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Ugcomb*, at the Fall of the River *Wey* into the Ocean: joined to *Melcomb Regis*, on the other side of the same River, by a fair Timber Bridge; since the Incorporation of both Towns by Act of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth's* time into one Body. Yet each is distinctly represented, by its Burgeses in the House of Commons: and *Weymouth* has

has the Honour to give the Title of a *Viscount* to the Right Honourable *Thomas Hyrne*.

Weymar. See *Wismar*.

Whitby, a Market and Sea Port Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, at the Fall of the River *Esk* into the *Ocean*. It hath many Vessels belonging to it, a Bridge over the River, a Custom-House; and heretofore an Abbey of great fame, in the Person particularly of *S. Hilda*, an ancient Abbess of it.

Whitchurch, a Market Town in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *N. Bradford*, towards *Cheflore*. § Also a Corporation in *Hantsire*, in the Hundred of *Evinger*, upon the River *Test*: having the Election of two Members of the *House of Commons*.

Whitehaven, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in the Division of *Allerdale*; upon a Creek of the Sea, which affords it a convenient and well frequented Harbour. It stands at the North end of a Rock of hard white Stone; and trades principally in Coals and Salt.

Whithorn. *Candida Casa*, *Lucopibia*, the *White-Head*, a Town or small City in *Galloway* in *Scotland*: upon the *Irish Sea*, over against the Isle of *Mann*: and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Glasgo*. The place where *Ninia* (or *Ninian*, a holy Britan, the Apostle of the South *Picts*) in the Reign of *Theodorus* the younger built a Church: which after the number of Christians were increased, became a Bishops See. It is one of the ancientest Towns (being mentioned by *Ptolemy*), as well as Bishopsricks in *Scotland*. Long. 16.30. Lat. 56.30.

Wiburg, Wisburgum, a City in the Province of *North Jutland*, in the Kingdom of *Denmark*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*. It stands in the middle of that Promontory; at an equal distance from the *German* and *Baltick Seas*; eight German Miles from *Alburg* to the South. This Bishops See was founded by *Sveno* King of *Denmark*, in 1063. Long. 30. 58. Lat. 58. 08. There is a Town of the same Name in *Livonia*.

Wickham, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, upon a Stream falling into the *Thames*: in a low and fruitful Vale. It hath the honour to be a Corporation, represented by two Burgesses in the Lower House of Parliament. Written also *Chipping-Wycombe*. The Alizes for the County, are commonly kept here: being a large fair Town. § Also a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Wilsford*, upon the *Deben*: in which the Archdeacon of *Suffolk* keeps his Courts for the Eastern part of that County. This Town has lost its Market to *Woodbridge*, in its neighbourhood.

Wickware, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, in the Hundred of *Gronbalds*.

Widen, Wisin. See *Vidin*.

Wiesz, Apus, a River which falls into the *Vistula*, in the Borders of *Poland* and *Silesia*.

Wigan, a Market Town and Corporation in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Darby*, upon the River *Doules*: of note for good Coal. The Corporation elects two Parliament men.

Witstoburg, or Wesselfourg, Aventicum, an ancient City of *Switzerland*. The Capital of the Canton of *Witburgergow*; once a great City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Basanzon*; but now only a Town in the Borders of the Canton of *Friburg*, called by the *French* *Avenches*. It stands upon the River *Bove*: one German Mile from *Friburg*, three from *Berne*, and four from *Lausanne* to the North. This Bishopsrick was removed to *Lausanne*, in 1076. This Canton is a part of the Canton of *Berne*: bounded on the East by the *Aar*, and *Argov*; on the South by the *Alpes*, and the Lake of

Lemane, and on the West and North by Mount *Jura* or *Jurten*.

Wight, Vitiis, Veth, Vetha; an Island on the South of *England*, belonging to the County of *Southernhampton*. In length twenty Miles, in breadth twelve, in circumference sixty. About three from *Hinsh Castle*; of an oval form, ending with two *Pinnacul's* to the East and West: And by nature secured with Rocks, especially Southward. It contains thirty six Parishes, and three Market Towns. Its Air healthful and pleasant: the Soil very fruitful: affords a good quantity of Corn for Exportation, and Cattle and Game in abundance: its Meadows and Wool are excellent. In short, it wants nothing needful to the Life of Man. The principal place in it, is *Newport*: and *Cowes*, for a Harbour. *Vespasian* was the first that subjected this Island to the Romans under *Claudius Caesar*. *Cerdick* King of the West Saxons became the next Master of it, in 530. After him, *Wolfer*, King of the *Mercians*: from whom it passed to *Edelwalech* King of the South Saxons by gift: *Cadwalla* King of the West Saxons, at last reconquered it. *Henry VI.* crowned *Henry de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, (his Favourite) King of *Wight*: but this Title soon vanished with his Life, two years after. *Richard Wodevil*, Earl of *Rivers*, (his Successor) had it from *Edward IV.* with the Title of Lord of *Wight*. Sir *Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry VII.* in Fee Farm, at the Rent of three hundred Marks.

Wigton, a Market Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Hartbill*.

Wilbe, the same with *Vilne*.

Wilna, Vilia, a River of *Poland*; which arising in the Palatinate of *Bressan*, watereth *Vilne*; and beneath *Corn* falls into the *Clyone*.

Wilkomtrz, Wilkner, Vitomtria, a Town in the Ducal *Prussia*, upon the River *Suer*: eight Polish Miles from *Vilne*, and seven from *Troek*.

Witly, or Wilsbourn, a River in *Wiltshire*; which joins with the *Kadder* at *Wilton*, near *Salisbury*; and afterwards falls into the *Avon*. *Wernimster* is situated at the Spring of it.

Wiltshire, Wiltonia, is bounded on the North by *Gloucester*; on the East by *Berkshire*, on the South by *Dorset* and *Hampshire*, and upon the West by *Somerset* and *Gloucester*. From North to South thirty nine Miles; from East to West twenty nine, in circumference one hundred thirty nine: containing three hundred and four Parishes, and twenty three Market Towns; amongst which, *Wilton*, its ancient Capital, gives Name to it. The Air very sweet, temperate, healthful; the Soil fertile. The North parts swell into fruitful and pleasant Hills, diversified with pleasant Rivers, and large Woods. The South are more level; and watered with the *Wily*, *Adder*, and *Avon*: the *Isis*, *Kennet*, and *Deveril*. The middle is commonly called *Salisbury Plains*, by reason of its great evenness; which feeds vast numbers of excellent Sheep. This Country was the Seat of the *Belgæ*. They being reduced by *Vespasian*, it became afterward a part of the Kingdom of the West Saxons. The principal City is *Salisbury*. *William Lord Scrope* (Lord Treasurer) was the first Earl of this County in the year 1397. *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, another Lord Treasurer, in 1448. *John Stafford* (second Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*) was the third Earl in 1469, who had two Successors of the same Name. *Thomas Bullen*, Father of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, (Mother of *Queen Elizabeth*), the sixth Earl in 1529. In 1550. *William Paulet*, afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, by King *Edward VI.* whose Posterity

in the fifth Descent, now enjoy this Honour.

Wilton, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, (to which it gives Name) betwixt the Rivers *Willy* by the North, and *Adder* or *Nadder* to the South. It was anciently the Capital City of the County; a Bishops See, and the Residence of several Bishops, before the Translation of the See to *Salisbury*. The loss whereof was a great occasion of the decay of this place. It only retains the honour of being by two Members represented in Parliament. The *Sheriffs* keep their monthly Courts here, and the *Knights of the Shire* are usually elected at it.

Wimpfen, *Wimpina*, *Vimpina*, a City of *Germany*; in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*; where it receives the River *Faxt*; two *German* Miles from *Hailbrunn* to the North, and five from *Heidelberg* to the East. This, though small, is an Imperial Free City.

Wincaunton, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Norton Ferris*, upon the side of a Hill.

Winchcomb, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, in the Hundred of *Kyffgate*.

Winchelsey, a Sea-Port Town in the East part of *Suffex*, where it adjoins to *Kent*; in *Hastings* Rape; upon an Inlet of the Sea, in the neighbourhood of *Rye*. A Member of the *Cinque Ports*: once a strong and a beautiful Town, walled: having eighteen Parish Churches: but by the recess of the Ocean, now much decayed; and the Haven choaked up. In the year 1250. the greatest part of this Town was destroyed by the Sea. It consists now but of one Parish. In 1623. *Charles I.* created *Elizabeth Finch*, Viscountess *Maidstone*, Countess of *Winchelsey*: to which Honour *Thomas* her Son, succeeded in 1633. and *Henrietta* her Grandchild in 1639.

Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*, *Vintonia*, *Wintonia*, a City of *Hampshire*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: upon the River *Itching*: fifteen Miles from the *British Sea* to the North. It stands pleasantly in a Vale, betwixt two Hills; adorned with five Parish Churches; a Noble Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*; in which the Bones of divers of the *Saxon* Kings and *Queens*, with two of the *Danish* Line of Kings, and two of the *Norman*, rest. A fine Hall for the *Assizes* and *Sessions*, where *King Arthur's* Round Table hangs as a Monument of Antiquity; a College for the Education of Youth, built and endowed by *Will. of Wickham*, (the Founder of *New College Oxon.*) for a Seminary to the same College; a Hospital, an Episcopal Palace, and a strong Castle upon a Hill. The *Welsh* call this ancient City at this day *Caer Eborac*: (that is, the White City: because it stands upon a Chalk); and the *Latin* Writers, *Wintonia*. In the *Roman* times it was one of the principal Cities of *Britain*. In the *Saxons* days twice consumed and rebuilt; being made the Seat of the *West Saxon* Kings: which Family at last prevailed against all the rest. The Bishops See was founded here in 660. by *Kingil* the first Christian King of the *West Saxons*. It felt the fury of the *Danes*. In the *Norman* times it kept up its Head: but in the Reign of *King Stephen* it was sacked in the Wars betwixt the Empress *Maud* and him. *Edward III.* to revive it, made it the Mart for *Wool* and *Cloth*. In our days, saith *Mr. Camden*, it is about a Mile and a half in compass; reasonably well peopled. The ancient Bishops of this See were reputed Earls of *Soushampton*; and pass by that Style in the New Statutes of the *Garret* made by *King Henry VIII.* The present Bishop *Dr. Meth.* is the seventy third Bishop. The first Earl of *Winchester*, was *Saer de Quinsy* in 1107. The second *Roger de Quinsy* in 1219, who

died in 1264. The third *Hugh de Spencer*, created in 1322. and beheaded in 1326. The fourth *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551. *VVilham Pawler*, Earl of *VViltshire*, was created Marquis of *VVinchester*: whose Posterity in the sixth Descent now enjoy it. In the years 855. 975. 1021. 1070. 1076. 1129. 1142. *English* Councils were celebrated in this City. The second, under *S. Dunstan*. The sixth, in relation to *King Stephen's* Usurpation of the Lands of the Church.

Windaw, *Vinda*, *Vindavia*, a City of *Curland*; called by the *Poles* *Kjess*, and by the *German* *Windaw* and *Winda*. It has an Harbor at the Mouth of the River *VVeta*, upon the *Baltick Sea*: sixteen *Polish* Miles from *Memel* to the North, and thirty from *Riga* to the West.

Winder, or *VVimander Meer*, a Lake dividing a part of *Lancashire* from the County of *VVestmorland*; and extending about ten Miles in length, and three or four in breadth: full of Fish; with a clear pebbly bottom.

Wingham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Forehoe*.

Windzsh, a River in *Oxfordshire*, upon which *VVintney* Islands; and *Burford* near it.

Windsor, *Vindeforium*, a Castle upon the South side of the *Thames* in *Berkshire*; upon an high Hill: which rising by gentle degrees, affords at the top a pleasant Prospect. This Place was granted by *Edward the Confessor* to the Monks of *Westminster*: and soon after by *William the Conqueror* recovered back to the Crown, by an exchange for *Woburn* and *Stirling*. In this pleasant Place was *Edw. III.* born: who afterward built that Noble Castle, which has since been the delightful Retreat of the Kings of *England*, from the Cares of Government and the Crowds of Men. In the same place that *Victorious* Prince instituted the most Noble Order of the *GARTER*. The Ceremony whereof hath been usually since celebrated here upon *S. George's* Day. Out of the Castle sprung the Town: and that in *Buckinghamshire*, (not in *Berkshire*;) it being on the North side of the River, and joined to the Castle by a *Timber* Bridge. In the Church of this Castle lie buried two of our Kings of the most distant Fortunes and Tempers, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles* the Martyr. The Town is a Corporation, in the Hundred of *Rippelmere*; and elects two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament.

Winnicza, a strong City in the Palatinate of *Kjovia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Bug*: ten Miles above *Braslaw* to the North. Taken by the *Cossacks*, in 1560.

Wintzsham, *Vintshamum*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Asch*: small, but an Imperial and Free City. Built in the year of *Christ* 525. by *Winegast*, a Duke. Seven *German* Miles from *Norimburgh* to the West, and from *Wurtsburgh* to the North-East.

Wintlow, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Colstow*.

Wispach. See *Vspao*.

Wipsturt, a small Town in *Hannault*, in the Dukedom of *Mons*, upon the *Rhine*: not far from *Cologne*.

Wirksworth, a Market-Town in *Derbyshire*. The Capital of its Hundred: of great note for Works in *Lead*.

Wirland, *Viria*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*. The Capital of which is *Wissenburgh*. *Baudrand* writes *Wirland*.

Wittemberg, *Wittembergensis Ducatus*, a Dukedom in *Schwaben* in *Germany*. Bounded on the East and

and South by *Schwaben*, on the North by the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, on the West by *Swarzwald* and the Marquitate of *Baden*. The principal Places in it are, *Stuggard*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorndorf*. It takes this Name from an ancient Castle upon the Neckar; near *Efing*; and is under a Duke of its own. The first of which Family was *Eberhard I.* who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Berthold*, Duke of *Zerigen*, in 1240. And the Descendents of this Line still enjoy this Honor.

Walsbich, a Market Town in *Cambridgeshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Walsby, *Vibna*, a small City in *Gotland*, (an Island in the *Baltick Sea*) which has a fine Harbor. Once a great and populous Place, but now decaying. It stands 9 *Swedish Miles* from the Isle of *Oeland* to the East, and 13 from *Westerwick* in *Smaland*.

Waltstock, a small Town in the Marquitate of *Brandenburgh*, in the Border of *Meckleburgh*, upon the River *Dorj*: made remarkable by the Victory obtained by the *Suedes* over the *Imperialists* in 1636.

Waltz See, *Grandæus Sinus*; the White Sea, or Bay of *S. Nicolas*.

Waltzyskt, *Vitepska*, *Vitebscum*, a City of *Poland*. The Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in *Lithuania*, upon the River *Dvina*; where it receives the *Widzba*: 12 *Polish Miles* from the Borders of *Moscovy*, 16 from *Petroko*, and 25 from *Smolensko* to the North-West. Often taken by the *Russ*; but now under the *Poles*: and was once a Sovereign State.

Waltham, a River running thro' *Lincolnsire*: upon which *Lincoln* and *Grantbam* are situated. At *Steaforth*, the River of the same name with that Town, falls into it. At *Tattershall*, the *Banc*; and at *Bottom*, it gives up all its Streams to the Ocean.

Waltham, a Market Town in *Oxfordshire*. The Capital of its Hundred: upon the River *Windrush*. Accommodated with a Free School and a Library. Its principal Trade lies in *Blankets* and *Rugs*.

Waldtham, one of the chief Towns of *Cujava*, a Province of *Poland*.

Walttenberg, *Calacia*, *Lucora Viteberga*, *Wittemberga*: the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Saxony*: seated upon the *Elbe*; in a large Plain, which is every where commanded by the Cannon of the Castle; with a Marsh to the North, and a Canal of the *Elbe* to the East: Fortified with strong Ramparts, Walls, and Ballions; in almost a square Figure, but more long than broad. Nine *German Miles* from *Leiswick* to the North, 14 from *Dresden* to the South West, and 10 from *Magdeburgh*. In 1502. there was an University opened here by *Frederick III.* Elector of *Saxony*. In 1517. *Luiber* began to Preach the Reformation in this City. In 1520. he in this Place burnt the Popes Bull, and Decrees. In 1546. he was Buried in this City. This strong City was then the only place which held out for the Elector; who was in the hands of the Emperor *Charles V.* In 1547. it was surrendered to that Prince, who for some years after made it his Prison for such as would not comply with him.

Waldtham, a Market Town in *Somersetsire*, in the Hundred of *North Curry*, upon the River *Tone*.

Waldtham, *Vladimera*, a City of *Volvinia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Lug*: a little above its fall into the *Bug*: 12 *Polish Miles* from *Lusack*, and 21 from *Lemburgh* to the North-East.

Waldtham, a Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Manhood*.

Waldtham, *Poerda*, a strong Town upon the *Rhine*; 10 Miles from *Utrecht* to the West, and 18 from *Leyden*. Built in 1160. by *Godfrey Bishop* of *Utrecht*, to keep that Potent City in awe. They ac-

cordingly refused, and never gave over their pursuit, till in 1288. they persuaded *Herman Van Woerden*. (the Bishops Governor) to put the Place into their Hands. In 1672. it suffered much from the *French*.

Waldtham, *Volavin*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom; and stands upon the *Oder*. Seven Miles from *Breslaw* to the North, and *Glogaw* to the South; and five from *Ligniz* North-East.

Waldtham, *Volmarchia*, a City of *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*: 25 Miles beneath *Clagenfurt* to the East.

Waldtham, *Rba*, one of the greatest Rivers, not only of *Russia*. but of *Europe*: called by the *Tartars*, *Edel*; by the *Armenians*, *Thamar*. It ariseth in the Province of *Resekow*, towards the Borders of *Lsebania* near the Lake of *Wronow*: and falls first into the Lake of *Wolgo*. Then flowing East it watereth *Tweer*, *Gorodna*, *Jerslaw*, and *Novogorod Nisi*. (where it receives the *Occa*, a vast River, from *Moscov*;) so passing North to *Waszigorod* and *Casim*, it turns East to *Samara*, and South to *Sorasof*. A little above the ruins of *Zaregorod*, it detaches a small River to the North, and beneath it 7 more; which all fall into the first. So passing to *Astrachan*, beneath that City it falls with four Mouths into the *Caspian Sea*. The learned *Olearius* has given an exact Map of this River, from the entrance of the *Occa* to its fall into the *Caspian Sea*.

Waldtham, *Volgasta*, a City of the Hither *Pomerania*; which is the Capital of that Province, at the Mouth of the *Oder*: five Miles from the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea*, and 14 from *Anclam*. It is strengthened with a noble Castle, which was the Seat of the Dukes of *Wolgast*. In 1630. this City was taken by the *Suedes*. In 1675. retaken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; and in 1679. restored to the *Suedes* by Treaty.

Waldtham, *Volkoviska*, a City of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*; near the River *Rofa* in *Lithuania*: 45 Miles from *Belesko* to the North-East, and 55 from *Novogrod* to the West.

Waldtham, a Market Town in the County of *Northumburland*, in *Glendale ward*, on the side of a Hill; near the River *Till*, falling Northward into the *Tweede*.

Waldtham, *Volmaria*, a small City in *Livonia* in *Litland*, upon the River *Tyder*: 9 *German Miles* from *Falno* to the South, and 15 from *Riga* to the South-East. Near this *Wolmer*, the King of *Denmark* gave the *Livonians* a great Deicat in 1218.

Waldtham, *Velodomirna*, a City of *Moscovy*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name: upon the River *Cleims*: between *Moscov* to the South-West, and *Novogrod Nisi* to the North-East, forty five *German Miles* from either. Anciently the Capital of *Black Russia*, and the Seat of the Dukes of *Russia*.

Waldtham, a great strong City, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, upon the River *Dvina*: ninety Miles from *Jerslaw* to the North, and fifty from *Novogrod Nisi* to the North West.

Waldtham, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Seifdon*, upon a Hill: enriched formerly with an Abbey. Its Collegiate Church is annexed to the Deanry of *Windsor*.

Waldtham, or *Woolwich*, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton Lath*, upon the *Tamese*: where it hath a Dock for the Royal Navy of *England*.

Waldtham. See *Medniky*.

Waldtham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Looes*: upon the River

Doben,

Deben, and the side of a Sandy Hill. Provided with four or five Docks for building of Ships. It is a large and well frequented Town: hath a fair Church with Monuments in it; and many Ships of Burthen belonging to its Inhabitants. The *Deben* twelve Miles below it falls into the Sea.

Woodstock, a Market Town and Corporation in *Oxfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Watton*: represented in Parliament by two Burgesses. It stands pleasantly upon an Afcnt, near a small River, and a large Park enclosed with a VWall. The ancient *Royal House*, called *Woodstock Bower*, built by King *Henry I.* Enlarged by *Henry II.* Honoured with the Birth of *Edward the Black Prince*, and famous for the Death of the fair *Rosalind* (admired by *Henry II.*) in the *Labyrinth* adjoining, stood in this Park till its destruction in the long Civil Wars.

Worcestershire, *Vigornia*, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*: on the East by *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*; on the South by *Gloucestershire*; and on the West by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*. A rich and populous County in the form of a Triangle, extending from North to South 32 Miles, from North to West 28, in Circumference 220: inclosing 152 Parishes, and 11 Market Towns. The Air is very gentle and temperate, the Soil fruitful, and equal in goodness to the best in *England*. Watered by the *Severne*, *Stoure*, *Salwarpe*, *Arrow*, *Feck*, and *Avon*: which all meet in one noble Southern Point of this County at *Teakbury*. Here are many excellent Salt-Pits in this County. The most antient Inhabitants were the *Cornavii*, subdued by the *Romans* in the Reign of *Claudius Cesar*. After it became a part of the *Mercian* Kingdom.

Worcester, *Branonium*, *Vigornia*, *Branonnenium*, *Brangonia*, the Capital City of this County: called by the *Welsh*, *Caer Wrangon*; by *Ninius*, *Caer Guorcon*. It is seated on the Eastern Bank of the *Severn*, (over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge with a Tower;) and from it was walled in the form of a Triangle, and thought to have been built by the *Romans* against the *Silures*. In 1041. it was burnt down by *Hardy Canute* King of *Denmark*. In 1113. burnt the second time by accident. The Cathedral Church was begun by *Sexwolf*, in 680. In which Prince *Arslur* (the eldest Son of *Henry VII.*) lies buried in a plain black jet Tomb; and King *John* in a white one. This Town suffered much for its Loyalty to *Charles I.* and *Charles II.* Especially in 1651: when after the fatal Battel under her Walls, *Sept. 3.* she fell into the Hands of the enraged Tyrant, *Oliver Cromwell*. Long. 18. 10. Lat. 52. 32. *Boselius* was settled as a Bishop here by *Erbeldred*, King of the *Mercians*, in 679. The first Earl of *Worcester*, was *Urfus de Abor*: Created by *William* the Conqueror in 1087. The second *Valeran de Beaumont*, in 1144. The third *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral, in 1397. The fourth *Richard Beauchamp*, in 1420. The fifth *John Tipstaff*, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Constable, in 1449. Succeeded by *Edward* his Son, in 1477. who died in 1485. The seventh *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert*, (Natural Son of *Henry Beaufort* the eighth Duke of *Somerset*, who was beheaded under King *Edward IV.*) Created Earl by *Henry VII.* in 1414. in which Family it now is. *Henry the 7th* in this Line, for his great Virtue and Loyalty, by *Charles II.* was created Duke of *Beaufort*, in 1682. *Augustine* the Monk celebrated a Council in this City, as we learn from *Bede*.

Workeston, a Market Town in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Bassetlaw*, and the Forest of *Sherwood*. Noted for excellent Liqueurish.

Wozim, *Warmus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Limburg*.

Wozim, *Worbacia*, *Borbetomagus*, *Borbitsomagus*, *Vasigionum*, a City in *Germany*, within the Bounds of the *Lower Palatinate*: which is a Free and Imperial City, but not populous. It stands upon the *VVelttern* Bank of the *Rhine*: seven *German* Miles above *Menx*, and six beneath *Sperz*. An antient *Roman* City, called *Borbetomagus*, *Vasigionum*. It is supposed to have been a Colony of *Menx*, after it became subject to the *Romans*: ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and rebuilt by *Clouis* King of *France*. It was in the beginning of Christianity an Archbishop See: but in 729. *Pepin* King of *France*, took away its Metropolitan; and made it only a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Menx*. *Henry II.* Emperor of *Germany*, forced *Orbo*, (Son of *Conrad*, the Duke of this Country) to retire to *Brussels*: so it became a Free City. *Frederick II.* *Charles IV.* *Maximilian I.* and *Ferdinand I.* in their times added to its Privileges. There was a Council held here in 1078. in which *Gregory VII.* Pope was deposed for Adultery and Necromancy, by the Partizans his Enemies of the Emperor *Henry IV.* A famous Diet also in 1521. in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. Long 30 23. Lat. 49. 33. This City is still by the *Italians* called *Bormio*. The *French* demolished it in 1689.

Wotolin, *Vorotium*, a City of *Moscovy*: the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands upon the *Occa* in the Borders of *Lithuania*: sixty six Miles from *Moscow*, to the South.

Watton, *Walfet*, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, in the Hundred of *Kingbridge*: so called for distinction from *Watton*, Under-Edge in *Gloucestershire*; The Capital of its Hundred.

Wzeak, a River in *Lecestershire*; *Melton-Mowbray* stands upon it.

Wrexham, a Market Town in *Denbighshire*, in the Hundred of *Bramfield*.

Wzotham, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*; in *Aylesford* Lath.

Wuestden, *Viminacium*, *Viminacium*, a Town in the Province of *Servia* upon the *Danube* fifteen Miles from *Belgrade* to the East.

Wurlingen, a Town in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, under the Elector of *Cologne*. At which the Duke of *Brabant*, and the People of *Cologne*, formerly fought a famous Battel.

Wurstburgh, *Herbipolis*, the Capital City of *Francia*, in *Germany*: and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Menx*, since the year 791; when *Bonifacius* Archbishop of *Menx* advanced it to that Dignity. It stands upon the *Mayne*, on the North Bank; and has a strong Castle on the other side of the River, called *Marsenburgh*. Also a small University, founded together with a large Hospital by one of its Bishops who died in 1617. The Capital of a great Territory and Diocese, belonging to its Bishop; who is a rich and potent Prelate, and a Duke of *Francia*, since the times of *Charles the Great*: in token whereof his Grand Marechal always affixs with a Sword of State at his Master's Mals. His Diocese extending from North to South fifteen *German* Miles: and besides this City containing, *Ochsenfurt*, *Gemund* and *Koenigsboven*. This City is fifteen Miles from *Francfort* and nineteen from *Menx* to the East. The *Italians* call it *Herbipolis*. It is built in a fruitful Plain; incompassed with Hills, filled with Vineyards, pleasant Gardens, and flowry Meadows. It has a Stone Bridge over the River. The Territory was granted to this See by *Charles the Great*. Long. 31. 50. Lat. 49. 44.

Wutzen, a Town in the Upper Saxony, in *Germany*; in the Province of *Misnia*, upon the River *Muldaw*: two miles from *Leipsick* to the East. Under

der the Bishop of *Miffen*; but now in the hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Administrator of that Bishoprick. It belonged heretofore to the Counts of its own Name.

Uffe, Yaga, a River in *South Wales*; which falls into the *Severn* at *Chepstow* in *Monmouthshire*. **S.** Also a Market Town in the County of *Kent* in *Scray* *Latb*.

X A.

X, the same with *Geichon*.

Xaca. See *Succa*.

Xagua, a Bay upon the Southern Coast of the Island of *Cuba* in *America*: containing above six Leagues in Circuit, with a small Island in the middle, which affords excellent Water. It is entered by a deep Canal; which is made naturally safe by Rocks on each side, about a Cannon shot in length, and narrow. The French call it *le Grand Port*; as being one of the best and most commodious, in *America*.

Xalisco, Xalisco, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*: the same with that the *Spaniards* call *New Galicia*.

Xaton, Salo, a River of *Spain*, which ariseth in old *Castile*: and watering *Medina celi*, entrencheth *Aragon*: in which Kingdom it takes in the *Moungles*, *Xilona*, *Deca* and *Hoyela*; and watering *Huerta*, *Calataud*, *Rula* and *Placenza*, falls into the *Ebro*: four Leagues above *Sarragoza*.

Xanfi, Xanfi, a Province in the North of *China*, which is the second of that Kingdom. Bounded on the North by that famous Wall, which parts *China* from *Tartary*; on the East by *Pekim*; on the West by *Xanfi*; and on the South by *Houan*. The Capital of it is *Taiyuen*. It contains five great Cities, one hundred and ninety two small; and five hundred eighty nine thousand six hundred fifty nine Families.

Xanfi, an Ancient valiant People of *Asia*; mentioned by *Herodotus*: who being reduced to the last Extremity in a siege by *Harpagus*, *Cyrus's* General; fired their Cittadel, with their Wives, Servants, Goods, &c. enclosed; and exposed themselves to present Death (rather than Captivity) upon the Swords of the Enemy.

Xanto, Xantibus, the same with *Scamandre*.

Xantoigne. See *Sainange*.

Xantum, Xantonia, Xantung, a Province on the North of *China*. Bounded on the North and East by the Bay of *Nanchim*, on the West by *Pekim*, and on the South by *Nankim*; the Capital of it is *Cinahan*. It contains six great; ninety two small Cities; seven hundred seventy thousand five hundred and fifty five Families; and is one of the most fruitful Provinces in that vast Kingdom.

Xaocheu, Xaocheum, a City in the Province of *Quamum*, in *China*.

Xaoching, Xaochinga, a City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*, upon the River *Chey*.

Xaouan, Xaoum, a City in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, upon the River *Zuyen*. The Capital over three other Cities.

Xatiba, Xetebis, Xatiba, a small City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*: called by the French *Chativa*. Seven Miles from *Valencia* to the South, and two beyond the *Xucar* to the same Quarter.

Xauza, a valt River in *Peru*, in *America*; called also *el Rio Maragon*; it ariseth out of the Lake *Cibinacocha*; one hundred and twenty Miles from

Lima to the North. And falls into the River *o Amazons*.

Xetien, Xecicium, a City in the Province of *Quechicu* in *China*.

Xemil, Singelis, a River of *Spain*; which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Granada*; and watering *Loxa*, entereth *Andalusia*; falls into the *Quada-quer*, beneath *Cordova*, eight Leagues to the West.

Xenfi, Xenfia, a Province in the North of *China*. Bounded on the North by *Tartary*, the *Chiman* Wall, and the River *Croceus*; on the East by *Xanfi*, on the South by *Sueben*, and on the West by the Kingdom of *Thiber*. The Capital of it is *Sigan*. It contains eight great and one hundred and seven small Cities: nineteen Castles, and three hundred thirty one thousand and fifty one Families.

Xeres de la Jfrontera, Asla Regia, Asla, Casareana, Xera, a City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, in *Spain*, of great Circuit: planted in a fruitful Country, yet not much peopled. Near this City was the last Battel fought between *Roderick* (the last *Gothish* King of *Spain*) and the *Mors*, *November 11*, in the year 713; the loss of it put the *Isidels* in possession of *Spain*. Which they kept till the year 1462, when they were finally subdued. It stands upon a small River, four Miles from the *Quadaguar* to the East, something less from the Bay of *Cadix* North, and about seven from the City of *Cadix*.

Xeres de Guadiana, a small City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, upon the *Guadiana*; seven Miles from its Mouth North.

Xeres de Bedasox, or Los Cavaleros, a small City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Extremadura*. It lies seven Miles from *Badasox* to the South, twelve from *Merida* to the South-West, and twenty from *Sevil* to the North-West. There is also a Town in *New Spain* of this Name.

Xerte, Xerra, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Province of *Extremadura*; which watereth *Placencia*, then falls into the River *Alagon*, which falls into the *Tajo* above *Alcantara*. This River is not expressed in the later Maps.

Xiett, Morichanus, a River of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea on the South side of that Island; near a Town of that Name, in *Valle de Noro*.

Xieoco, an Island of *Japan*; represented to contain four Kingdoms.

Xilaon, a small River of *Algarve* in *Spain*; which falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean, at *Tavira*, a City of that Province.

Xiloca, Bilbilis, a River of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Aragon*; which watereth *Dorca*, and then falls into the *Xalon* against *Calataud*.

Ximo, one of the three principal Islands of *Japan*; represented to contain nine Kingdoms. *Nangaxicchi, Arima* and *Bungo* are some of the considerable Cities in it.

Xincheu, Ximbeum, a City of the Province of *Hiquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Xieta, Pholoo, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, in the *Morea*. **Xica, or Xoon**, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia*, near the Fountains of the Nile towards *Zanguebar*; part of which is under the *Abissines*, and the rest ravished from them by the *Gala's*, a barbarous Neighbour Nation.

Xucar, Suero, a River of *Spain*, which springs out of the same Mountain with the *Tajo*, in the Borders of *Aragon*; and running South watereth *Cuenca*, *Abarcon*; and receiving the *Gabriel*, *Agarra* and *Sals*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; over against *Tuvia*, a small Island.

Xutcheu, a City in the Province of *Quamfi*, in *China*.

Xuncking, a City in the Province of *Sueben*, in *China*.

Xunte, or Xunscin, Xunta, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Y A

Yschoptai, a Royal House of Pleasure belonging to the Kings of Sweden, one League and a half from Stockholm, in the Province of Upland.

Yamato, a small Province in Japan.

Yamatrixo, Yamatum, a Kingdom in Japan, towards the Bay of Noaco. The Capital of which is Meaco, a vast City.

Yanchen, **Yanchen**, a City in the Province of Nankin in China.

Yarmouth, Yarmouthum, a great, rich, and a very populous Sea-Port Town in the County of Norfolk, one of the Biers of Suffolk, at the Mouth of the River Ouse; from which it hath its Name. This River is situated in Norfolk near Hingham; and running East, between Norwich; a little above which, it takes in the Cringle, and at it the Wader; becoming navigable by these additions, it halleth by Buckham-Ferry to Burg, where it takes in the Waveny, (another navigable River) from Beccles; a little above Yarmouth, the Thyra; all which Rivers form here a convenient Harbour on the German Ocean. This was a Roman Town. **Cerdick** the first King of the West Saxons, landed first in this place, about the year 507. And not finding it worth his while to settle, went to Sea again, and founded the VVest Saxon Kingdom. Between this and the Conquerours times, this Town was rebuilt by the Saxons. In **Edward the Confessor's** times, it had seventy Burgeries; about 1340. the Inhabitants walled it. **Henry II.** gave it the first Charter. After this, they had a VVar with the Town of **Lowestoft**: between which two, there was a quarrel which has lasted to our times. In the year 1652. there being a VVar with the **Hollanders** and the Merchants of London oppressing them in the Herring Trade, they began to send Ships to **Legorne** in Italy, and by degrees enlarged their Trade to all parts; so that it became one of the best traded Towns on the East of England: and the Key of this Coast. But the two following Dutch VVars fell heavy on them to their great loss. In the year 1684. **Charles II.** made this a Mayor Town not long before his death. It has but one Church, (though a very large one) founded by **Herbert** the first Bishop of Norwich, in the Reign of **VVilliam Rufin**. **Charles II.** advanced the Honour of this place; when in the year 1673. he created **William Paston**, Viscount **Yarmouth** and in the year 1679. Earl of **Yarmouth**: whose Son now enjoys that Title. The Corporation returns two Parliament Men. There is another **Yarmouth**, upon the North VVest Coast of the Isle of **VVight**; in the Hundred of **VV. Medme**: well built, with Free Stone: fortified with a Castle, and VVoeks. The second Town of Note, next to **Newport**, in that Island.

Yarum, a Market Town in the North Riding of **Yorkshire**, in the Hundred of **Langbarg**; upon the River **Tees**, here covered with a fair Stone Bridge.

Yaxley, a Market Town in **Huntingdonshire**, in the Hundred of **Normanfords**.

Yenchu, a City in the Province of **Xanton** in China.

Yenne, **Yenna**, a Town of France; upon the **Rhone**.

Yerbill, a Market Town in **Somersetshire**, in the

Hundred of **Stone**, upon a River of its own name.

Yer, or **Ferre**, **Edern**, a small River of France: which falls into the **Seine** in **la Brie**: Five Miles above **Paris** to the East.

Yesto, **Tesda**, a great City in the Province of **Atrach**, in the Kingdom of **Persia**; one hundred and thirty Miles from **Hispahan** to the East.

Yglesiast. See **Villa de Chiofa**.

Ygnos, the same with **Eno**.

Yla. See **Ha**.

Yochu, a City in the Province of **Ynquam** in China.

Yonne, **Yonna**, **Yatha**, **Yinna** a River of France; which ariseth in the Dukedom of **Burgundy** near **Aurum**, from the Mountains of **Moron**: and passing by **Clamecy** in **Nivernois**, receives the **Cure**. So passeth to **Auxerre**, where it is first navigable. Then admitting the **Serre** and the **Armanone**, it falls below **Sens** into the **Seine**: Seventeen Leagues above **Paris**, and seven above **Melun** to the East.

Yorke, **Eboracum**, **Eburacum**, **Yriganium**, the Capital City of **Yorkshire**; and an Archbishop See; in the North Riding. Called by the **British** **Caer Eborac**, by **Ninnius** **Caer Eborac**, by the **English** **York**. Seated upon the River **Yer** or **Ore**; which is since by the Saxons called **Ouse**, from **Ouseburne**, a small River that falls into it. It is in Honour, Wealth, and Greatness the second City of England; and the far greatest not only in that Shire, but in all the North. Having thirty Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral; and governed by a Lord Mayor, like **London**. A pleasant, well built, strong, and beautiful City; and the most ancient Archbishops See in this Island. The **Ore** or **Ouse**, having with a gentle stream entered it from the North-West, divides it into two unequal parts: united by a Stone-Bridge. The West part (tho much less peopled) is encompassed with a fair Wall; the other which is greater, more populous and close built, is fortified also with strong Walls with Towers upon them, and a muddy Dike. Herein **William** the Conqueror built a strong Castle, now ruined by time: on the North-East side of this part stands the Cathedral Church dedicated to **S. Peter**; which is a stately and a venerable Fabric. This City was built by the Romans, about the times of **Hadrian** the Emperour; and had the honour of a Roman Colony bestowed on it in the Reign of **Severus**, who died in his Palace here, in the year of Christ 210. In the year 306. **Flavius Valerius Constantinus**, Surnamed **Clorus**, (the Virtuous Father of **Constantine the Great**) ended his life in this City. **Constantine** his Son, took upon him here the Government of his Fathers share of the Empire; who became afterwards the first Christian Emperour, the deliverer of the Church, and the Establisher and Exalter of the Cross. At the times that followed, (though he had the Honour to be an Archbishop See; and **Eborac** Bishop of this City in the year 529. subscribed to the Council of **Arles**, before **Restitutus** Bishop of **London**; yet) the Barbarous Nations in the next Century breaking in upon the Roman Empire; this City suffered from the **Picts** and **Saxons** all the miseries of VVar. So that about the year 627. when **Paulinus** was to Baptize **Edwin** King of **Northumberland**, they were forced to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose; and all the ancient Churches being entirely ruined. Hereupon that Prince began the building of the present Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor **Osvald**. From this time forward, this Church and City began to revive and flourish again. The Archbishops had under their not only all the North of England, but all the Kingdom of Scotland, till 1472. (as in others, 74.) In 1740.

Egbert, Archbishop of *Tork*, opened here a noble Library; which a contemporary Historian calls the Cabinet of all liberal Arts: from whence *Aleuinus* the Preceptor of *Charles the Great*, and Founder of the University of *Paris*, borrowed those Lights which have since glittered there. About 867, the *Danes* had so weakened this City the second time, that *Osbright* and *Ella*, Kings of *Northumberland*, brake easily through its Walls: and fought the *Danes* in the City; where both these valiant Princes were slain, and the *Danes* remained Masters of it. It was recovered again out of the Hands of the *Danes*, by King *Athelstane* in 928: and was a City of sixteen hundred and twenty eight Mansions, in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confessor, and *William* the Conqueror. In 1069, (the fourth year of the Conqueror's Reign) *Sireno* the Dane, and *Edgar Atheling* the lawful Prince of *England*, with the *Scots*, attacking this place; the *Normans* firing the Suburbs, the City took fire too: and the Enemy entering at the same time, Fire and Sword almost destroyed it. Those few Citizens which escaped were made a Sacrifice to the Jealousy of *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Egbert's* Library, the Cathedral, and a great part of the City was burnt by a casual Fire. Nor was the Cathedral rebuilt before the Reign of *Edward I.* At which time the Citizens also rebuilt the Walls of the City. *Richard II.* made it a County incorporate in itself: Annexing a small Territory to it on the West-side, in which the Archbishops of *Tork* enjoy the Rights of *Palatines*. *Richard III.* began the Repair of the Castle, which ended with his short Reign. *Henry VIII.* erected here a Court of Chancery for the North: but much unlike the Parliaments of *France*: which lasted till the War in 1640, put a period to it. *Charles I.* retired hither in 1641: when the Tumults of *London* forced him from thence. This City stood nearest to him, and had certainly restored him to his rightful Dominion and Authority, had not the *Scots* broke their Faith, and entered *England* the second time in 1644: who joining with *Manchester* and *Fairfax*, besieged this City with three Armies. Prince *Rupert* came up and relieved it July 31. But the Kings forces being defeated at *Marston* soon after, July 16. this Loyal City was delivered up to the Parliament upon Honorable Terms: and ill kept by the prosperous Rebels. Long. 22 25. Lat. 54. 10. *Cambien*.

Pozkistric, *Eboracensis Comitatus*, the far greatest County of *England*. Divided for Civil Affairs into three Ridings, or smaller Counties. Bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, cut off by the River *Tees*; on the West by *Lancashire* and *Westmorland*; on the South by *Cheeshire*, *Darbyshire*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincolnshire*, cut off by the *Humber*: On the whole Eastern side it is beaten by the *German Sea*. In length from North to South near seventy Miles, in breadth eighty, in compass three hundred and eight; inclosing five hundred and sixty three Parishes, and forty nine Market Towns; with many *Chappels* of *Eaje*, as large and populous as Parishes. The East-riding is comprehended betwixt the River *Derwent* and the Sea; being the least. The North-riding extends as far as *Westmorland*; and the West-riding (which is the largest) is bounded by the two other Ridings to the North; the Counties of *Derby* and *Nottingham*, with *Cheeshire* to the South; *Lincolnshire* to the East; and *Lancashire* to the West. The Air is generally temperate, the Earth fruitful: Affords besides Corn and Grass, excellent Mines of Coal and Lead, and Quarries of Stone. Beside the *Tees* and *Humber*, (its mentioned boundaries), and the *Dun*, which separates a part of it from *Lincolnshire*: Here is the *Swale*, *Toure*, *Nyd*, *Warfe*,

Aire, *Caldor*, *Dowwent*, all falling into the *Ouse* at or below *Tork*; and the *Hull*, falling into the *Humber* at *Hull*. The ancient Inhabitants of it were the *Brigantes*; who were conquered by the *Romans* with great difficulty, about the year 57. in the Reign of *Nero*. About the year 547. *Ina* Conquered this County; and began the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, of which this was a part. After the *Cobquekt*, the first and only Earl of *Tork*, (which we find upon Records, is *Ottobon Bavaria*, in 1190. In 1185. *Edwin* of *Largley*, (sixth Son of *Edward III.* Earl of *Gloucester*) was Created Duke of *Tork*. In 1201. he and his Son. In 1415. *Richard* his Grandchild resided in this Duchy. In 1474. *Richard* of *Shro.bery*, second Son of *Edward IV.* had this Title. In 1495. *Henry* (second Son of *Henry VII.* who was after King of *England*) had it. In 1504. *Charles* second Son of King *James I.* In 1643. *James*, second Son of *Charles I.* was Created Duke of *Tork*. So that the three last Dukes of *Tork*, have been afterwards Kings of *England*.

Toure, a River in *Yorkshire*, falling into the *Ouse* at *Tork*. *Reppon* and *Borougbridge* stand upon it.

Yperen, or *Ypres*, *Hypra*, a City in the Earldom of *Flanders*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Meclen*, by the Imutation of *P. Paul IV.* It is very strong, and has a new Citadel. Taken by the *French*, March 26. in 1678, and still in their Hands. This City stands in a fruitful Plain, upon a Branch of the same Name; six Leagues from *Seaport* to the south, five from *Courray* towards *Caian*, and thirteen from *Gand* or *Gant*.

Pfæl, *Isala*, *Aislo*, *Isla*, *Fossa Drusiana*, a River in the Low Countries, believed to be a Branch of the *Rhone*; but indeed a Cut made by *Drusus* a Roman Prince and General under *Augustus* the Emperor. It parts from the North Branch of the *Rhine* above *Arnhem*; and bearing North, watereth *Doersburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Campen*; and parting the *Velevre* from *Over-Iffel*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*. It took this Name from a smaller River, called *Alt-Iffel*, the *Old Iffel*: which arising near *Heyden* in *Cleve*, watereth *Schermbroek*, *Kingelberg*, *Weert*, *Iffelburg*, *Aenbolt* (taking in the *Ala*), *Burg*, *Dosekom*; and at *Doersburg*, falls into this Cut or Branch of the *Rhine*.

Pvica. See *Ioica*.

Pvoix, a small but strong Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Ciers*: four Leagues from *Montmedis* to the West, twice from *Luxemburgh*, and two from *Sedan* to the East. Taken and dismantled by the *French* in 1552. Refortified by the *Spaniards*, and retaken by the *French*; recovered by the *Spaniards* in 1637. And I believe returned under the *French* again.

Pupt, a Kingdom in the *Asiatick Tartary*: East of the Kingdom of *Nucle*.

Z A.

Zaira, or *Saara*, a vast Desert in *Africa*; extending from East to West; between *Biledulgerida* to the North, *Nigrisia* to the South, *Nubia* to the East, and the *Atlantick* Ocean to the West. The Seat of the ancient *Gutuli* and *Garamantes*. Modern Geographers have discovered some Towns, Lakes and Rivers

vers there, which give names to the respective delarts about them. *Berdoa* and *Zuenzaga* are of this number. But generally Sands, Scorpions, and Monlters; Lions, Tigers, and Oltriches, take up the Habitations of these Delarts.

Mar de Zabacche, the same with *Limen* or the *Palus Maeotii*.

Zaberen *Ellas*, *Zabera*, *Taberna*, a City of the *Lower Affria*, upon the River *Sorr*; four German Miles from *Strasburg* to the West: Called by the *French*, *Saverne*. The usual Residence of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, whillt that City was in the Hands of the Protestants.

Zaber, a City of *Transylvania*, upon the River *Merish*; six Miles from *Waffenburg* to the South, and twenty nine from *Hernstade* to the West. Called by the Natives *Zes Zebes* also, and by the Germans *Millembach*. Some suppose it to be the *Zeuigma* of the Ancients.

Zacatecas, or *los Zacatecas*, a Province in *New Spain*; betwixt *New Biscay*, and *New Galicia*, in *South America*.

Zaconia, *Laconia*, a Province in the *Mærea*.

Zacynthus. See *Zante*.

Zadaon, *Calpis*, a considerable River in *Portugal*, called also *Zadaw*. It ariseth in the Borders of *Algarve*; and running North, watereth *Avalada*, *Garcia de Monjuno*, and *Alcafer*; and at *Sesivall*, six Leagues South of the *Tajo*, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*.

Zafan, a Lake in the *Upper Ethiopia*, with a Town of the same name; under the *Abyssines* formerly: but ravished from them by the *Galla's* or *Gala's*, a neighbour Nation.

Zagathai, *Zagataia*, a considerable Country between the Kingdoms of *Thibes* to the East, *Persia* to the South, and the *Caspian Sea* to the West; in *Tartary*, in *Asia*. Called also *Uzbek*.

Zagaya, one of the modern names of the Mountain *Helicon*.

Zagrabin, *Sisopa*, *Zagabria*, *Soroga*, *Vicus Italicus*. A City in *Scilavonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*; and the Head of a County of its own Name. A place of great strength and well peopled. It is near the Borders of *Croacia*; forty five Miles from *Vibitz* to the North, fifteen from *Gradisca* to the West, and eleven from *Cilly* to the South-East; upon the North side of the *Drave*. This City and County has ever been in the Hands of the *Germans*, who call it *Agram*. The Bishops of it have the care of all *Scilavonia*.

Zagrus, the Mountain dividing the ancient *Media* from *Assyria*, in *Asia*: through which, some pretend that *Semiramis* pierced a passage into *Media*, which bore the name anciently of *Zagripylle*, or the Streights of *Zagrus*; and the Mountain itself, of *Semiramis*.

Zaire, *Zairus*, a vast and a celebrated River of *Africa*, in the *Upper Ethiopia*: which ariseth out of a great Lake of the same name: and flowing Westward, watereth the Kingdoms of *Cofange*, *Macoco*, *Congo*, and in part that of *Loangi*. At last falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* by a Mouth, twenty eight Miles broad, in five degrees of Southern Latitude. This River is not navigable above eighty Miles upward from its Mouth; by reason of its Cataracts. It has been formerly thought, that the *Nile* derives its source from the Lake *Zaire*: But *Thevenot*, and *Jeremy Lobo* a *Portuguese*, who lived twelve years in this Country, have undeceived us with their better accounts.

Zaldvane, a spacious Plain near the City *Tauris*, in *Persia*; towards the Borders of *Armenia*: beyond

the *Euphrates*: made remarkable by the *Battel* fought upon it, *Aug. 26. 1514.* betwixt *Ismail K. of Persia* and *Solim. I. Emperor of the Turks*.

Zama, an ancient City of *Africa*, which is the modern *Zamora* in the Kingdom of *Algers*. Called in an inscription yet extant in it, *Colonia Ælia Hadriana Augustæ Zama Regia*. *Hannibal* received a great defeat from *Scipio* at this City. *Juba* King of *Mauritania* chose it for the Capital of his Kingdom. In the ancient Christian times here, it had the honour of a Bishops See. *Pliny* mentions an excellent Fountain near it of the same name.

Zambeze, a great River of *Ethiopia*, in *Africa*; which springeth from a Lake of its own name (but called also *Sachar*), upon the Borders of the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Abyssinia*. And after the reception of many Rivers into its bed, divides itself towards its Mouth into four great Branches; inclosing divers large and fruitful Islands: so falls into the *Ethiopic Ocean*, upon the Continues of *Soyala* and *Mosambick*. Some confound the Lake, *Zambeze*, with that of *Zaire*.

Zamoja, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Douro*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; so made by *P. Calixtus II.* in the Reign of *Alphonfus VI.* in 1119. Nine Leagues from *Miranda* to the East, and fourteen from *Vasdelid* to the West. See also *Zama*.

Zamoski, *Zamoscum*, a City in *Red Russia*; in the Kingdom of *Poland*; upon a fine Plain, near the River *Weper*: Built by a Grand Chancellor of *Poland*, of the name of *Zamoski*; fourteen Polish Miles from *Luxemburgh* to the North. It is a place of great strength, and baffled an Attempt of the *Cossacks* upon it, in 1651.

Zanaga. See *Senga*.

Zante, an ancient City of the Island of *Sicily*: whose destruction by *Anaxilaus*, a King of the *Rhogenes* in *Italy*, makes it mentioned in History and Antiquity. *Ovid* expresses the whole Island by its name, in saying;

—— Zancla quoque juncta fuisse
Dicitur Italiæ.

Some suppose *Messina* now stands in the place of it.

Zanfara, a City and Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Zanguibar, *Zanguëbaria*, a great Region in the *Lower Ethiopia*, in *Africa*. It has this Name from the *Arabians*, over against whose Country it lies: (signifying *Negroes* or *Blacks*;) upon the *Ethiopian Ocean*, on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*. It extends from North to South; from five degrees of Northern, to eighteen degrees of Southern Latitude: but of small breadth. The Kingdoms of *Mombaza*, *Melinda*, *Mosambick*, *Lamo*, *Queloa*, and many others of less note are contained in it: full of Forests and Marshes, which create a pestilent Air, and an unfruitful Soil.

Zanhaga, a Region and Desert upon the *Atlantick Ocean* in *Africa*. North of the Kingdom of *Tombusum*, or *Tanbousu*, in *Lybia*; under the Tropick of *Cancer*: South of *Marocco*.

Zante, *Zacynthus*, a great Island in the *Ionian Sea*, under the States of *Venice*. Twenty four Miles long, sixteen broad, and sixty in circuit. It lies twelve Miles from *Cefalonia* to the South, and the same from the *Morea* to the West. It contains forty eight Castles, sixty Villages, and one City of the same Name with the Island: which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Corfu*: has an excellent Harbor on the East

East side, defended by a strong Castle upon an high Hill, and a Garrison of *Roman* Catholics; but the Inhabitants are for the most part of the *Greek* Church. Mr. *Worcester* saith, it is not above thirty Miles in circuit; but one of the most fruitful and pleasant places he ever saw. Lat 36. 30. It produces Wine, Corn, and Oyl with great abundance: *Robert Guichard* the Valiant *Norman*, Duke of *Puglia*, dyed here in his Voyage to the Holy Land. The chief Commodity is the Curran-Trade, which bears the Charge of the *Venetian* Fleet or *Armada*. The City, and indeed the whole Island is very populous; subject to Earthquakes, which forceth them to build low. The *Jews* have three Synagogues; the *Dominicans* and other Religious, three Monasteries: is the Episcopal See of *Cephalonia* and *Zante* is the same, (the two Islands making but one Diocese:) the City *Zante* may contain twenty or twenty five thousand Inhabitants: There is only one River in the Island, whose Communication with the Sea makes it Salt; and one plentiful Spring of sweet water: But the great number of its *Jacynths* gives occasion to some to derive its Name from them. See Mr. *Worcester*, pag. 39.

Zanzibar, an Island of the *Aethiopic* Ocean, in *Africa*.

Zaguisinacl, *Sisiana*, a Province of *Asia*.

Zara, *Fadera*, an ancient *Roman* City and Port in *Dalmatia*; called by the *Sclavonians*, *Zadar*. It is an Archbishops See, upon the *Adriatic*. One hundred and eighty Miles from *Venice* to the East, one hundred from *Polis*, and forty from *Sebenico*. It belonged anciently to the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and was sold to the *Venetians*, with the little Islands its dependencies, in 1409, by *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* and *Naples*, for an hundred thousand Ducats. Besides the strength of its situation, (being encompassed by the Sea and only communicating with the Continent by a Draw-Bridge, defended by six Bastions;) the *Venetians* have bestowed much artificial Fortifications. Long 39. 23. Lat 44. 42.

Zarnata, a Town in the Province of *Traconia* in the *Mreæ*: upon an agreeable eminence, in a Figure almost Circular: rendered both by art and nature, a place of great consideration. The *Turkish* Garrison consisted of six hundred Men, when it Capitulated with General *Morjini*, in 1685. But the *aga*, who commanded, in fear of his head passed over to the *Venetian* Territories.

Zarnisogethusa, or *Zarnis*, the Capital City of the ancient Kingdom of *Dacia*: in the Reign of *Deccebalus*. *Trajan* caused it to be called, after his Conquest of *Dacia*, *Ulpia Trajana*: There is an ancient Inscription, which writes: *Colonia Ulpia Trajana Augusta Dacia Zarnis*: wherein both its ancient names are preserved.

Zatuar, *Zarnarinn*, a strong City amongst the Mountains in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Samor*, near the Borders of *Transylvania*; ten *German* Miles from *Great Waradin* to the North, and fourteen from *Tocky* to the East. This is the Capital of a County of the same name; and has ever been in the Hands of the Emperor as King of *Hungary*: only in 1680, *Teckley* took it.

Zatoz, *Zatoria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Cracow*, in *Poland*; upon the *Vistula*, where the *Skawda* falls into it: which is the Capital of a Dukedom. Six *Polish* Miles from *Cracow* to the West, in the Borders of *Silesia*.

Zayotha, or *Zavollia*, a Hord of *Tartars* in the desert *Tartary*; towards the *Obb* and the North Sea.

Zea. This Island, of the *Archipelago*, is Mountainous on the North and South Coasts: on the East, it has a secure and large Harbour. In the midst

of it, a City of its own name, which is a Bishops See of the *Greek* Church: the Bishop divides his Residence betwixt this Island and *Thermis*. It produces good Wine, and trades much in Silk. Anciently adorned with four Cities, and thence called *Tetrapolis*. See *Ceas*: **Zeb**, *Zebum*, *Zebes*, a Town and Region in *Biledulgeria*, in *Africa*.

Zecaro, a River of *Portugal*.

Zeslands. See *Seelands*.

Zeila, a City in the Kingdom of *Adel* in *Africa*, at the Mouth of the Red Sea: seated upon the Outlet of a River of the same Name: which affords it the convenience of a good Harbor. It stands over against *Aden*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Zellan, *Ophir*, *Taprobana*, a great Island in the *East-Indies*, to the East of the Cape of *Malabar*; called also *Ceylan* and *Ceylan* by the *Spartards*; by the Inhabitants *Tenarissin*. It is of an Oval Form; six hundred and fifty Miles in circuit: contains nine Kingdoms. The principal of which is the Kingdom of *Caady*, seated in the middle of the Island. This place produceth Spice in great abundance, which has drawn the *Dutch* to settle here. They have possessed themselves of *Columbo* and *Negombo*, which belonged before to the *Portuguese*. There is lately published an exact Account of this Island in *English*, by a Person who lived there many years.

Zeltz, *Zitia*, a small City in *Misissia*, in the *Upper Saxony*, upon the River *Elster*: four *German* Miles from *Altenburg*, and five from *Leypzick*. Heretofore a Bishops See; now removed to *Naumburg*; under the Bishop of which Diocese it is.

Zela, or *Ziela*, an ancient City of *Cappadocia*, in the *Lesser Asia*: famous in the Wars of *Cesar*, for his sudden Victory here over *Pharnaces* K. of *Pontus*, Son of *Mithridates* the Great. It became since Christianity a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Anassa*; and now said to retain its name, tho' not its honour, under the *Turks*. The *Veni*, *Vidi*, *Vici* of *Cesar*, in his Letter to the Senate, understands the Victory here.

Zelandia, *Zelande*, is a small Province of the *United Netherlands*; heretofore an Earldom. It consists of five Islands at the Mouth of the *Soelde*; which are *Walvoeren*, *Zud Beveland*, *Nort Beveland*, *Schouwen*, and *Duveland*. These Islands have been much greater than now: being in part drowned by several great Inundations; especially in 1304, and 1509. They lie between *Holland* to the North, *Brabant* to the East, *Flanders* to the South, and the *German* Sea to the West. The Capital of this State is *Middleburgh*. The rest are *Flushing*, *Zierzee*, *Goes*, and *Tolen*. There are about one hundred and two Villages in it.

New Zealand, is a part of the South Continent; discovered by the *Hollanders*, in 1654: extending from North to South. But whether it be not an Island, is not yet certainly known.

Zelbedithes, the *Greater Armenia*.

Zella, an ancient City of *Toas* in *Misissia*, in *Asia* the less: it stood near *Cyzicus*; upon an eminence; surrounded with Plains and Mountains.

Zell, *Cella*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the River *Aller*: six *German* Miles from *Brunswick*, seven from *Hildesheim* to the North, and five from *Nempade* to the East. It is a strong place; and has a Noble Cattle, which is the Seat of a Duke.

Zell Hammerpach, *Cella*, a small City in *Schwaben*, upon the River *Nagolz*; which is a free Imperial City, under the Protection of the House of *Austria*; five Miles from *Seurgard* to the West.

Zoba

Zoba Zembla, a Northern Region first discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1594. in their search for a passage to the *East-Indies* by *China*: separated from *Moskovy* by those Straights, they then landed upon the North Coast of it; and were there detained, whilst their Vessels lay engaged in Ice, to June 29. 1597. under continual night from *Novemb.* 4. to the beginning of *February*: excessive cold, and in a desert quarter of the Country: where three of their Seamen were devoured by Wild Beares and Wolves. It is an inhabited Country: But whether an Island of the Frozen Sea, or joynd to the *Great Tartary* Eastward, none have discovered.

Zemlin, a Town and County of the *Upper Hungary*.

Zembla, a Lake and River in *Monomopia*, in *Africa*.

Zemonte, a Fortress in *Dalmatia*, seven Miles from *Zara*: lost to the *Turks* from the *Venetians* in 1573: but taken and dismantled by the *Venetians* in 1647. And the *Turks* in vain attempted to reestablish themselves in it in 1682.

Zenne. See *Seine*.

Zenopolis, a City of the ancient *Pamphylia*, in *Asia Minor*: which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Selucia*; and mentioned in the first General Council at *Constantinople*. The Emperor *Zeno* enlarged, and gave his name to it.

Zerbi, *Zesia*, a small Island on the Coast of *Barbary*, near the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*.

Zerynthus, a City and famous Cave in the Island of *Sancibracta*, in the *Archipelago*, in the ancient times: *Lycophon* calls the latter, *Aurum Cantis*. And *Ovid* expresses the whole Island by the City saying

Inde levi veno Zerynthia litora nata, &c.

Zerigiana, a Country of the ancient *Africa*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, near *Numidia*: included now in the Kingdom of *Algiers*.

Zugma, an ancient City of *Syria*: which became in Christian times a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*. *Alexander M.* built a famous Bridge over the *Euphrates* here. § Another in the ancient *Dacia*.

Zibit, *Sabz*, *Zilium*, a City in the *Happy Arabia*; the Capital of a Kingdom, and a great City: seated near the Gulph of *Arabia*: one hundred and eighty Miles from *Aden* to the West, and two hundred from the Mouth of the Gulph to the same. The *Turks* not long since took it. But the King of it has since recovered it out of their Hands. There is a River in this Kingdom of the same name. Long. 76. 00. Lat. 16. 56.

Zidem, *Ziden*, *Acila*, *Ocelis*, a Port Town upon the Red Sea, the nearest to *Mecca*. It stands on the North side of the River *Eda* or *Cbaibar*: twenty *German* Miles from *Mecca* to the South-West. A place of great Antiquity, and anciently had a very good Trade; being the usual Port, as *Pliny* saith, from whence the Ships went which sailed into the *East-Indies*.

Ziegenham, *Ziegenhemum*, a small City in the *Lower Hussia*, under the *Landgrave* of *Hess-Cassel*; seven Miles from *Cassel* to the South, four from *Fryslar*, and six from *Fuld*. The Capital of a County.

Zimbao, a Town and Fortrefs in *Monotopia*.

Zina, *Pamphylia*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*.

Zinara, a deserted Island in the *Archipelago*, between *Amorgo* and *Levita*; with *Charussa* to the

West of it: yet showing the ruins of Habitations. **Zingares**, *Indian* Pyrates, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*.

The **Zinbogens**. See *Berberes*.

Zirka, the *Turkish* Name of *Serbia*.

Zitsee, a considerable Town in the Island of *Schonen*: belonging to the State of *Zeland*, in the *United Netherlands*: Built by the *Flemings* in 1304. The *Spaniards* possessed themselves of it in 1575. But were soon expelled again.

Zitstun or *Amanshrudin*, a City of the *Happy Arabia*: understood to be the *Acarman* or *Carman*, by some the *Omana*, of the ancients.

Zittrachan, *Albama*, a Province of *Asia*.

Zittaw, *Zitavia*, a City of *Germany* in the *Upper Lufassa*, upon the River *Neiss*: in the Borders of *Bohemia*, under the Elector of *Saxony*: four Miles above *Gorlitz* to the South. Built or Fortified by *Wenceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, in 1255.

Ziz, a Chain of Mountains in the Province of *Cuge*, in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, to the South. Rich in Mines, but inhabited by such as make little profit of them.

Znain, or *Znoyno*, *Znoimum*, a City of *Moravia* upon the River *Teye*; in the Borders of *Austria*; seven *German* Miles from *Brune* to the South, and ten from *Vienna* to the South-West. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1645; and frequently by others, in the *German Wars*.

Zoaro, *Pisidon*, a Town in *Barbary*, upon the Coast of *Tripoli*; with a convenient Port. Taken in 1552. by the *Knights of Malta* by surprize.

Zocozora, the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Zocotora, or *Socotora*, and *Socotrag*, *Disforias*, *Disforidis* *Insula*, *Ogyris*, a Town and Island upon the Coast of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*. Mountainous, hot, dry, and barren: its principal product is *Dates*, *Aloes*, and *Frankincense*. The People appear to be originally *Arabians*, by their Customs, Habits, and Language. The only City in it is of the same name with the Island.

Zoest, the same with *Soest*.

Zofala, the same with *Sofala*.

Zofingen, a great Town or City in *Argow* in *Switzerland*, under the Canton of *Bearn*: subject anciently to the Counts of *Spiezberg*, who had a Citadel near it; their Arms being still born by this City. But in 1295, it accepted of the protection of the Emperor *Rodolph I.* and in 1295, was by Siege reduced entirely under the obedience of *Albert* his Son. In 1396. a Fire totally consumed it. Again being rebuilt, it obtained divers privileges of the Princes of the House of *Austria*. In 1412. it fell together with all the Country of *Argow*, as now, under the Canton of *Bearn*. And 1528. embraced the Reformation.

Zolnoch, *Zolnochium*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same Name; upon the *Tibiscus*. Forty *German* Miles from *waradin* to the West, and sixty from *Buda* to the East. Taken by the *Turks* in 1552. and retaken by the Imperialists in *October* 1685.

Zozandza, the place in the Mountain *Taurus*, upon the Confines of *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*, in *Asia*: at which the Ancients supposed the River *Tigris* to bury it self under ground for some Leagues, and afterwards to rise again. But we have no such Modern account of the course of that River.

Zozitch, *Zozulum*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See; between *Constantinople* and *Hadrinople*.

Zoster, an ancient City and Promontory of *Attica* in *Greece*: betwixt the *Piræus* of *Athens*, and the Island *Rea*. Much addicted to the VVorship of

of the Goddesses *Latona* and *Diana* in Pagan times.

Zitbal, *Zebu*, or *Zebu*, one of the *Philippine* Islands: to which the *Spaniards* gave the name of *los Pintados*: because the Natives had, at the time of the discovery of it, their Faces painted with divers colours.

Zueninga, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Zaara*: on the East of the Kingdom of *Zanbaga*, and South of that of *Morocco*: with a City, and Desert, of its name.

Zues, the same with *Suez*.

Zug, *Tougium*, *Tugium*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*; it consists all of *Roman Catholic*, and is very small. Bounded on the North by *Zurich*, on the East and South by *Schwitz*, and on the West by *Lucerne*. The City stands one Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the East, and eighteen from *Zurich* to the South. A free Imperial City till the year 1352. when it entered the League with the other Cantons.

Zurich, *Tigurum*, the Capital City of a Canton of the same Name in *Switzerland*; very great and populous. Divided into two parts by the River *Limar*, when it leaves the Lake of *Zurich*. It stands between *Schaffhouse* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, twenty five Miles from each; eleven from the *Rhine*, and forty five from *Soleurre*. Made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in 1218. and Leagued with the Cantons 1351. So Ancient, as to be mentioned by *Cæsar* in his Commentaries, who subjected it to the *Romans*. In the year of Christ 300. it was burnt by the *Germans*, and rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the year 883. *Charles the Great* Walled it. It embraced the Reformation in 1521. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 46. 58. S. The Canton of *Zurich* is the hrit of the thirteen in order. Bounded by *Bearne* and *Lucerne* to the West, *Schaffhouse* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* on the South, and *Appenzel* to the East; it consists of none but Protestants.

Zuricher Zee, *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*; twenty five Miles long from East to West, and five broad.

Zutphen, *Zutphania*, a City of *Guelderland*; belonging to the United Provinces, upon the *Iffel*, where it takes in the *Berkel*; one German Mile from *Deventer* to the South, and from *Doesburg* to the North. A place of great strength. Taken by the *French* in 1672. dismantled and deserted by them two years after. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards*, in the year 1586. when *Sir Philip Sidney* was slain.

De Zuyder Zee, a great Bay between *Frisland* to the East, *Guelderland* to the South, and *Holland* to the West. There goes a Creek from it up to *Amsterdam*.

Zweybzucken, *Bipontium*, a City of *Germany*; called by the *French* *Deuxponts*, and by the *Germans* *Zweybzucken*. It stands upon the River *Schwalbe* in *Walgow*; in the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; ten German Miles from *Worms* to the West, and a little more from *Strasbourg* to the North; and is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom in *Alsacia*, upon which the King of *Sweden* has some pretensions. It suffered very much in the last *German* and *French* War.

Zwickaw, *Cygnus*, *Zuikavia*, a small City in *Misnia* in the *Upper Saxony*, upon the River *Muldaw*: four German Miles from *Altenburg*, and ten from *Leypsic*. In the Province of *Voigtlande*, at the foot of the *Vandalick* Mountains; near the source of the *Maysa*. It belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*; and in the VVars of *Charles the Great*, had divers Encampments about it to its great damage. It was a Free Imperial City, till surpris'd by *Frederick* Marquels of *Misnia*, in 1308.

Zwol, *Zuwolla*, a City of *Over-ffel*, upon the River *Aa*, not far from the *Iffel*: which was a Free Imperial City and an Hanse Town, but now exempt. Eight Miles from the Mouth of the *Iffel* to the South, and eighteen from *Deventer* to the North. A strong place, till the *French* took it in 1672: and dismantled it in 1674.

Zygeth. V. *Sigerh*.

F I N I S.

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A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H. M.	S.	Lat.		H. M.	S.	Lat.
Kebec	4	49	00 W	47	00	0	
Laon	0	5	20 E	49	31	00	
Limoges	0	4	45 W	45	45	00	
Leige	0	15	00 E	50	40	00	
Leifieux	0	8	30 W	49	8	0	
Lima	5	33	0 W	12	20	A.	
Lingones	0	13	0 E	47	45		
Lisbone	0	52	0 W	38	40		
Lypfick	0	44	0 E	51	19	15	
London	0	8	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	51	32	0	
Lyons	0	11	$\frac{1}{2}$ E	45	45	20	
Macao	7	35	0 E	22	13	00	
Maeftrecht	0	14	10 E	50	50		
Malaga	6	31	20 E	2	42	6	
Le Mans	0	8	50 W	50	3	30	
Mantua	0	35	0 E	45	11		
Martinica	4	14	45 W	14	44		
Marseilles	0	12	30 E	43	19	45	
Madrid	0	22	0 W	40	10		
Milan	0	29	15 E	46	20		
Meaux	0	2	15 E	48	56	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Malta	0	51	0 E	35	40		
Meffina	0	55	45 E	38	21		
Metz	0	17	0 E	49	14		
Mexico	7	10	0 W	20	10		
Moullins	0	4	15 E	46	26	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Munich	0	38	10 E	48	58		
Mofcow	2	38	0 E	55	18		
Mompellier	0	6	10 E	43	36	40	
Modena	0	36	26 E	44	38	50	
Namur	0	11	50 E	50	25	0	
Nancy	0	18	20 E	48	39		
Nantes	0	15	30 W	47	13	0	
Narbonne	0	0	0 *	43	15	30	
Naples	0	54	0 E	41	5	00	
Nevers	0	3	0 E	46	54		
Nurenburgh	0	40	10 E	49	29	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Olinda, Brazil	2	28	0 W	7	48	A.	
Orleans	0	1	45 W	47	53	56	
Ormus	3	58	0 E	27	30		
Oxford	0	13	40 W	51	45		
Pau	0	10	0 W	43	10		
Parma	0	33	50 E	44	44	50	
Paris, Obf.	0	0	0 *	48	50		
Padua	0	36	4 E	45	31		
Pekin	7	42	32 E	40	0	0	
Poitiers	0	7	25 W	46	34	30	
Prague	0	49	30 E	50	4	30	
Raguza	1	5	12 E	42	33	00	
Ratisbonne	0	40	8 E	48	59		
Rennes	0	17	0 W	48	3	0	
Reims	0	7	12 E	49	12	30	
Rhodes	2	2	40 E	36	22	0	
Rome	0	42	0 E	41	51	0	
Roterdam	0	8	40 E	51	55		
Roan	0	4	56 W	49	27	30	
Rochelle	0	14	25 W	46	10	15	
Rodez	0	0	45 W	44	10	0	
St. Maloes	0	18	00 W	46	38	20	
Saumur	0	10	5 W	47	14	15	
Sedan	0	11	20 E	49	46	0	
Sens	0	3	40 E	48	4	0	
Cape Settee	0	5	30 E	43	23	30	
Siam	6	34	15 E	14	10	0	
Siracufa	0	52	20 E	37	4		
Spahan	4	14	0 E	36	14	0	
Stockholm	1	5	0 E	59	30	0	
Strasburgh	0	23	0 E	48	32		
Turin	0	23	40 E	44	0	0	
Toledo	0	28	0 W	39	46		
Toulon	0	14	22 E	43	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tolofa	0	6	40 W	43	30		
Troyes	0	7	10 E	48	8		
Tubingen	0	28	0 E	48	34		
Tours	0	6	40 W	47	23		
Valence	0	11	25 W	44	53		
Vennes	0	19	35 W	47	36		
Venice	0	40	40 E	45	33		
Vienne	0	11	30 E	45	28	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vienna Auf.	1	0	0 E	48	22		
Utrecht	0	11	20 E	52	05		
Uraniburg	0	42	10 E	55	54	5	
Urbine	0	43	34 E	43	53	0	
Warlaw	1	17	00 E	52	14		

44 50
 50
 31 0
 34 30
 4 30
 33 00
 59
 3 0
 12 30
 22 0
 51 0
 55
 27 30
 10 15
 10 0
 38 20
 14 15
 46 0
 4 0
 3 30
 10 0
 7 4 0
 6 14 0
 9 30 0
 8 32 0
 4 0 0
 9 46 0
 3 6 3
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 7 23
 44 53
 47 36
 45 33
 45 28 1
 48 22
 2 05
 55 54 5
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A N

ADVERTISEMENT

Concerning the

INDEX.

FOR the shortning this Index as much as was possible, I have intirely,
 1. Omitted all those Latin Names which are formed from the Vulgar,
 and differ from them in little or nothing but their Termination. 2. The
 greatest part of the ancient Latin Names which are now in common use.
 3. Most of those Latin Names which have the four first Letters of the Vulgar
 Names. In all which cases the Reader shall find the Word he seeks in the
 body of the Book in its proper place.

After almost every Name there is a Letter placed, which shews the Reader
 what it is: as,

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| C. City.
F. Fort or Castle.
I. Island.
K. Kingdom.
L. Lake. | | M. Mountain.
O. Town.
P. Province, and Port.
R. River.
T. Territory. |
|---|--|--|

Where any of these Letters are doubled there are several Places of the
 same Name.

The Latin Names are in the Roman Letter, and the Vulgar in the Itali-
 an; and those that are in the English Letter, belong to England, Scot-
 land, or Ireland.

A N

I N D E X

OF THE

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 Attax, *Volanar.* c.
 Atrebarum, *Arcas.* c.
 Atrian, *Tartaro.* r.
 Atropatia, *Seruan.* p.
 Attalia, *Satalia.* c.
 Atuacum, *Togrets.* o.
 Atura, *Eart.* r.
 Aturum, *Airt.* c.
 Aturus, *Adour, Dour.* r.
 Avalonia, *Glattenbury.* o.
 Audomarum, *S. Omers.*
 Avens, *Carref.* r.
 Aventicum, *Wilsburg.* c.
 Aufidus, *Offatio.* r.
 Augz, *En.* o.
 Augza, *Augt.* r.
 Augusta Aclia, *Strasbourg.* c.
 — Bracrum, *Braga.* c.
 — Emerita, *Milida.* c.
 — Firma, *Ecija.* c.
 — Pratoris, *Aofte.* c.
 — Rauracorum, *Angl.* c.
 — Romanorum, *Luxemb.* c.
 — Taurinorum, *Turt.* c.
 — Tiberit, *Ratison.* c.
 — Trevirorum, *Tier.* c.
 — Tricastinorum, *S. Paul.* c.
 — Trizebaurum, *London.* c.
 — Vaglenorum, *Salacs.* c.
 — Veromanduorum, *Vermand.*
S. Quixin. c.
 — Vindellicorum, *Ausburg.* c.
 Augustobona, *Troyes.* c.
 Augustodunum, *Aulan.* c.
 Augustomagus, *Senlis.* c.
 Augustorium, *Pollis, Limogz.* c.
 Avia, *Ferona.* o.
 Aviarum, *Pluvrs.* c.
 Avinur, *Tibin.* r.
 Auleri Cenomani, *Le Mans.* p.
 — Diblincz, *Le Perche.* p.
 — Eburovicz, *d' Eurtz.* p.
 Auna, *Comelap.* c.
 Auna Chriofoncus, *Malaca.* c.
 Aureapolis, *Ingoldbadt.* c.
 Aurearum, *Alchbadt.* c.
 Aurelia, *Linte.* c.
 Aurelia, *Ortanc.* c.
 Aurelia Allobrogum, *Genevz.* c.
 (* *)
 Auria

X

ies

R Y.

L E

r.
 c.
 polis, *Magulone.* c.
 de Gass.
 c.
 Agnois.
 burg.
 genti.
 nia, *Cologn.* c.
 Vienna.
 Nidbftads.
 Ebnburgh.
 m.
 r.
 ta. c.)
 r.
 c.
 c.
 rade, *Grieks weif-*
 iffenburg.
 ibano Palazulo.
 Zorra.
 um, *Albi.* c.
 Staalweiffenburg.
 Alba.
 nyp, *Scotland.* k.
 Vintimiglia.
 r.
 m. c.
 Oudenarde.
 c.
 det. o.
 c.

Alectum,

BIT

Auria, *Orestis*. c.
 Aurigi, *Aurum*. c.
 Arigi, *S. Jean*. c.
 Auler, *Svebia*. r.
 Aastrasia, *Lorain, Westphal*. p.
 Austria, *Racusa*. c.
 Aurilcum, *Chartres*. p.
 Aurora, *Eure*. r.
 Auximum, *Ujmo*. c.
 Axiaze, *Oczakow*. c.
 Axonia, *Alfa*. r.
 Azania, *Adel*. k.

B A

Babylon, *Bagdat*. c.
 Babylon, *Cairo*. c.
 Baccis Sylva, *Westwaldt, Hartzwaldt*. c.
 Bactria, *Oxarf*. p.
 Baduhenna Lucus, *Steenwaldt, Comorden*. c. *Bacuen*. f.
 Batis, *Gaadalquivir*. r.
 Bacunthus, *Pofevrtha*. r.
 Baxius, *Edu*. r.
 Baxulo, *Hedelono, Bifes*.
 Bagrada, *Tifndon*. r.
 Bajoc, *Bajuz*. c.
 Baiocensis, *Tracus, Bessa*.
 Baleares, *Mazorca*. c.
 Balthicus Silius, *the Baltick Sea, Germ. Debelte*.
 Barcino, *Barlona*. c.
 Bafiana, *Pofiga*. c.
 Bafilia, *Norway*. k.
 Baffi, *Baga*. c.
 Barava, *Paffaw*. c.
 Bacavi, *Holland*. p.
 Baravodurum, *Dempfeda*. o.
 Bathis, *Javi*. r.
 Bathonia, *Fath*. c.
 Bavacum Picardiz, *Beauvais in Picardy*. c.
 ——— Wallonenfe, *Beauvais in Hainault*. o.
 Baujovicum, *Beaujeu*. o.
 Bebbia, *Tunfhaburg*. c.
 Bedecis, *Montoni*. r.
 Belez, *Wdellis*. c. *Somersetshire*.
 Belgium, *the Low Countries*.
 Bellojovium, *Beaujeu*. o.
 Bellovaricum, *Wearmarit*. p.
 Bellomontium, *Braumont*. o.
 Bellincium, *Drford*. o.
 Bellovacum, *Beauvais*. o.
 Belfia, *Beauf*. p.
 Benacus, *Lago di Garda, Gardft*. l.
 Bengebres, *Ghaucan*. m.
 Bercnice, *Bernish*. c.
 Bernulus, *Alffo*. m.
 Bernis, *Ireland*.
 Beroa, *Birhozi, Aleppo*. c.
 Befdiz, *Bifignano*. c.
 Biandina, *Rampano*. o.
 Bihraete, *Adane*. c.
 Bicurgium, *Erfurd*. c.
 Bigerz, *Villena*. c.
 Biperones, *La Vigora*. p.
 Bilbilis, *Xiloz*. c.
 Eiponriani, *Deux-ponts, Zidbruc*. k. c.
 Bifontio, *Bifangon*. c.
 Bithrciz, *Bifereze, Nofenftadt*. c.
 Bithynia, *Bifangeal, Chintate*. c.

CÆS

Bicrix, *Bturigiz, Bawgi*. c.
 Biefa, *Blais*. o.
 Belicera, *Bifers*. c.
 Boacius, *Frigido*. r.
 Bocanum, *Maraccho*.
 Bochanum, *Bauchain*. o.
 Boden, *Podolia*. p.
 Boderis, *fte Bodotria*.
 Bodincomagus, *Cafalt*. c.
 Bodobriga, *Bopari*. o.
 Bedotria, *Wdenburg-Firth*.
 Boetia, *Stramulipa*. p.
 Bogadium, *Friflar*. c.
 Bolatum, *Bayonne*. c.
 Bojodurum, *Paffaw*. c.
 Bonium, *Bangoz*. o.
 Bosphorus, *Ochfenfurt*. c.
 Bostra, *Buffth*. c.
 Bormetomagus, *Worms*. c.
 Borythenes, *Nieper*. r.
 Bovianum, *Boiano*. c.
 Bounfonta, *Boins*. o.
 Bracara, *Bracara, Braga*. c.
 Bracenum, *Bracciano*. c.
 Brancia, *Oldenburg*. c.
 Bradonium, *Worcefter*. c.
 Brassovia, *Croftadt*. c.
 Bravum, *Burgoz*. c.
 Bremium, *Berwick*. c.
 Brennoburgum, *Brandenburg*. c.
 Brannopolis, *Hildelheim*. c.
 Brigantes, *Pozkithre*.
 Brigantia, *Braganza*. c.
 Brigantium, *Compostilla*. c.
 Brocum, *S. Brita*. c.
 Britannia, *Britain, England*. k.
 Britannia minor, *Britagne*. p.
 Britannodunum, *Dunbtoun*. o.
 Brivas, *Brive, Bironde*. c.
 Brivates, *Brefl*. o.
 Brixia, *Avencia*. c.
 Brundufium, *Brindifi*. c.
 Brundufia, *Porentra*. c.
 Bruttii, *Calabria*. p.
 Eryganium, *Bracciano*. c.
 Buca, *Termini*. c.
 Budoris, *Durlach*. c.
 Burgundiz Comitatus, *FrenchComte*. p.
 Bullonlum, *Bouillon*. o.
 Bursis, *Asakal*. c.
 Butrez, *Bifers*. c.
 Bythinia, *Chintate, Bifangeal*. p.
 Byzantium, *Conftantinople*. c.
 Byzla, *Viz*. c.

C A

Cabalicus Ager, *Chablais*. p.
 Cabello, *Cavillon*. c.
 Cabillonium, *Challon*. c.
 Caccina, *Chaledon*. c.
 Cacorum, *Pillach*. c.
 Cadavus, *Cavado*. r.
 Cadomus, *Cain*. c.
 Cadurcensis Tractus, *Quirey*. p.
 Cadurcum, *Cabors*. c.
 Caelo-Briga, *Braganza*. c.
 Cæsus, *L'Arc*. r.
 Cæretorum Emp. S. *Stroz*. c.
 Cæretanus, *Eri*. r.
 Cæfarea magna, *Cæfar*. c.
 Cæfarea, *Beffey*. k.
 Cæfar-Augulla, *Saragoza*. c.
 Cæfariana, *Xerax de la frontera*. c.

CAR

Cæfarodunum, *Tours*. c.
 Cæfaro-Lutra, *Kiffers Lautern*. c.
 Cæfaromagus, *Beauvais*. c.
 Cæfaropolis, *Kiffers Lautern*. c.
 Cæforium, *Giffors*. o.
 Cæferoniana, *Grafignana*. c.
 Calcus, *Girmaffi*. r.
 Cajera, *Gaeta, Gaiette*. c.
 Calahria, *Terra d'Ortano*. p.
 Calaguris, *Calaborra*. c.
 Calatia, *Wittenburg*. c.
 Calatia, *Cajazzo*. c. 1
 Calaris, *Cagliari*. c.
 Calarona, *Garon*. r.
 Calathia, *Cajazzo*. c.
 Calcaria, *Tadcaffer*. o.
 Calciata, *Calzada*. c.
 Cale, *Galle, Cagli*. c.
 Calc, *Porto*. c.
 Caledonia, *Scotland*. k.
 Calenum, *Carniola*. c.
 Gales, *Calvi*. c.
 Calera, *Caux*. p.
 Calerum, *Calais, Calis*. c. c.
 Caleva, *Callva, Drford*. c.
 Calabrum, *Monteafis*. c.
 Gallipolis, *Gallipoli*. c.
 Callpus, *Zadaon*. r.
 Calidobecum, *Caudabe*. c.
 Calicadnus, *Ferro*. r.
 Calonicus, *Belle-Ile*. g.
 Caloni, *Clevis*. r.
 Calpe, *Gibraltar*. c.
 Calvomontium, *Chaumont*. c.
 Camachus, *Ktmach*. c.
 Camalodunum, *Waldon*. o.
 Cama, *Scala*. c.
 Camberlum, *Chambery*. c.
 Cambodunum, *Kempen*. c.
 Camborium, *Cambifdige*.
 Cambus, *Kamp*. r.
 Cameracum, *Cambray*.
 Caminecum foz Camenezia, *Kaminiick*. o.
 Campania, *Champagne*. p.
 Campana Fœlix, *Terra di Lavoro, Campagna di Roma*. p. p.
 ——— Campi, *Kampen*. c.
 Campodunum, *Kampen*. c.
 Camulodunum, *Waldon, Hemmondsbury*. o.
 Canaplicum, *Canavse*. p.
 Canogia, *fee Ganga*. r.
 Candida Casa, *Whithern*. c.
 Canopus, *Rofeto*. c.
 Canabri, *Gaufcoa*. p.
 Cantium, *Kent*.
 Cantuaria, *Canterbury*. c.
 Capernaum, *Jiffarkin*. o.
 Cappadocia, *Tocat*. p.
 Caput Aquzum, *Cappacio*. c.
 Caprea, *capri*. l.
 Caprafia, *Magna Vacca*. o.
 Caralis, *Cragliari*. c.
 Carabogdiana, *Moldavia*. p.
 Carbonaria, *Porto Gari*. o.
 Carbantobrigum, *Glentann*. p.
 Carcoiaca, *Kirkwall*. o.
 Caraca, *Henares*. r.
 Caramania, *Macran*. p.
 Carambice, *Obb*. r.
 Caranthonus, *Charante*. r.
 Carantani, *Stiria & Carinthia*.
 Carentonium, *Charanton*. o.
 Carenticus, *Charanti*. r.
 Carethus,

CHI

Caretha, Cariniala Vallis, Babo-
liza. o.
Caria, Aidinell, Mentefeli. p.
Caris, Cher. r.
Caricolum, Carlisle. c.
Carmania, Kherman. p.
Carni, Prail. p.
Carnicum, Julium, Fella. c.
Carnovium, Jagerndaf. o.
Carnovium, Stella. c.
Carnum, Chartra. c.
Carpanchus, Scarpanta. i.
Carpentoracte, Carpentras. c.
Carraca, Guadaljara. c.
Carrhae, Heren. c.
Carrio, Carron. r.
Carrodonum, Crakow, Lemberg. c. c.
Cassiope, Jaxinnia. c.
Castiterides, Silley Isles.
Catius, Lism. m.
Castra Ulpia, Civus. c.
Castellodunum, Chastaudun. c.
Castellum Catorum, Castell. c.
Castellum Menapiorum, Kessel. c.
Castellum Morinorum, Castell. o.
Castrum, Caffro. c.
Castrum Alatum, Eobomburg.
Cathum Albicentium, Caffra.
Castrum Calcedonium, Dundelk.
Castrum Britonum, Dun-Whit-
ton. c.
Castrum Herald, Castelleraut. c.
Castulo, Cassina. c.
Castrenum, Valento. r.
Caralauum, Chaalons. c.
Caraleucos, Gulmarants. o.
Caruriges, Capenrols. r.
Caucasie Porta, Dherent. c.
Caunus, Monaco. m.
Caunus, Caco. m. Moncay. o.
Cauria, Coira. c.
Cavum, Cassa. c.
Celbis, Kehl, or Kilr. r.
Cene Adanica, Madra. i.
Celentus, Billian. r.
Celendris, Palipoli. c.
Celia, Cilly. c.
Celidanus, Salmish. r.
Cellobrig, Barilhis. c.
Cella, Zili. c.
Celsiona, Sulfona. c.
Celtæ the Gauls. k.
Celtiberi, Spain. k.
Cemmenus, Stevnes. m.
Cenimagni, Ioni.
Cenonomum, Ams. c.
Cenomancensis Provincia, Le Maine.
Centrones, the Diocesi de Grand.
Cenum colla, Civita Vecchia. c.
Cephalenus, Aspalonia. i.
Cecilia, Cardigan. p.
Cecetania, Cerdagne. p.
Cerne, Madagafcar. i.
Cersusa, Livadia. c.
Cestria, Chester, West-Chester. c.
Cecius, Hensberg. m.
Cetobriga, Sitaval. c.
Chaboras, Glutap. r.
Chalcis, Jamboli. p.
Chalcis, Negropont. i.
Chalceda, Caradistat. p.
Chalufius, Trave. r.
Chalybis, Cab. r. Chylis.
Chareneo, Charnton. o.
Chios, Chio. i.

CON

Chestocovia, Czestokow. c.
Chilonium, Kiel. c.
Chorfa, Chars. c.
Christopolis, Emboli. c.
Chromium, Drobafaf, the White Sea.
Chronus, Muml. r.
Chrysius, Guadalenia. r.
Chrysius, Kuru. r.
Chrysius, Kerez. r.
Chrysocera, Galata. o.
Chrysothos, Agel. r.
Cibinum, Hermanstadt. c.
Cilicia, Caraman, Finchia. p.
Cimbria Cherionisus, Denmark,
and Juland. r. k.
Cinga, Cinca, Senga. r.
Cissa, Quisa. r.
Cissa, Humaga. i.
Citorum Idula, Schut. i.
Civare, Chambry. c.
Clanes, Glan. r.
Clanfus, Agno. r.
Clarana, Glaris. o.
Clarines, Gant. c.
Claromous, Clermont. c.
Clarium, Glaz. c.
Claudia, sive Claudiocestria, Clou-
cester. o.
Claudia, Claudioum, Clagenfurt. c.
Claudia, Goro. i.
Claromenum, Clermont. c.
Clania, Calahorris. c.
Claudiopolis, Claufenburg. c.
Claudivum, Ews. r.
Claudius, Imzigor, & Kisdarnoc-
zi. m.
Clauentum, Southampton. c.
Cleopatri, Ams. c.
Clivum, Cloucester. c.
Clivis, Civus. c.
Clodia Bossa, Chioza. c.
Clochora, Clagher. c.
Clodianus, Flavian, Llobrigat. r.
Clota, Cluyd. r.
Clusium, Chiuf. c.
Clusius, Chise. r.
Codanonia, Zilandi. i.
Coenoenum, Lauenburg. o.
Coenus, Coifson. r.
Colanorum, Berlin. c.
Colanorum, Freimwaldt. c.
Colchi, Mengrelia. p.
Colchis, Calpat. c.
Colapis, Kulp. r.
Colippo, S. Sebastian. o.
Collemum, Parcuva. c.
Colocia, Colocza. c.
Colonia, Colchester. c.
Colonia, Taxara. c.
Colonia Allobrogum, Geneva. c.
Colonia Argentina, Colmar. c.
Colonia Agrippina, Cologne. c.
Colofwaria, Clausenburg. c.
Columbaria, Colmar. c.
Columbralia, Combrail. c.
Columna, Kolm. c.
Comagenum, Hayburg. o.
Compendium, Comptige. c.
Complutum, Alcala. c.
Compsa, Conza. c.
Concha, Canea. c.
Concia, Miranda. c.
Condata, Condeum, Condé. o.
Condate, Rempes. c.
Condivincum, Mantts. c.

CYP

Confluents, Coblents. c.
Conimbrica, Coimbra. c.
Conovium, Abirconway. o.
Conofcia, Costaza. c.
Conoforani, Confians. r.
Constantia, Tortosa. c.
Constantia Castra, Constances. c.
Constantinensis Ager, Le Constan-
tin. p.
Convena, Le Comte de Cominge. r.
Convenza, S. Bertrand. c.
Convennos, Sheppey. i.
Conventria, Cobentry. c.
Coos, Lango. i.
Cora, La Cure. r.
Corabra, Maurana. r.
Corax, Alger. c.
Corbillum, Nantes. c.
Corbillum, Carheil. o. o.
Coreyra, Cosia. i.
Coreyra Nigra, Carzola. i.
Corofianum, Pienza, Piantia. c.
Corofvallum Falkenburg. o.
Corinum, Corovium, Cirenche-
ster. c.
Corifoplum, Corouaile & Quim-
per. c. c.
Cornavil, Wodecester-Hire, Cozn-
wall, Darwich, and Staf-
fordshire.
Cornelia, Inola Whimfin. c.
Cornubia, Cornwall. p.
Cornu Byzanti, Galata. o.
Corona, Cronstadi. c.
Corona, Coran. c.
Coroia, Landshroont, Brassaw. c.
Coos, Lango. i.
Corifium, Pienza. c.
Corinum, Cirenchefer. o.
Corofiacum, Courtenay. c.
Cortracum, Courtray, Cortryck. c.
Cofa, Cafano. c.
Coffium, Bazas. c.
Covallia, Kile. r.
Crabra Marana, Marrana. i.
Crathir, Grati. r.
Credonum, Craon. c.
Cremera, Foffa. r.
Crete, Candia. i.
Crimifa, Flumia. r.
Crisfis, Kerez. r.
Crosis, Crense. r.
Crotalus, il Corace. r.
Croton, Croton. c.
Crustumium, Costa. r.
Cualro, Granbla. c.
Cunelio, Kennet. r.
Cunetio, Maribozow. o.
Cuprifium, Comoriano. c.
Cuprimonium, Kapsberg. o.
Curla, Off. c.
Curla, Cow, Coire, Coira, c.
Curla, Curoa. c.
Curla, Corte. c.
Curiolitz, Quimper. r.
Curium, Epifopia. c.
Curreia, Courte. r.
Cufus, Kerez. r.
Cydarus, Macleua. r.
Cydonus, Canea. c.
Cygoca, Zwickow. c.
Cyllianus, Racanello. r.
Cyreue, Cairuan. c.
Cyrenaica, Barbary. p.
Cypella, Ifala. c.

D O R

Cythera, *Cerigo*. l.
Cytatum, *Sila*. c.
Cyrus, *Elcor* or *Kur*. r.
Cyrillus, *Sir*. r.
Czernilovitz, *Zernikow*. c.

D A

Dabronc, *Tven-mojst*. l.
Damasia, *Auburg*. c.
Dammil, *Cluydsdale*, and *Open-*
tethy. p. p.
Dammionum, *the Lygard-point*.
Danubius, *the Danubi*. r.
Danmonil, *Cognwal* and *Debon-*
shire. p. p.
Danla, *Dinmark*. k.
Dantiscum, *Dantick*. c.
Danum, *Doncaster*. o.
Danus, *Dun*, or *Don*. r.
Daona, *Kecio*. c.
Daphne, *Scala Marmorea*. c.
Data, *Drac*. r.
Dardania, *the South part of Servia*.
Darlorigum, *Vants*. c.
Darvernum, *Dober*, and *Canter-*
bury. o.
Darii Urbs, *Dax*. c.
Daventria, *Dreuxer*. c.
Daulla, *Eldafagat*. c.
Daunia, *Capitanato*. p.
Dea, *Dee*. r.
Dea, *Die*. c.
Deecia, *Dicizt*. c.
Decidonium, *Alectum*, *Dundee*. o.
Delta, *Maholt*, *Sabid*. l.
Delminium, *Damnio*, *Dumna*. c.
Delphinatus, *Dauphin*. p.
Demetrius, *Limitrado*. c.
Deoriga, *Miranda de Ebro*. c.
Deppa, *Depa*, *Dipt*. c.
Derrona, *Tortona*. c.
Detosa, *Tortosa*. c.
Derwentio, *Darwent*. r.
Deva, *Dee*. r.
Deva, *Westchester*. c.
Devana, *Aberdeen*. c.
Dia, *Die*. c.
Dianz Oraculum, *Cariate*. o.
Diabete, *Falga*. l.
Diabites, or *Diablitres*, *the Per-*
che. p.
Dicte, *Sethie*. l.
Didymoychos, *Dimitac*. c.
Dienensis Comitatus, *the Diois*. p.
Dimola, *Dimel*. r.
Diola, *Digne*. c.
Diodori Insula, *Babel Mandel*.
Dionysopolis, *Farna*. c.
Dioscoridis Insula, *Zocotora*. l.
Dithmaria, *Dithmarfen*. p.
Divz, *Dee*. r.
Divonium, *Dijan*. c.
Divons, *Caors*. t.
Divodurum, *Thionville*, *Metz*. c.
Divona, *Cabors*. c.
Dobuni, *Gloucestershire*. c.
Dolca, *Catara*. c.
Dola, *Dale* and *Dale*. c. c.
Dominicopolis, *S. Dominga*. c.
l'omnipolis, *Domesepii*. c.
Dorcina, *Doerchester*. o.
Donum Del, *Dundee*. o.
Dordomana, *Drizer*. c.
Dordonia, *Dardagan*. r.

E U B

Dordracum, *Dordrechtum*, *Dur-*
drechtum, *Dort*. c.
Dorovernia, *Canterbury*. o.
Dorovernum, *Dober*. o.
Dostra, *Daupre*. r.
Doveona, *Deveona*, *Cabors*. c.
Doulendinum, *Daultus*. o.
Draconis, *Dravn*. t.
Dracus, *Drac*. r.
Dragumarius, *Travemund*. c.
Draformagnus, *Auburg*. c.
Drepanum, *Trapano*. c.
Drillo, *Drino*. r.
Drocum, *Dreux*. c.
Druentia, *Duranc*. r.
Druides, *le Comte de Dreux*. p.
Druma, *le Drom*. r.
Druma, *Druma*, *Drome*. r.
Drusiana Fossa, *Nimysfel*. r.
Drusiburgum, *Datsburg*. o.
Urusomagus, *Memmingen*. c.
Drusomagus, *Kempen*. c.
Drymon, *Drino*. r.
Duscum, *Hiltmacough*. c.
— *Daway*. c.
Dubis, *Dou* or *Doux*. r.
Dubris, *Dober*. o.
Duellum, *Habstrawell*. l.
Dumbarum, *Dunbar*. o.
Lumna, *Hoy*. l.
Dunga, *Eubal*. c.
Dunelmum, *Durham*. c.
Dunkeratum, *Dundalk*. c.
Dunquerca, *Dunkirk*. o.
Durodonum, *Dojnoch*. c.
Dunum, *Chastandun*. o.
Dunum, *Downe*. c.
Durachium, *Thevars*. c.
Durantius, *Dardagan*. r.
Duria, *la Dorla*. r.
Durlas, *Guadalquivir*. r.
Durlas, *Traun*. r.
Durlus, *Duro*, *Douro*. r.
Duroblus, *Durobrech*, *Rocheester*. c.
Durobrivz, *Stanfurd*. o.
Durocastes, *Druidensis Pagus*,
Dreux. o.
Durocortorum Civitas, *Reims*. c.
Duronovaris, *Doerchester*. o.
Durostadium, *Wick*. o.
Durostorum, *Silistria*. c.
Durovigges, *Doerchester*, and *Do-*
merletshire.
Durovernum, *Canterbury*.
Durius, *Thur*.
Dyrachium, *Dwarzo*. c.
Dyus, *Gair*. r.
Dysporum, *Duyburg*. c.

E A

Eagus, *Lough Cagh*, a *Lake*.
Eara, *Jura*. r.
Ebant, *Dublin*. c.
Ebodia, *Aldernay*. l.
Eborz, *Evora*. c.
Eborz, *Rota*. l.
Eboracum, *York*. c.
Ebrodonum, *Ambrant*. c.
Ebrodonum, *Brix*. c.
Ebrocz, *Eureux*. c.
Ebroicum, *Eureux*. c.
Ebudz, *the western Isles*.
Eburum, *Olmutz*. c.
Ebulus, *Tuica*. l.

E R Y

Ehura, *Euta*. r.
Ecz, *Troja*. c.
Ecbatana, *Tauris*. c.
Ecclesia, *Madina Cili*. o.
Echedorus, *Granta*. r.
Ehodorum, *Leukivchen*. c.
Edelberga, *Hildelburgh*. a.
Edera, *Ter*. r.
Edess, *Rha*. c.
Edus, *Sadotia*. r.
Egesia, *Barbara*. c.
Egidona, *Eyder*. r.
Egircius, *le Gens*. r.
Egollima, *Angoulima*. c.
Egra, *Eger*. r.
Egra, *Hib*, *Eger*. c.
Eidera, *Hydr*. r.
Elstadium, *Aichstadt*. c.
Elana, *Alla*. c.
Elaphonefus, *Marmora*. l.
Elaver, *Allier*. r.
Elborga, *Talavera*. c.
Elbodium, *Elbenf*. o.
Electa, *Alit*. c.
Electriades Insula, *Shetland Isles*.
Elephanlacum, *Etwang*. c.
Eleutherus, *Habis*. r.
Eleutherus, *Bajara*. r.
Eliberis, *Granada*. c.
Ella, *Belvedere*. p.
Ellocrata, *Lorca*. c.
Elaa, *Liana*, *Eaux*. r.
Eino, *St. Amand*. o.
Elorona, *Olona*. l.
Elorum, *Abyla*. r.
Elorum, *Atelara*. r.
Elofa, *East*, *Rasf*. c.
Eluva, *St. Blasph*. c.
Elyma, *Palmita*. c.
Elys, *Ep*. o.
Ella, *Lille*. r.
Ella, *Jalta*. o.
Ellus, *Al*. r.
Embda, *Emden*. c.
Emella, *Emmely*. c.
Emerita, *Merida*. c.
Emilia, *Hamas*, *Hem*. c.
Emiliarum, *Disagadero*. r.
Emmaus, *Gaza*, *Nicopol*. c.
Eadova, *Eyadova*. c.
Engericum, *St. Jean de Angeli*. c.
Engollima, *Angoulima*. c.
Enhemium, *Ebenisim*. c.
Eofis, *Nish*. r.
Ereella, *Lavagna*. r.
Epannum, *Pa*. c.
Ephesus, *Essa*. c.
Epidamnus, *Dwarzo*. c.
Epidaurus, *Debronca*. c.
Epidaurus, *Malvasia*. c.
Epidaurus, *Ragusa*. c.
Eporadra, *Jura*. c.
Erasium, *Rafno*. r.
Erdella, *Transylvania*. p.
Eretanus, *Rerant*. r.
Eriboes, *Croida*. c.
Eridanus, *Pa*. r.
Eridanus, *Rodan*. r.
Erigonus, *Vistrizza*. r.
Erincus, *la Miranda*. r.
Erododunum, *Iffoudun*. c.
Erubris, *Robr*. r.
Erythiz, *Baringona*. l.
Erythrimum Mare, *the Red Sea*.
Eryx, *Trapano Vecchio*. c.

Eicernia.

F L E

Esfernia, *Isfernia*, or *Sergna*. c.
 Eflava, *Hufca*. c.
 Effe, *Coffe*. r.
 Eful, *Sax*. c.
 Ethonia, *Effen*. p.
 Efla, *Ella*. r.
 Efula, *Idla*. c.
 Eforis, *Fara*, c. *Noris de Guadiana*. f.
 Etruria, *Teftana*. p.
 Etrandia, *Oliviera*. c.
 Etror, *Negropont*. i.
 Eubonia, *Idan*. i.
 Eventus, *Iditri*. r. *Fidari*.
 Eugubium, *Gubia*. c.
 Euceno, *La Bolognois*. r.
 Euphrates, *Afpar*. r.
 Eupria, *Gaiola*. i.
 Eurarus, *Galax*. r.
 Euroas, *Fis*, *Vallpatawa*, *Bafli-*
putino. r.
 Eurydeon, *Zicath*. r.
 Exopelis, *Bogazar*. c.
 Extrinadura, *Ivrenadura*. c.
 Eudera, *Eder*. r.
 Ezerus, *E. ero*. c.

F A

Fabris, *Fafar*. r.
 Fabrianum, *Bremia*. c.
 Falconis mons, *Faquesmont*. o.
 Falefia, *Falfia*, *Kalfife*. c.
 Fama Angula, *Famazoll*. c.
 Fannum Canic, *Allicenny*. c.
 — Fortuna, *Fana*. c.
 — S. Agatha, *S. Ag. th.* c.
 — S. Alban, *S. Albano*. c.
 — S. Albini, *S. Albini*. c.
 — S. Andrea, *S. Andre*. c.
 — S. Andre. c.
 — S. Antonini, *S. Antonin*. c.
 — S. Audomari, *S. Omer*. c.
 — S. Ecolphi, *Woffton*. o.
 — S. Clodaldi, *S. Clo.* o.
 — S. Desiderii, *S. Defor*. c.
 — S. Dionysii, *S. Denis*. c.
 — S. Fidei, *S. Fe.* o.
 — S. Gillenii, *S. Ghiflain*. c.
 — S. Iacob, *S. Iago*. c.
 — S. Jannis, *S. Jean*. c.
 — S. Leonis, *S. Leo*. c.
 — S. Maclovii, *S. Mala*. c.
 — S. Menchillidis, *S. Menchould*. c.
 — S. Michells, *S. Miguel*. c.
 — S. Pontii, *S. Port*. c.
 — S. Spiritus, *S. Spirit*. c.
 — S. Stephanii, *S. Etienne*. c.
 — S. Vity, *S. Vist*. c.
 Fara, *La Fera*. c.
 Fatria, *Heiligelandt*. i.
 Fauciacus Tractus, *Foffagy*.
 Favencia, *Favera*. c.
 Fel na, *Bologna*, *Bolonia*. c.
 Ferrera, *Pfi*. c.
 Flechia, *Ouv. fl.* c.
 Ficcele, *eruzia*. c.
 Fionia, *Fabon*. i.
 Firmitas ad Aloulam, *Ente fur*
Ande.
 Firmum, *Ferwo*. c.
 Flavla, *Gallica*, *Fraga*. c.
 Flaviana Ala, *Vienna*. c.
 Flaviobriga, *Bilbao*. c.
 Flavium Brigantium, *Betanzos*. c.
 Flevo, *the flit* or *Edt*. i.

F U X

Flevum, *the Velbi*. r.
 Flexia, *la Flecht*. c.
 Flexum, *Altenburg*. o.
 Flisinga, *Flifing*. o.
 Floriacum, *Fleny*. o.
 Floripolis, *S. Flour*. o.
 Florentis, *Florence*. c.
 Foburgum, *ruburg*. o.
 Fociniacus Tractus, *Foffign*. p.
 Fons Agri Carrenlis, *Ferventia*. o.
 Foss Bellaques, *Fontainebleau*. o.
 Fons Clarus, *Scherbozn*. o.
 Fons Ebrahdi, *Fontarait*. o.
 Fons Rapidus, *Fontarable*. o.
 Fontes, *Idello*. c.
 Fontenacum, *Fonteny le Comte de*
Forealquier. p.
 Forentis Provincia, *le Forez*. p.
 Formica, *Formigne*. i.
 Formio, *Rifano*. r.
 Forum Aleni, *Ferrara*.
 — Claudii, *Oriolo*. c.
 — Claudii, *Montivex in Taran-*
talfo. c.
 — Cornclii, *Inola*, *Jumola*. c.
 — Diuguntorum, *Crens*. c.
 — Domitii, *Frontignan*. c.
 — Flamioii, *Foffimint*. c.
 — Flaminii, *Fuligno*. c.
 — Fulvii, *Valenza*. c.
 — Julium, *Brejas*. c.
 — Julii, *Triali*. p.
 — Livii, *Forli*. c.
 — Neronis, *Forcalquier*. c.
 — Sebustianorum, *Burg*. c.
 — Segufianum, *Fears*. o.
 — Sempronii, *Foffonbram*. c.
 — Tiberii, *Kofferkal*. o.
 — Vecontorum, *Nafon*. c.
 Fella Clodii, *Chiofo*. c.
 — Corbulonit, *the Leck*. r.
 — Druth, *the Newyffl*. r.
 — Mauriana, *le Golepur*. i.
 — Metovei, *la Merve*. r.
 — Felia, *Foffore*. r.
 Fofanum, *Foffano*. r.
 Fofatum, *Faffato*. i.
 Fofiniacus Tractus, *le Foffey*. p.
 Franci Orientalis, *Francora*. c.
 Francium, *Francac*. ca.
 Francofurtum ad Mainum, *Frans-*
furt on the Main.
 — ad Oderam, *Fransfurt on*
the Oder.
 Fratres Nelfides, *Frates*. i. i.
 Fredelatum, *Pamiers*. c.
 Frenio, *il Fattore*. r.
 Frequentum, *Fricenti*. c.
 Fretum Britannicum, *Pas de Ca-*
lais the Scheeve.
 Fretum Mamertinum Fav.
 Frigida, *Frias*. c.
 Frigidus, *Freddano*. r.
 — *Vipro*. r.
 Friniana, *Frignana*. i.
 Frufio, *Frullione*. c.
 Fruxinum, *Freifing*. c.
 Fugeria, *Fulgerium*, *Fogeres*. c.
 Fulginium, *Folligno*. c.
 Fullinlum, *Fullinmum*, *Faigo*. c.
 Fundanus, *Fondi*. i. c.
 Furarium, *S. Eftienne de Fovers*. c.
 Furna, *Furris*, *Wuerne*. c.
 Fuxum, *Felix*. o.

G I E

G A

Gabali, *Givaudan*. r.
 Gabulum, *Javox Mandi*. c.
 Gabulus, *Gibel*. c.
 Gabarus, *Gave*. r. r.
 Gabelus, *Secchia*. r.
 Gades, *Calis*, *Cadir*. c.
 Gaidiva, *Alertraw*. o.
 Gaisia, *Jatza*, *Jaycza*, a City of
Bofnia.
 Galum, *Pays de Gex*.
 Gala, *Jalle*. r.
 Galaber, *Galauze*. r.
 Galania, *Chiangare*. p.
 Gallesium, *Gallefe*. c.
 Galleva, *Wallingford*. o.
 Gallia, *France*. k.
 Gallola, *Golle*. r.
 Gelliva, *Galtway*. c.
 Gallo-Ligures, *la Provence*. p.
 Gallividia, *Galloway*. p.
 Gallus, *Gariippo*. r.
 Gambriivii, *Hamburg*. c.
 Gandavum, *Gand*, *Cent*, *Ghende*. c.
 Gauea, *Jaracacs*.
 Gangas, *Bacha*. c.
 Ganges, *Ganga*, *Gange*. r.
 Gangra, c.
 Gannum, *Gonga*. o.
 Ganodurum, *Zarach*, *Laufenburg*. o.
 Garbofenum, *Brno-Caffe*. c.
 Gardus, *le Gardon*. r.
 Garianonum, *Parmouth*, *Burgh-*
Caffe.
 Grites, *le Pays de Gours*. p.
 Girocelli, *Mont Genere*. p.
 Garryenus, *the Dufe*, or *Parc*. r.
 Garumna, *Garronne*. r.
 Galfinefium, *le Galfinot*. p.
 Galfinerum, *le Galfine*. p.
 Gavanodurum, *Saltzburg*. c.
 Gavarus, *Gave*. r.
 Gaudiofa, *Joyufe*. o.
 Gaurus, *Gaura*. m.
 Gaura, *le Comte de Gave*. p.
 Gaza, c.
 Gebenns, *les Severens*. m.
 Gedanium five GJanum, *Dant-*
zick. c.
 Gedroha, *Formigt*, *Stend*. p.
 Gela, *Alicata*, *Turanova*. c.
 Gelbis, *Kiel*, *Kill*. r.
 Gelfia, *Gelfia*. r.
 Gelfia, *Gelde-laud*, *Gallis*, *Ge-*
aves. p.
 Gemblacum, *Gembloart*. c.
 Genabium, *Gien*. c.
 Genadium, *Ginglob*. c.
 Genui, *North-Wales*.
 Genulus, *Kainffa*, *Arzenza*. r.
 Getocribate, *Bref*. o.
 Geravia, *Gerawer*. r.
 Gerbogia, *Clermont*, *Moullins*. c.
 Gerikus, *le Gers*. r.
 Germanopolis, *Ginopoli*. c.
 Germia, *Kyemen*. c.
 S. Gertrudis inons, *Berga D. Ger-*
trudis, *Getrunderberg*. c.
 Gerunda, *Girona*. c.
 Gerundia, *Cereza*. c.
 Gelfia, *le Pays de Gex*. r.
 Gelforiacum, *Boulogne fur mer*. c.
 Giemum, *Gien*. c.
 (***)

Gien.

HEL

Helium, *Jasn, Gaen. c.*
 Helica, *Gefke. c.*
 Heliova, *Iglav. c.*
 Helicium, *le Gimox. p.*
 Helipovicus, *Spfatch. o.*
 Giro, *le Giron. r.*
 Girunna, *la Gironde. r.*
 Gillenopolis, *S. Guilain. o.*
 Gisorum, *Gisors. o.*
 Gissa, *Giffen, Giffen. c.*
 Glacum, *Glatz. c.*
 Gladata, *Glandicus. c.*
 Glandimirum, *Mondnedo. c.*
 Glanum, *Lodrovi, S. Rims. c.*
 Glaron, *Glaris, a Canton.*
 Glafconia, *Glaffenbury. c.*
 Glafcom, *Glafco. c.*
 Glatum, *Glatz. c.*
 Glefaria, *Not-Sirand. l.*
 Glevum, *Gloucester. c.*
 Glora, *Cluyd. r.*
 Glovernia, *Gloucester. c.*
 Gobannium, *Abergowen. o.*
 Goricomium, *Gorichemium, Ger-
 om. c.*
 Gols, *Goflar. r.*
 Gollaris, *Goflar. c.*
 Gracium, *Glatz. c.*
 Graium, *Gray. c.*
 Grandipratum, *Grandpre. o.*
 Grandulus Sinus, *the white Sea.*
 Granfonium, *Granson. o.*
 Grants, *Cambridge. o.*
 Granus, *the Gran. r.*
 Graffa, *Grafte. c.*
 Gratianopolis, *Grenoble. c.*
 Gravlica, *Coranto. c.*
 Guadlx, *Acci. c.*
 Guatimala, *S. Jago. c.*
 Guntalus, *Jader, Oder. r.*
 Guelpherium, *woifembattel. c.*
 Gytices, *Genamant. i.*

H A

Habus, *Bumber. r.*
 Hadria, *Atria. c.*
 Hadria, *Atri, Atria. c.*
 Hadrianopolis, *Adrianople, Eder-
 noy, Endrem. c.*
 Hanoi, *Copenhagen. c.*
 Haga Comitib, *the Hague, Gallis la
 Haye. o.*
 Halla, *Nofre-Dame de Haulx, Gal-
 lis; Hill, Germanis.*
 Halyz, *Callimar. r.*
 Hama, *Haman, Hems. c.*
 Hammona, *Ham. c.*
 Hania, *Hafna. r.*
 Hanmarchia, *Hanherret. pr.*
 Hannonia, *Hainault. p.*
 Hapfania, *Copenhagen. c.*
 Haradium Regnoz, *Koningferret. c.*
 Havelia, *Havel. r.*
 Haemus, *Balkan, Coftegnaz. m.*
 Hebrus, *Marza. r.*
 Heftodorum, *Lutkirk. c.*
 Hedena, *Hixlin. o.*
 Hedua, *Avena. c.*
 Heideba, *Stfwick. c.*
 Heldonia, *Eaant. r.*
 Helena, *Elna. c.*
 Helenopolis, *Frankfort on the
 Mayne.*
 Heliz, *Elp. c.*

HYP

Helicellus, *Ill. r.*
 Helicon, *Eiala, Faribo. m.*
 Helicon, *Faribo. r.*
 Helicopolis, *Balock. c.*
 Helipollis, *Saltwid. c.*
 Helium, *the Heat. r.*
 Helingora, *Elfhora. c.*
 Helva, *Elvas. c.*
 Helveia, *Switzerland.*
 Helvil, *le Vvaris. r.*
 Helvinum, *il Salinello. r.*
 Hennes, *Shetland Jles.*
 Helulus, *Hafne. r.*
 Heracles, *Ergl. c.*
 Heracles, *Haffio Porto. o.*
 Herbanum, *Oriente. c.*
 Herbellus, *Palzulo. c.*
 Herbipolis, *Wurtzburgh. c.*
 Hercinil Montes, *Fichtelburgh. m.*
 Herculeum Freium, *the Streight of
 Gibraltar.*
 Herculla, *Buda. c.*
 Herculis Promontorium, *Wart-
 land Hopnt.*
 Herculis Portus, *Porto Ercole.*
 Hercynia Sylva, *Schwartz walde,
 Olden-walde, waffer-walat, &c.*
 Herius, *Vindana, Vilaur. r. r.*
 Hermaffis, *Cori. o.*
 Hermeum, *Genifar. cap.*
 Hermlones, *Bohemia, Silifia and
 Moravia.*
 Hermonaffa, *Beligrard. c.*
 Hermonaffa, *Blalagrod. c.*
 Hermus, *Sarabat. r.*
 Heropolis, *Herou. c.*
 Herperia, *Bernich. c.*
 Herperium Cornu, *Bintze, Cap-
 Verde.*
 Heururia, *Tofcany, Tofcany. p.*
 Hexl, *Vltz, Magala. c.*
 Hexamillum, *Hexamilis.*
 Hlemera, *Torto. r.*
 Hiera, *Giera. i.*
 Hieracium, *Gieraci. c.*
 Hiera petra, *Gierapetra. c.*
 Hierafus, *Pruth. r.*
 Hierogerma, *Giermafli. c. r.*
 Hierus, *Orbo. r.*
 Hilaria, *Her. r.*
 Himelia, *l' Aia. r.*
 Himeria, *il Saffo. r.*
 Himeria, *Yermia. r.*
 Hipparis, *Camarana. r.*
 Hippon, *Monte Leone. c.*
 Hippon, *Bona, Bona. c.*
 Hirmlus, *Irneo. m.*
 Hirmlulus, *Ragufa, Mauli. r.*
 Hirplul, *the Furber Principato.*
 Hippoviblo, *Monte-Leoni. c.*
 Hipfalis, *Sevill. c.*
 Hifpania, *Spain. c.*
 Hifpellum, *Spella. k.*
 Hiftria, *Afria. p.*
 Holmia, *Stockholm. c.*
 Honfflorium, *Honfflar. c.*
 Hordacha, *Herdach. r.*
 Hortanum, *Oria. c.*
 Hofanulum, *Oftant. c.*
 Huena, *uen. l.*
 Hyampolis, *Jampoli. c.*
 Hydafpes, *Roviy. r.*
 Hydruntum, *Otranto. c.*
 Hyllus, *il Triant. r.*
 Hypanis, *il Bog. r.*

INS

Hyperborei montes, *Camena Poim,
 Stolp. m.*
 Hypplius, *Lippio. r.*
 Hypra, *Hyra, Ipre. c.*
 Hypfa, *il Belici. r.*
 Hyteania, *Hyrach Diargumet, T-
 boiflan. p.*

J A

Jabadil Infula, *Java. i.*
 Jacobipollis, *Sanjago. c.*
 Jactum, *Grana. r.*
 Jada, *Jader. r.*
 Jader, *Salona, Salin. r.*
 Jader, *l' Odr. r.*
 Jadera, *Zara. c.*
 Janna, *Jama Gorod. c.*
 Janelia, *Thames. r.*
 Janafum, *Compeftula. c.*
 Japidia, *Carniola. p.*
 Japodes, *Jeppanaw. r.*
 Japygia, *Terra d' Otranto. p.*
 Jarchus Ager, *le Jarez. r.*
 Jarmuthum, *Vermouth. o.*
 Jarrippa, *Midina Alnabi. c.*
 Jarrus, *Albis, Ifchar. r.*
 Javarinum, *five Jaurinum, Raab,
 Gwer. c.*
 Jauria, *Jawer. c.*
 Jaurus, *Jaur. r.*
 Jaxartica, *Sibun. r.*
 Jazyca, *Hougary. k.*
 Jban, *Van. c.*
 Jbera, *Tortofa. c. Felix. c.*
 Jberla, *Spain. k.*
 Jberus, *Ebra. r. Rio Tinn. r.*
 Jcauba, *Tonne. r.*
 Jccius Portus, *Calais. o.*
 Jceni, *Southfolk and Norfolk.*
 Jclodorum, *Jfoira. c.*
 Jconium, *Cogni. p.*
 Jcofum, *Ora. c.*
 Jculifma, *Angouleme. c.*
 Jdanis, *l' Ain, Ains, Dains. r.*
 Jdubeda, *il Rio de Hillas, r.*
 Jecora, *Jicker. r.*
 Jedium, *Jedo, Yedo. c.*
 Jemptria, *Jempiland. p.*
 Jerna, *Ireland.*
 Jernus, *Wrofen, Bifmar. r.*
 Jgillum, *Giglio. l.*
 Jharus, *Her. r.*
 Jicinum, *Montalcino. c.*
 Jlerda, *Lerida. c.*
 Jllongz, *Lignitz. c.*
 Jllurgis, *Jata. c.*
 Jlla, *Epte. r.*
 Jlla, *Lille. r.*
 Jlliberis, *il Tech. r.*
 Jlliberis, *Grana. c. Elvira. c.*
 Jlliberis, *Elna. c.*
 Jllictianus Pontus, *Alcanta. c.*
 Jlorci, *Lorca. c.*
 Jmelaca, *Cmeley. c.*
 Jnachus, *Planiza. r. Inacho.*
 Jnarime, *Jchia. l.*
 Jnara, *Encri. r.*
 Jodus, *Diul. r.*
 Jngzvozes, *Jutland. p.*
 Jngeris, *Jndra. r.*
 Jngria, *Ingermanland. p.*
 Jnfubres, *il Ducato di Milan.*
 Infula, *Cepe. o.*
 Infula, *Jfola. c.*

Infula,

J U V

Infula, *Ulle. c.*
 Interamna, *Tirani. c.*
 Interamna, *Ponte Corvo. o.*
 Interamnenfis Provincia, *le Pays entre Sambre & Meuse.*
 Interamna, *Tiramo. c.*
 Interamnia Portugallia, *Entre Londo & Minho. p.*
 Intervallum, *Entrevaux. o.*
 Joanna, *Tannina. c.*
 Joannipolis, *Jambol. c.*
 Joannilla, *Joannille. o.*
 Joana, *Jonne, Yonne. r.*
 Jonia, *Ruffon. p.*
 Jordani, *Schirah. r.*
 Jovernia, *Ireland. k.*
 Joviniacum, *Folgeny. c.*
 Jovis Villa, *Joannille. o.*
 Jpra, *Jpra, Jpren. c.*
 Jpuleoa, *Cuipuleoa. p.*
 Jris, *Cafalmach. r.*
 Jris, *Livio. r.*
 Jfala, *vel Ifula, Yffil. r.*
 Jmannium, *S John's Hoynt. c.*
 Jfaps, *Sazio. r.*
 Jfara, *P Jfara. r.*
 Jfara, *Jfara. r.*
 Jfaria, *Oyfe. r.*
 Jfaria, *Saura. p. c.*
 Jfarius, *Donata Foglia. r.*
 Jfurus, *Garbi. r.*
 Jfca Damnoalorum, *five Exonia, Cr. r.*
 Jfca, *Cxeter. c. and Carricon.*
 Jfca Silurum, *Lekeard. c.*
 Jfcalli, *Alcheffer. o.*
 Jfchopolis, *Tripoli of Siria. c.*
 Jfentcum, *Eyfenach. c.*
 Jfthmus Corinthiacus, *Hexamili.*
 Jfidorum, *Jffoire. c.*
 Jfoniurus, *Lifonzo. r.*
 Jffus, *Liazzo. c.*
 Jfter, *the Danube. r.*
 Jfurium, *Aldeburgh. o.*
 Jfanus, *Palto Castra. c.*
 Jfona, *Iton. r.*
 Jfuna, *Eden, Dofway fpyth. r.*
 Jfureca, *Basar. p.*
 Jfuriifa, *Sanguifa. c.*
 Jfurnia, *Ireland. k.*
 Jfurnis, *Dankran. o.*
 Jfulla, *Borgo di S. Domino. c.*
 Jfulla, *Gyl. r.*
 Jfulla, *Giula. c.*
 Jfuliacum, *Gulick. Leige. c.*
 Jfulia Cafarca, *Algiers.*
 Jfulnum, *Wollin. c.*
 Jfulobona, *Honfler. o.*
 Jfulobona, *Vienna. c.*
 Jfulbriga, *Porto de Santonna. o.*
 Jfulodunum, *Londun. c.*
 Jfulomagus, *Angers. c.*
 Jfulum Carnicum, *Goritia. c.*
 Jfuna, *Juna. r.*
 Jfura, *Foux. m.*
 Jfurus, *Jaur. r.*
 Jfuliniana Prima, *Giustandil, Acri-da. c.*
 Jfuliniana Secunda, *Priffen. c.*
 Jfulinopolis, *Cabo di Iftria. c.*
 Jfulavia, *Salzburgh. c.*
 Jfulavius, *Salzrach. r.*
 Jfulantius, *Turano, or Trontino. r.*
 Jfulencus, *Governeo. r.*
 Jfuleniacum, *Governeo. c.*

L E O

Jjuvenacium, *Gioverano. c.*
 Jjuverna, *Ireland. k.*

L A

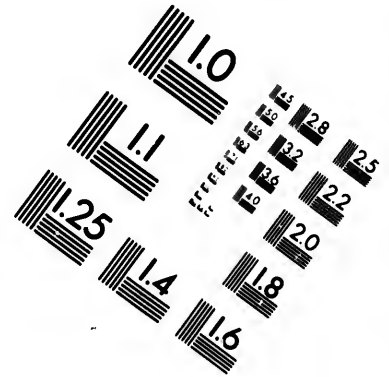
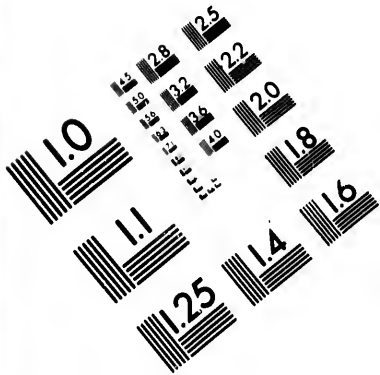
Labacum, *Lambach. c.*
 Labaius, *Lambro. r.*
 Labentis Lacus, *Scutari Ponta. i.*
 Laberus, *Rildare. c.*
 Labinus, *Lavino. r.*
 Laboris terra, *la Terra di Lava-ro. p.*
 Labro, *Legorno. c.*
 Lacedæmon, *Miftra. c.*
 Laciburgum, *Rofko. r.*
 Laconia, *sacania. p.*
 Lacobriga, *Lagos. c.*
 Lactodurum, *Bedford. c.*
 Lactoracum, *Lilloure. c.*
 Ladeni, *Lathaine, Werck, and Cibedale.*
 Legaia, *Leinfker. p.*
 Legnus, *the Bay of Lubek.*
 Lamia, *Lima. r.*
 Lampla, *Elandia. r.*
 Lanuvium, *Civita Indovina. c.*
 Laodicæa, *Eskibiffar. c.*
 Laogla, *la Forêt aux loges.*
 Laona, *Stallao. c.*
 Lapurdensis Tractus, *le pays de La-burd.*
 Lapurdum, *Baioni. c.*
 Laquedonia, *Cedogna. c.*
 Lar, *Om. r.*
 Lærema, *Lerma. o.*
 Larius, *Como, Cumerte. l.*
 Larius, *Lari, Larc. r.*
 Laros, *P Aront or Larora. r.*
 Lascura, *Lifcar. c.*
 Latium, *Campagna di Roma. p.*
 Latobrigil, *Brifgaw. p.*
 Latone, *Doroti. c.*
 Latriypa, *Medina Talnabi. c.*
 Lavantium, *S. Andre. c.*
 Laudonia, *Lothaine. p.*
 Laudum, *Lodi. e.*
 Laudunum, *Laon. c.*
 Lauriacus Ager, *le Lavragualis. c.*
 Laurentum, *S. Lorenzo. c.*
 Laurentum, *Loreto. c.*
 Lauriacum, *Lorch.*
 Laurona, *Legronno. c.*
 Laus, *Coro. r. Laino. r.*
 Laus Pompeja, *Lodi. c.*
 Laudunum, *Londun. c.*
 Ladus, *Loir.*
 Leantia, *Elcatif. c. p.*
 Lecca, *the Leck. r.*
 Lechaum, *Lefliocori. p.*
 Ledefia, *Lædu. o.*
 Ledrentis Urbs, *Nicofia. o.*
 Ledum, *Lex. r.*
 Legla, *Lye. r. Leige. c.*
 Leglo Germanica, *Leon. c.*
 Leclius, *Leyn. r.*
 Lemnos, *Stalimene. i. +*
 Lemovicum Urbs, *Limoges. c.*
 Lentia, *Lintz. c.*
 Leobriga, *Lemburgh. c.*
 Leoburgum, *Lavenburgh. c.*
 Leocara, *Licata. c.*
 Leodium, *Lige. c.*
 Leogus, *Lewis. l.*
 Leomania, *Lomalight. p.*
 Leona, *Leondoul. c.*

L O N

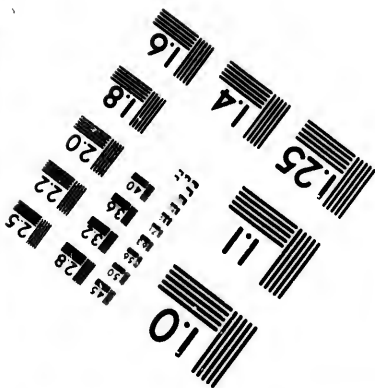
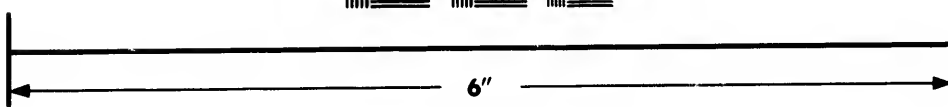
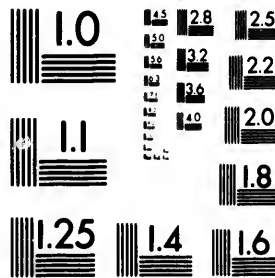
Leonæa, *Largus. c.*
 Leonis Monasterium, *Leinfker. o.*
 Leonina, *Lentini. c.*
 Leopoli, *Lemburgh. c.*
 Leopoli, *Sau Leo.*
 Leovardia, *Leewarden. c.*
 Lepis, *Tripoli of Barbary. c.*
 Leprolium, *Levrona. c.*
 Lerina, *S. Honor. i.*
 Lerra, *Cosefun. r.*
 Lertius, *Leri. r.*
 Lesbos, *Metelin, Mytlen. l.*
 Lesura, *Lifur. r.*
 Leta, *Leto Mart. r.*
 Lethes, *el Lima. r.*
 Leibes, *Bedlar, Guadaleta. r.*
 Letia, *Lifche. r.*
 Lettaranum, *Lettere. c.*
 Leucadia, *S. Maura. i.*
 Leuch, *Sfachia. r.*
 Leucobria, *Whithern. c.*
 Leucosia, *Nicofia. c.*
 Leucorea, *Wittenberg. c.*
 Leuctra, *Mafaa. c.*
 Levina, *Lenox. p.*
 Levinus, *Lebin. c.*
 Lexovium, *Lieux. c.*
 Libonius, *Leffy, Lifker. r.*
 Liburnia, *Croatia. p.*
 Liburnia, *Libourne, a c. of France in the Territory of Bourdeaux.*
 Liburnus, *Legora. c.*
 Libya Deferta, *Elber.*
 Licus, *the Lech. r.*
 Liger, *Ligeris, Loyre. r.*
 Ligerula, *le Loyre. r.*
 Ligno, *Laignon. r.*
 Liguldon, *Liffo. o.*
 Ligula, *Evola. r.*
 Liguria, *the States of Genova.*
 Lila, *Lile, Riffil. c.*
 Lilybaeum, *Marfala. c.*
 Limagus, *Limabi. r.*
 Limanus, *Limagne. r.*
 Limnos, *Ramley. l.*
 Limocum, *Poitiers. c.*
 Limofium, *Limoux. c.*
 Lindemagus, *Limat. r.*
 Lindum, *Lintitigo. p.*
 Lindum, *Lincolina, Lincolin. c.*
 Lingones, *Langres. c.*
 Liniemus, *Wotter. r.*
 Linum, *Lypune. o.*
 Liria, *Liz. r.*
 Liris, *Garigliano. r.*
 Liomerium, *Leuwerick. c.*
 Liguentia, *Livercy. r.*
 Lobodunum, *Laudenburgh. o.*
 Locanus, *il Proteriano. r.*
 Lochia, *Loches. c.*
 Locoritum, *Forcheim. c.*
 Locra, *il Capitello. r.*
 Locrida, *Ginftandil. c.*
 Loeris, *Gieraci. c.*
 Lofta, *Loket, Ellibogen. o.*
 Lodunum, *Londun. c.*
 Logana, *Lohre, Louz. r.*
 Logis, *Lough fople. r.*
 Logus, *Lug. r.*
 Lombardus, *Lomber. c.*
 Lommodus, *Loch Lomond. l.*
 Londinium, *Londinium, Londonia, Anglia Trinobatarum, London. c.*
 Londinium Scanorum, *Lundun in Schonen. c.*

Longobar-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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1.8

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M A D

Longobardia, *Lombardy*. k.
 Longobardum, *Lancaster*. c.
 Lopadota, *Lampidosa*. i.
 Lora, *Loureda*. c.
 Lotharinga, *Lorraine*, p. or *Westrick*.
 Lovanium, *Lovers, Louvain*. c.
 Lous, *Piergo, Polina*. r.
 Loufofa, *Loufo*. o.
 Loxa, *Loffe*. r.
 Lubricofis Urbis, *Maffa*. c.
 Luceria, *Lufack, Lucko*. c.
 Luceria, *Nostra d' li Pagani*. c.
 Luciferi Panum, *S. Lucas*. o.
 Lucilburgum, *Luxemburgh*. c.
 Luciona, *Lugon*. c.
 Lucophibia, *Widtherne*. c.
 Lucorea, *Wittenburg*. c.
 Lucronium, *longrono*. c.
 Lucus Allurum, *Ouido*. c.
 Lucus Augulli, *Lugo*. c.
 Lugdunum Bavorum, *Lyden*. c.
 ——— Conventarum, *S. Petrand*. c.
 ——— Segufianorum, *Lyon*. c.
 Lugidunum, *Glegau*. c.
 Luguvallum, *Caritie*. c.
 Lufium, *S. Jean de Luz*. c.
 Luna Nova, *Sarzaa*. c.
 Luna Montes, *Gibel Capb*. m.
 Lunda, *Lundis, Lunda*. c. c.
 Luparia, *Louviers*. c.
 Lupurdum, *Meiffen*. c.
 Lupia, *Loing*. r.
 Lupias, *Lippe*. r.
 Luppia, *Lippadt*. c.
 Lupus, *le Lopp*. r.
 Lufirania, *Stragala*. k.
 Luteria, *Paris*. c.
 Lureva, *Ludevis*. c.
 Luris, *Lysa*. r.
 Lutomagus, *Bonftreuil*. c.
 Lutra, *the Lavier*. r.
 Lutra, *Kiffers Lautern*. c.
 Lurum, *South*. r.
 Luxiona, *Luffon*. c.
 Lycæonia, *Cogni*. r.
 Lyeaftur, *Localitia*. o.
 Lycia, *Briquia*. p.
 Lycia, *le Laz*. r.
 Lycias, *the Lack*. r.
 Lychnidus, *Gifkandil*. c.
 Lycopolis, *Muxia*. c.
 Lycornas, *Fidary*. r.
 Lycus, *il Platano*. r.
 Lydia, *Cavafa*. p.
 Lydius, *Cafora*. r.
 Lynius, *le Lyas*. r.
 Lycia, *Lira, Lira*. c.
 Lycis, *fe-Kitha*. r.
 Lylus, *l'ancijis*. o.

M A

Macaria, *Juldes*. o.
 Macaria, *Mazua*. i.
 Macedonia, *Jamboli, Comenoiarv*,
 Janna p.
 Macella, *Srongoli*. c.
 Maceria, *Mezieta*. c.
 Machora, *Traina*. c.
 Machinia, *Machin*. c.
 Maclovio, *Maclovipolis*. S. *Milo*. c.
 Macra, *Magra*. r.
 Maderiacum, *Mezieta*. c.
 Madoce, *Adn*. c.
 Madrikum, *Madrid*. o.

M E D

Madus, *Madstone*. o.
 Mazander, *Mandra*. r.
 Mæazr, *Northumberland*.
 Magalona, *Magalona*. c.
 Magl, *Radnoz*. o.
 Magna Gracia, *Calabria*. p.
 Magnesia, *Mangrefia*. c.
 Magnesia, *Maniffi*. c.
 Magnopolis, *Mecklenburg*. c.
 Magnus Portus, *Southampton*,
 and *Portsmouth*. c.
 Magontiacum, *Ments*. c.
 Magrada, *Wendel*. r.
 Maira, *Mandra*. r.
 Malduenfe Cænobium, *Wharfed*-
bury. o.
 Malecs, *Le Mul*. i.
 Malmogia, *Malmoe, Ellebogt*. c.
 Malva, *Mafce*. r.
 Malava, *Malyz*. r.
 Malobodium, *Maubuge*. o.
 Mamefidium, *Martiano*. c.
 Mammilla, *Zentz*. c.
 Manapia, *Wexford*. c.
 Mancunum, *Manduesum, Man-*
chester. o.
 Maniana, *Magliano*. c.
 Manuactinum, *Baboliza*. o.
 Mantus Verduni, *Le max de ver-*
dan. c.
 Mantiana, *Geluchlat*. l.
 Manua Carpetanorum, *Madrid*. c.
 Manufca, *Mansofque*. c.
 Maracanda, *Badajozian, Samar-*
cand. c.
 Marchenium, *Roxburow*. o.
 Marchia, *Werrehe*. p.
 Marchia, *Mark, Markifh-Land*. p.
 Marcodunum, *Duren*. c.
 Marcomanni, *Bobemia*. k.
 Marcopolis, *San Marco*. c.
 Marcovada, *Margoffel*. c.
 Marla, *Mareotis, Bahira*. l.
 Maridunum, *Caermarthen*. o.
 Margus, *Morgab*. r.
 Marioni Urbis, *Lunburg*. c.
 Marionis Altera, *Lubick*. c.
 Marius, *Merifch*. r.
 Maritiz, *Marsimo*. m.
 Marobudum, *Pragu*. c.
 Martinopos, *Tours*. c.
 ——— *Hersburgh*. c.
 Mafæum, *Maffeych*. o.
 Maffaloticum, *Gras de Paffon*.
 Maffilla, *Maffille*. c.
 Maffia, *Graro*. m.
 Mateola, *Matta*. c.
 Mathis, *Matin*. r.
 Matifco, *Mafcon*. c.
 Matium, *Candia*. c.
 Matrinus, *Piomba*. r.
 Matrona, *le Maras*. r.
 Matricium, *Marpurg*. c.
 Mauritania, *Barbary*. c.
 Maxera, *Mazerat, Firi*. r.
 Machilota, *Stethien*. p.
 Medama, *Roffano*. o.
 Medama, *il Metramo, Mifuna*. r.
 Medeni, *Rewport*. o.
 Media, *Seruan, Shirvan*. p.
 Medis, *Wentz*. r.
 Mediolanum, *Monfer*. c.
 Mediolanum, *Milan*. c.
 Mediolanum, *Lancaster*. o.
 Mediolanum Santorum, *Saintes*. c.

M O N

Mediolum, *Medina Celi*. c.
 Medocus Major, *La Brena*.
 ——— Minor, *il Bacillone*. r.
 Meduans, *Mayenn*. r. & c.
 Meduacus, *Widway*. r.
 Medulauus, *Medoc*. r.
 Medunra, *Munt*. c.
 Megalopolis, *Mecklenburgh*. c.
 Megies, *Mydfich*. c. in *Transflu-*
via.
 Meia, *Garza*. r.
 Melani, *Gibel Tor, Gibel Monfa*. m.
 Melas, *Gensai*. r. *Maurantri*.
 Melche, *Matux*. c.
 Melifium, *Moffea*. c.
 Melibocum, *Hartwald*. m.
 Meligoanum, *M. giano*. o.
 Melita, *Malta*. i.
 Melocabus, *Coburg*. c.
 Melocacus, *Coburg*. o.
 Melodunum, *Milun*. c.
 Melos, *Milo*. i.
 Melphes, *Malpa*. r.
 Melphis, *Melfi*. c. *Melfa*. r.
 Menapil, *Kefel*. o.
 Menchilidifanum, *S. Menchoud*. c.
 Menevia, *S. Dabitus*. o.
 Menafcus, *Donoften, Ori*. r.
 Mencha, *Guadiamar*. r.
 Menofgida, *Eger, Hb*. r.
 Menuthias, *Madagafcar*. i.
 Memphis, *Cairo, Alcairo*. c.
 Meroc, *Galgala*. i.
 Mervina, *Berionethhire*.
 Merovel Fofa, *the Merwe*. r.
 Merula, *la Maira, veira*. r.
 Mellapia, *Terra d' Otranto*. p.
 Mefopotomia, *Diarich*. p.
 Mellana, *Meffa*. c.
 Mellapia, *Terra d' Otranto*. i.
 Mellenia, *Mellone, Modon*. c.
 Mellene, *Mofinga*. c.
 Mellufum, *Magedeburg*. c.
 Metaurus, *Metramo, Metro, Mar-*
zo. r.
 Metz, *Metz*. c.
 Metells, *Rafeto*. c.
 Metelliburgus, *Middleburg*. c.
 Methymna, *Medina Anabi*. c.
 Middelfurtum, *Milbar*. o.
 Midia, *Wentz*. p.
 Midorius, *Midouz*. r.
 Nileus, *Melito*. r.
 Mimaucium, *Mandt*. c.
 Mimenus, *Niemen*. r.
 Milncus, *il Menzo*. r.
 Minervium, *Montenagi*. q.
 Minio, *il Mifongo*. r.
 Minius, *Mifno*. r.
 Mirabellum, *Mirbeau*. c.
 Mirapifca, *Mirapoz*. c.
 Mircourium, *Mirecourt*. c.
 Mifia, *Marotta*. r.
 Mifini, *Meiffen*. c.
 Miffina, p.
 Mænus, *the Mayne*. r.
 Mœcia Superior, *Seriz*. p.
 Mœcia Inferior, *Bulgaria*. p.
 Mogunia, *Meiz*. c.
 Molins, *Moulins*. c.
 Molio, *Molvan*. r.
 Mona, *Anglesey*. i.
 Monia, *Monapia, Monavia, Mani*. i.
 Monachium, *Munich, Manichen*. l.
 Monafius, *Pojina*. t.

Celli, c.
 a Brena.
 ebillone. r.
 r. & c.
 sp. r.
 r.
 burgh. c.
 c. in Transylv.
 Ghel Monsa. m.
 Mauroneri.
 c.
 yalde. m.
 sano. o.
 c.
 c.
 n. c.
 Malsa. r.
 S. Minchoud. c.
 IDS. o.
 ein, Oria. r.
 ar. r.
 Hib. r.
 gaur. i.
 Alcairo. c.
 onethytre.
 Merwe. r.
 Neira. f.
 Orrato. p.
 arbeck. p.
 c.
 Ovrato. i.
 c. Modon. c.
 c.
 burg. c.
 no, Melle, Ma-
 c.
 Fiddleburg. c.
 na Alnabi. c.
 stibar. o.
 p.
 c. f.
 c.
 nde. c.
 r. r.
 o. r.
 magi. q.
 ut. r.
 eban. c.
 ix. c.
 freowt. c.
 c.
 ne. r.
 Servia. p.
 Bulgaria. p.
 c.
 c.
 l.
 Monavia, Man. i.
 nich, Manchen. l.
 r.

N A U

Monasterium, Munster. p. c.
 ——— Spouster. p.
 Mons Albrus, Montauban, Montal-
 bano. c.
 ——— Alcuinus, Montalcio. c.
 ——— Altus, Montalto. c.
 ——— Beligardus, Monteluard. c.
 ——— Viel, Mondovi. c.
 ——— Feretrans, Montelero. c.
 ——— Ferratus, Monterrat. p.
 ——— Medius, Monaldi. c.
 ——— Lmarit, Montelimar. c.
 ——— Lunz, Bid. m.
 ——— Pessilus, Montpellier. c.
 ——— Phycoll, Monte Fiascont. c.
 ——— Regalis, Montreal. c.
 ——— Relaxus, Morlais. c.
 ——— Serratus, Monterrat. m.
 ——— Serratus, Monterrat. i.
 ——— Montes, Mosa. c.
 Monitium Ademari, Montelimar. c.
 Mopueflia, Malinbra. c.
 Moracensis Lacus, Netherlé, Mar-
 tiste, Marat. l.
 Moranus, Marb. r. Morant. r.
 Morgondacum, Gorgito. o.
 Morgus, Orto. r.
 Morundia, Le Moruant. t.
 Mosa, the Masi, Masi. r.
 Mofcus, Mofca. c.
 Mofomus, Mofca. r.
 Moccus, Madica. c.
 Mocycaus, Il Sclit. r.
 Mulda, Mulaw. r.
 Muntium, Gotingen. c.
 Mura, the Mur, Mur. r.
 Murocista, Murs, Mura. o.
 Murs, Effik. o.
 Mursia, Murs. c.
 Muffipontum, Post a Mofca. o.
 Madna, Madna. c.
 Mactovia, Miltaw. c.
 Myndus, Miltaw. c.
 Myra, Stranica. c.

N A

Nabalia, Nerfa. r.
 Nabancia, Tomar. o.
 Nabetha, Berach. p.
 Nablus, Miranda. r.
 Nabus, Nab. r.
 Nabus, el Niva. r.
 Nacomagus, Nion. o.
 Navia, Porta Maggiora. o.
 Nalfur, Nifa. c.
 Nantus, Nabern. r.
 Nantigerit, Zeilan. l.
 Naonentes, Nantes. c.
 Nantatus, Pays de Vand. r.
 Napolis, Strach, Duisler. r.
 Nar, Nara. r.
 Narbo, Narbonne. c.
 Narda, Nardos. o.
 Narifch, Norweg. c.
 Narita, Giaccia. c.
 Naro, Narina. c.
 Natosie, Asathi Lese. Naduli. t.
 Nava, Naw. r.
 Nawalia, Zool. o. and Nettano. o.
 Navillabo, El Muller. r.
 Neulum, Nali. c.
 Neupactus, Lepanto. c.
 Nauplia, Napoli di Romandi. c.

N I C

Nauportus, Lambach. c.
 Nauflathmus, Fontana Bianca. o.
 Navus, the Naw. r.
 Naxuana, Nafivan. c.
 Naxus, Naxia, Nafca. l.
 Nea, Nota. p.
 Neapolis, Napier. c.
 Neapolis, Tripoli. c.
 Neapolis Macedoniz, Christopol. c.
 Neapolis Peloponnesiaca, Napoli di
 Malvasia. c.
 ——— Sardiniz, Napoli. c.
 Neapolis Austriaz, Newbat. c.
 Nebis, Neiva. t.
 Nebrodes, Madonia. m.
 Neclum Allobrogum, Antey. c.
 Neda, Longavola. r.
 Nedus, le Nay. r.
 N. edna Vallis, il Valle di Noto. p.
 Neetum, Noto. c.
 Nemaufium, Nismes. c.
 Nemesia, Nym. r.
 Nemetum, Nemetes, Spire. c.
 Nemetocerus, Arras. c.
 Nemorensis Vallis, il Valle di De-
 mona. p.
 Nemosium, Nemours. o.
 Nemus, Nemi. o.
 Nensidava, Bistrazz. Nofstadi. c.
 Neoburgum, Naumburg. c.
 Neoburgum, Newburg. c.
 Neoburgum, Newbery. o.
 Neo Caiares, Tocco. c.
 Neomilensis Eacus, Newenburger-
 zel. l.
 Neocomium, Neufchatel, Newen-
 burg. o.
 Neodunum, Del. c.
 Neoforum, Newmarkt. o.
 Neoforum, Neufmarbè. o.
 Neomagus fœ Noviomagus, Nim-
 magus. c.
 Neomagus, Spire. c.
 Neopyrgum, Newburgh, Newid-
 burg. c.
 Neopurgum, Naumberg. c.
 Neofellum, Newbanfil. c.
 Neofladium, Neufstadi. c.
 Neper, Perrele. c.
 Neracum, Nera. c.
 Nericius, Nerke. p.
 Nerigon, Norway. k.
 Neritum, S. Maura. l.
 Neritum, Narda. c.
 Nerofinge, Norlingen. c.
 Nerva, El Nervio. r.
 Nervii, Haynant. p.
 Nervii, Vinea. c.
 Nester, Nipper. r.
 Neiva Vallis, Notto. p.
 Neufria, nystrick. p.
 Neufria, Normandy. p.
 Nicaza, Nice de Provenç. c.
 Nicaza, Isich. c.
 Nicastrum, Nicastra. c.
 Nicer, the Necker, Niert. r.
 Nicia, Lenza. r.
 Nicia, Nara. r.
 Nicli, Fuca. c.
 Nicomedis, Thigmid. c.
 Nicopolis, Nykiping. c.
 Nicopolis, Glanich. c.
 Nicopolis, Nigeboli. c.
 Nicopolis, Preufa. p.

O E A

Nidrosium, Drontheim, Trunheim,
 Trauta. c.
 Ninius, Niniwa, Ninte. c.
 Nissa, Nifan. c.
 Nitra, Nid. r.
 Nitria, Richtigdale. p.
 Nitrobriges, l' Agnois. t.
 Nivaria, Niverrac. l.
 Nivaria, Therriffa. i.
 Nivernum, Nevers. c.
 Nivernensis, Provincia Nivernoi. p.
 Nivefidum, Lire, Lire. c.
 Nivus, le Nove, Errobi. r.
 Noatus, the Saxe. r.
 Noas, Sibairz. r.
 Noedonum, Leodol, or Dol. c.
 Neomagus, Liffen. c.
 Nomen Del, Nembre di Dias. c.
 Nonigenum, Nogent. o.
 Nora, Nara. c.
 Norba Caiares, Alcantara. c.
 Nordovicum, Rorwick. c.
 Norici, Norway. p.
 Noreja, Goritia. c.
 Noricum, Austria, Stiria, Carin-
 thia, Carniola, Salzbürg, and
 part of Bavaria.
 Notra, Nover. r.
 Novantz, Galloway. p.
 Novempopulonia, Gascogne. p.
 Novergus, Niver. o.
 Noviodunum, Noyon. c.
 Noviodunum, Nevers. c.
 Noviomagus, Noyon. c.
 Noviomagus, Nimmagus. c.
 Noviomum, Noyon. c.
 Novostadium, Newstadi. c.
 Novum Castrum, Newcastle. c.
 Novum Mercatum, New-
 ket. r.
 Novus Portus, Newport. r.
 Nuocelis, Nocer. c.
 Numantia, Neria, Garay. c.
 Numidia, Naberj. k.
 Nursia, Norcia. c.
 Nyfla, Nifa. c.

O A

Oanus, Frascatori. r.
 Oaxes, Armis. r.
 Obacer, Oaker. r.
 Oboca, Dovo. r. Azenmoz. r.
 Obrincus, Mofle. r.
 Obris, Orto. r.
 Obricum, Mastricht. c.
 Occulania, Langudoc. p.
 Oechardus, Tartar. r.
 Ocellis, Ziden, Zibr. c.
 Ocellum, Hothedness, Sparth-
 head. cap.
 Ocellis, Hoy, Huby, South Ranale,
 Ochus, Obagir. r.
 Ocloarius, il Savuto. r.
 Oerinum, the Lands-end, a Capt.
 Oericulum, Oericali. o.
 Oflavium, Corduna. c.
 Ofiodorum, Tora. c.
 Odera, Odr. f. f.
 Odefius, Parna. c. Lymano. c.
 Odis, Odis, udis. c.
 Odleis, Odil. r.
 Odora, Ornt. r.
 Ocafo, S. Sebastian, Capi.
 (****) Ocafo,

P A L

Oculo, *Aifo. c.*
 Oeni' ions, *Tspruck. c.*
 Oeni' Provincia, *Inball. p.*
 Oeno stadium, *Instadt. c.*
 Oenus, *Jas. r. Carnero. r.*
 Ochia, *Oisi. r.*
 Olandia, *Oeland. l.*
 Oliba, *Nicar. c.*
 Olichinum, *Olecinium, Dulcigno, Dol-*
cigno. c.
 Oida, *Li Lot. r.*
 Olfinum, *Elpen. c.*
 Ollmachum, *Lymbach. o.*
 Olina, *Le Orat. r.*
 Olistippo, *Lisbon. c.*
 Olisti, *Old. r.*
 Olivula, *Villa Franca. o.*
 Ollius, *L' Oglio. r.*
 Olomulum, *Olmitz. c.*
 Oluuna, *Talder. r.*
 Olympia, *Belvedere. c.*
 Olympus, *Caloires Oros. m.*
 Olympus, *Latba. m.*
 Onafus, *Eni. r.*
 Oningis, *Orings Jatz. c.*
 Onoldium, *Onoldum, Onpach. o.*
 Oppavienfis Ducatus, *Tropaw.*
 Oppolia, *Oppelin. c.*
 Orba, *El Rio de la Guerra. r.*
 Orbio, *L' Orbius. r.*
 Orcaades, *the Isles of Orkney.*
 Orceus, *Orubela. c.*
 Ordoivics, *Montgomery, Den-*
high, and Fintshite.
 Orella, *Adriacopia. c.*
 Orelunda Fretum, *the Sound.*
 Oretani, *La Mancha. p.*
 Orgeia, *Orgeium, Orgea, Urgel. c.*
 Orine, *Misra. l.*
 Orge, *Sergis. r.*
 Orgus, *Oreo. r.*
 Oronics, *Draconi, Farfar. r.*
 Oroplum, *Oroivto. c.*
 Orovernia, *Ireland.*
 Orfous, *Ofma. c.*
 Orthofia, *Tarifa. c.*
 Ofca, *Husca. c.*
 Ofilia, *Ofsil, Enfil. l.*
 Ofitia, *Ofterlaad. p.*
 Ofmus, *Sladitza. r.*
 Ofia, *Fiert. r.*
 Otonium, *Odenfit. c.*
 Otadinal, *Northumberland. p.*
 Overum, *Ovilda. c.*
 Ouffa, *L'Ouffi. r.*
 Oxama, *Ofma. c.*
 Oximentis Pagus, *Hiefmon. c.*
 Oximum, *Hilms. o.*
 Oxonium, *Wofojh. c.*
 Oxus, *Driflan, Gichen. r.*
 Ozecarus, *Zzartt. r.*

P A

Fabulensis Pagus, *Le Pays de Pen-*
ne. r.
 Pacta, *Patti. c.*
 Pactus, *Oava. r.*
 Padolus, *Sarabat. r.*
 Padysa, *Paxi. c.*
 Padus, *Pa. r.*
 Pazlum, *Paff, Pefo, Pefli. c.*
 Pagus Francus, *Franc. c.*
 Palzo-cathrum, *Policastro. c.*

P E T

Palanda, *Palencia. c.*
 Paladium Dioclesiani, *Spatro. c.*
 Palla, *Paglia. r.*
 Palma, *Malorca. c.*
 Palmatia, *Penaria, Giro. l.*
 Palum, *Pa. c.*
 Palus Meotis, *Limen, Zabre, Ta-*
na. p.
 Pamphylia, *Carana, Stitalia.*
 Pandataria, *S. Maria. l.*
 Panis, *Pent. r.*
 Pannonia, *Auftria, Stiria, Sclavo-*
nia, and the Lower Hungary.
 Panormus, *Palermo. c.*
 Panyafus, *Spiraxza. r.*
 Paphlagonia, *Roni, Boli, Flagia-*
na. p.
 Papia, *Pavia. c.*
 Parastaba, *Pereftaw. c.*
 Parifii, *The East Riding of York-*
thire.
 Parifii, *Pavi. c.*
 Parnassus, *Liacara, Parnaffo. m.*
 Paropaniada, *Cabul, or Sabla-*
fan. p.
 Paropamisus, *Calchifan. m.*
 Paros, *Paris, Pavo. l.*
 Paropafmus, *Navagrat. m.*
 Parthenius, *Sangari. r.*
 Parthenope, *Batenti. l.*
 Parthenope, *Naples. c.*
 Parthenopolis, *Magdaburg. c.*
 Parthia, *Galatia. p.*
 Paffovia, *Padftom. o.*
 Patara, *Patra. c.*
 Patavia, *Paffaw. c.*
 Patavium, *Padova. c.*
 Pathillus, *Tibifcus. r.*
 Pathmos, *La Palmaja. l.*
 Patrz, *Patras. c.*
 Patruilla, *Bralfaw, or Claffen-*
burg. c.
 Paulon, *il Paglion. r.*
 Paulico, *Buxenich. r.*
 Pax, *La Pax. c.*
 Pax, *Angufta, Badajex. c.*
 Pax Julia, *Beja. c.*
 Paopolls, *Wurzberg. c.*
 Pedemonium, *Piedmont. p.*
 Pedenarium, *Perenas.*
 Pediculi, *Ofluni. c.*
 Pefo, *Newfidur. r. l.*
 Pellus, *Pellia, Patras. m.*
 Peloponncfus, *Morca. p.*
 Pelorum, *Capo di Faro, Cape.*
 Pelufum, *Bilbaiz, Bibeai. c.*
 Peneus, *Salampria. r.*
 Penica, *Pengick. c.*
 Perga, *Pirgi. c.*
 Pergamus, *Bergamo, Bergamo. c.*
 Perinthus, *Heraclia. c.*
 Perfia, *Favfi, K, Farffias. l.*
 Perficus sinus, *Elcatif.*
 Perficus Ager, *Le Perche. p.*
 Perusia, *Petrugia. c.*
 Peflum, *Piffh. c.*
 Petavium, *Pelovis, Pettaw. c.*
 Petina, *Petina, Pettaw. c.*
 Petra, *Htrac. c.*
 Petropolis, *Petriburgus, Peterbo-*
rough. c.
 Petrocorienfis Provincia, *Peti-*
gard. p.
 Petrocorium, *Petignux. r.*

P O R

Petrovaredinum, *Peterwardela. c.*
 Petusria, *Weterley, Pull. o. o.*
 Phabrumum, *Bymia. c.*
 Phazacia, *Cofu. l.*
 Pharan, *Fara. c.*
 Pharia, *Lifna. l.*
 Pharfaius, *Farfa. c.*
 Phafiana, *Terra Nova. c.*
 Phath, *Faflo, Faxo. r.*
 Phafells, *Fionda. o.*
 Phellos, *Fello. c.*
 Phcugarum urbs, *Halberftadt. c.*
 Philadelphia, *Filadelphia. c.*
 Philenum, *Groningen. c.*
 Phillippi, *Pbilippo. c.*
 Philippopolis, *Filibi, Filippopoli. c.*
 Philippopolis, *Philippoville. o.*
 Phifcon, *Fifcon. m.*
 Phiterius, *Biftra. r.*
 Phlygadia, *Flicz. m.*
 Phocza, *Fogis, Fochia. c.*
 Phrigida, *Fria. c.*
 Phrudis, *Breffin. r.*
 Phrygia, *Dargu-till. p.*
 Phufca, *Fifchis, Fifico. c.*
 Phycocle, *Cruvia. c.*
 Phicenuh, *Marcha Anapitana. p.*
 Phicavienfis Provincia, *Poffion. p.*
 Phictavium, *Poffiters. c.*
 Phiarolium, *Pignari. c.*
 Pindus, *Mexovus. m.*
 Pinta, *Palladilla. l.*
 Pirzus, *Porto di Liont. p.*
 Pifaurum, *Pifara. c.*
 Pifaurum, *Faglia. r.*
 Pifcaria, *Pifchiera. c.*
 Pifclacum, *Poffy. r.*
 Pifida, *Verfagels, Verfageli. p.*
 Pifidion, *Porto Zora, Zwat. c.*
 Piffora, *La Pifurga. r.*
 Pifmerium, *Ploviers. c.*
 Placentia, *Piacenza. c.*
 Placentia, *Piacenza. c.*
 Plavis, *Piaze. l.*
 Plubium, *Saffari. c.*
 Plumbinum, *Pimbina. o.*
 Podium, *Le Puy. c.*
 Polonia, *Poland. k.*
 Polybium, *Lybnitz. o.*
 Pomona, *Whainland. l.*
 Pompelon, *Pampelant. c.*
 Pons Arcus, *Font de l'Arche. c.*
 — Audomari, *Font Audemar. c.*
 — Cafaris, *Font de Ct. o.*
 — Fracuz, *Fontefratt, Dom-*
frat. o.
 — Polcdramus, *Bencivolis, a*
Caftle.
 — S. Spiritus, *Font Efprie. c.*
 — Saravil, *Sardruck. o.*
 — Trajani, *Aleantara. c.*
 — Urfonis, *Font Urfon. o.*
 Pomana, *Wzogheta. c.*
 Pontefium, *Pont-Oife. o.*
 Ponticum, *Pontibus. p.*
 Pontipolis, *S. Pons. c.*
 Pontus, *Ginab. p.*
 Porata, *Pruth. r.*
 Porus Auguffi, *Porto. c.*
 — Balocensis, *Port en Befin. p.*
 — Belus, *Porto Belo.*
 — Bigantius, *Porto di Co-*
rana. p.
 — Calc, *Porto. p.*

Cardialis. c.
Phill. o. o.
h. c.
va. c.
r.
alberstadt. c.
telphia. c.
n. c.
de, Filippopoli. c.
liffpulle. o.
m.
r.
h.
ia. c.
r.
ll. p.
isco. c.
Acouitana. p.
icia, Poillon. p.
rs. c.
rol. c.
m.
c.
ont. p.
c.
Verageli. p.
a, Zard. c.
urgu. r.
c.
na. o.
z. o.
nd. l.
ne. c.
l'Arche. c.
Pont Andemar. c.
ni de Ce. o.
ntefraat, Dom-
Bentivolio, a
Pont Espirit. c.
bruck. o.
cantara. c.
ni Orlon. o.
a. c.
le. o.
p.
to. c.
Pont en Biffa. p.
Relo.
Porto di Co-
Cor-

RAN

Corcaig, Cork Water.
 Desideratus, le Port desiré. p.
 Dives, Porto Ricco. p.
 Garisnotum, Yarmouth. p.
 Gori, il Porto di Gori. p.
 Graiv, Havre de Grace. p.
 Guarii, Porto Gruaro. p.
 Hercules, Porto Ercole. p.
 Iclus, Calice. o.
 Longus, Porto Longout. p.
 Ludavici, Porto Louis. p.
 Magnus, Donthampton.
 Magnus, Donthmouth.
 Mauritius, Porto Muriso. p.
 Monaco, Monaco. o.
 Orestis, Porto Ravaglioso. p.
 Othium, Donthmouth. p.
 Paclis, Porto de la Paz. p.
 Paula, il Porto di Paula. p.
 Regius, il Porto Royal. p.
 Regius, Donth Royal. p.
 Romantinus, Porto di Grú-
 ato.
 Salorius, Porto di Salo. p.
 Santonum, Rochelle. c.
 Veneris, Port endres. p.
 Veneris, Porto Vènere. p.
 Portugalia, Portugal. k.
 Posidium, Sues. c.
 Posonium, Presburg. c.
 Posonia, Adelsburg. o.
 Potencia, Potenza. c. r.
 Pontremulium, Pontremoli. o. r.
 Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea.
 Alacris, Portalegre. c.
 Prænest, Palestrina. c.
 Praesidium, Warwick. c.
 Prætoria Augusta, constant. c.
 Præcipia, Præcipio. c.
 Priveranium, Piverao. o.
 Probatopolis, Schaffhausen. c.
 Proconnesus, Marmara. i.
 Procopiana Villa, Procopie. c.
 Ptopontis, il mare di Marmora.
 Prostopza, Tropea. c.
 Prusa, Bursa, Barch. c.
 Ptolemais, Aca, Acra. c.
 Pureoli, Pozzuoli. c.

Q U A.

Quadl, Moravia, Bohemia, and Au-
 stria.
 Quenda, la Chanche. r.
 Quercetum, Quifroy. o.
 Quercopolis, Aichladt. c.
 Quintiopolis, S. Quintin. c.
 Quinque Ecclesia, Funck-Kyrken. c.
 Qylinianica, Vils. r.
 Quissus, the Quisse. r.
 Quiza, Oran. c.

R A

Rabath, Petra. c.
 Raceburgum, Rackelsburg. c.
 Raceburgum, Ratzburg. c.
 Raconicum, Raconick. c.
 Radacophanum, Raditrophani. o.
 Radefis, Retz. r.
 Radlania, Redaitz. r.
 Radling, Hedding. o.
 Ramus, Ramekins. f.
 Ranath, Rentle. r.

R O I

Raps, Rapoc. o.
 Raprus, Oby. r.
 Raristum, Limoges. c.
 Angouleme. c.
 Rarisbona, Regensburg, Ratisbone. c.
 Ravius, Erne, Croutbis. r.
 Ramaci, Basile. c.
 Rea, Rt. i.
 Reate, Reati. c.
 Reatna Palus, Lago di Ritti. l.
 Rebellum, Ravello. c.
 Reclnetum, Ricanati. c.
 Redz pagus, Le Comte de Raxz. r.
 Redzstum, Rodoso. c.
 Rodones, Rennes. c.
 Rœcium, Reis. c.
 Regalis Villa, Reatville. c.
 Regensia, Riez. c.
 Regioz Gradecium Koningsgrätz. c.
 Reginus, Regen. r.
 Reglmons, Koningsberg. c.
 Reglum Lepidi, Reggio. c.
 Reglum, Reis. c.
 Regiopolis, Kingstown. o.
 Regni, Suller, Surrey, Want-
 thre.
 Reii, Reis. c.
 Remi, Reims. c.
 Restilo, Rodoso. c.
 Rha, Wolga, Edel, Thamar. r.
 Rhizta, les Grisons.
 Rhege, Leicetter. c.
 Rhenge, Rotttingham. c.
 Rharomagus, Monstruil. c.
 Rharostachybius, Caff. r.
 Rhauraris, Erault. r.
 Rhebas, Ribas. r.
 Rhedones, Rennes. c.
 Rheglum Julium, Regio. c.
 Rhenus, the Rhine. r.
 Rhenoberge, Rbinberg. c.
 Rhigodunum, Hippono. o.
 Rhigodunum, Warrington. o.
 Rhiymna, Reims. c.
 Rhlunavia, Gingen. c.
 Rhizana, Rijano. c.
 Rhobodium, Fattfojealand,
 Rhoda, Rafas, a Castle.
 Rhodanus, the Rhosne. r.
 Rhodgium, Ravigo. c.
 Rhodope, Valiza, Kulla. m.
 Rhodopolis, Rostock. c.
 Rhodumna, Roane. o.
 Rhodus, Rhodes. i.
 Rhoromagus, Roan, Rouen. c.
 Rhuspina, Sous. c.
 Rhufuccor, Algiers. c.
 Rhutupia, Sandwich. o.
 Rheurenensis Provincia, Rouergue. p.
 Rhythmus, Jayck. r.
 Ricina, Raglins. i.
 Ricomagum, Riom. c.
 Riparia, La Riviere. r.
 Ripavia, Rivadavia. c.
 Rilella, Rille. r.
 Rivi, Rieux. c.
 Rlum, Rye. o.
 Rivogis, Rioja. p.
 Roborem, London-Derry. c.
 Rocianum, Rossano. c.
 Rodium, Rois. c.
 Roffa, unde adj. Roffensis, Roche-
 ster. c.
 Rols, Roze. c.

S A L

Roma, Rom. c.
 Roma, Rom. l.
 Romandiola, Romagna. p.
 Romaricus Mons, Remiremont. o.
 Romarinum, Lemen. r.
 Romorentinum, Romorantin. c.
 Rosarium Urbis, Rostock. c.
 Rosburgum, Rosburg. o.
 Rosetum, Grossfurt. c.
 Rossium, Rosse. c.
 Rostrum Nemavis, Memmingen. c.
 Rotanus, Tavignani. r.
 Roromagus, Roan, Rouen. c.
 Rotundus Mons, Romont. c.
 Roxolanis, Red Russia. p.
 Rubes, the Port Carp. Cap.
 Rubecum, Ruffach. c.
 Rubi, Rabi. c.
 Rubicon, il Pissatello. r.
 Rubo, Dwina, Duna. r.
 Rubricatus, Lebrgat. r.
 Rubricatus, Jadog, Ghadilbarber.
 Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea.
 Ruconia, Rioja. p.
 Rucium, Riez. c.
 Rucium, Le Pay. c.
 Rugia, Rugen. i.
 Rugua, Ruc. c.
 Rumelia, Greece.
 Rupella, Rochelle. c.
 Rupes Regia, Rocroy. o.
 Rura, Ror, Roure. r.
 Ruramunda, Rormonde. c.
 Ruscino, Le Tit. r.
 Ruscline, Roufflon. f.
 Ruscurum, Algiers. c.
 Rusclibar, Sarcellt. o.
 Rufina, Ruffa. r.
 Rucentis Provincia, Rouergue. p.
 Ruteni, Rodz, Rodes. c.
 Ruteni, the Rufs, Mascoy. k.
 Rumba, Rotta. r.
 Rurupiz, Riechborow, Sands-
 wick, Riechelter.

S A

Saade. c.
 Saba, Meroc. i.
 Saba, Sabiz, Sambre. r.
 Sabaria, Guaz, Gance. r.
 Sabaria, Bracciano. i.
 Sabatium, Vada, Vada. p.
 Sabatus, il Savuto. r.
 Sabatus, Sabato. r.
 Sabaudia, Savoy. p.
 Sabina, Sabina. p.
 Sabis, Sambre. r.
 Sabolium, Sable. c.
 Sabrona, Sberne. r.
 Sabulona, Sabonetta. o.
 Sacri Capilli, Whillfar. o.
 Sacrum Promontorium, Le Cap de
 S. Vincent.
 Saduca, Guadalquivireza. r.
 Sæna, Siena. c.
 Sagis, Gorko, Porto di magna Pacca.
 Sagulum, Suez. c.
 Sagra, Alato. r.
 Salopia, Shrewsbury. o. or
 Sdyophite. pr.
 Særus, Sæuro. r.
 Sagunia, Gligoura. o.
 Sala, Saal, r. la Stella. r.

S C A

Sala, *Sald.* c.
 Sala, *Sila.* r.
 Sala, *Tffel, Ifel.* r.
 Salacia, *Alcazar.* c.
 Salamis, *Colaris, S. Brousa.* l.
 Salamis, *il porto Constanço.* c.
 Salapia, *Salpi.* c.
 Salaffi, *Pal d' Aouff.* r.
 Salda, *Saudi.* r.
 Saldx, *Bugia.* c.
 Salduba, *Guadalquivirje.* r.
 Salduba, *Sarragoza.* c.
 Salentini, *Parte della Terra d' Otranto.* p.
 Salera, *Sandre.* r.
 Salla, *Silla.* r.
 Salla, *Silla.* r.
 Salioz, *Villanorum, Salux.* c.
 Salshurgum, *Saltzburg.* c.
 Salmons, *Salm.* r.
 Salmurium, *Saumur.* c.
 Salo, *Xalon.* r.
 Salodorus Pagus, *Salmurr.* p.
 Salodorum, *Soltburn.* c.
 Salopia, *Whymbury, Whymshire.* c. c.
 Salsum, *Guadajoz, Salobral.* r.
 Salvatoris Fanum, *San Salvador.* c.
 Saluzis, *Salux.* c.
 Samandria, *Zindarow, Semendra.* c.
 Samarobriua, *S. Quintin.*
 ——— *Amini.* c.
 Sambia, *Szamland.* p.
 Sambroca, *Tr, Tich.* r.
 Sanctio, *l' Ubya.* r.
 Sandava, *Segiswar.* c.
 Sandomira, *Sandomir.* c.
 Sangulteris, *Santerre.* p.
 Sanguaris, *Saugeri, Zageri, Accada.* r.
 Sanguis, *Sanguis.* c.
 Sanctium, *Sanctum, Senc.* c.
 Sangoce, *Xaints.* c.
 Sannonia, *Sabatog.* p.
 Sappia, *Sanna.* r.
 Saphi, *Il Savio.* r.
 Sarabris, *Toro.* c.
 Saraxpous, *Sarbruck.* o. c.
 Saravin, *Saur.* r.
 Sarcinlum, *San Troyen.* o.
 Sardica, *Sofa, Soppia, Triadizza.* c.
 Sardonia, *l.*
 Sargecia, *Ifrig.* r.
 Sarinburia, *Sarabury.* c.
 Sarmatia, *Tartary.*
 Sarmia, *Carnley.* l.
 Sarra, *la Sarra.* r.
 Sarum, *Arshurza, Dallingbury.* c.
 Sarus, *il Sangro.* r.
 Sasima, *Sasim.* a.
 Sauria, *Mur.* r.
 Savaria, *Gantz.* r.
 Savaria, *Ljbnitz, Gratz.* c. c.
 Savona, *Saan.* e.
 Savo, *Saunt.* r.
 Savus, *le Ser.* r.
 Savus, *the Sav.* r.
 Savus, *the Sav.* r.
 Saxulum, *Gallio.* o.
 Scaldis, *Schelde, Esant.* r.
 Scandava, *Schiburg, Segiswar.* o.
 Scandnavia, *Norway, Sweden and Lapland.*
 Scania, *Schonen.* l.

S E P

Scaphulia, *Schaffhausen.* c. & pr.
 Scapris, *Scabis, Scavino.* o.
 Scardus, *Marinat, Maranal.* m.
 Scarpa, *la Scarpa.* r.
 Schuria, *Schas.* l.
 Scoras, *l' Ifre.* r.
 Scordisci, *Kalica.* r.
 Scultenna, *il Paaro.* r.
 Scupi, *Scopia, uschub.* c.
 Seyllaceum, *Selictium, Squillaci.* c.
 Seyros, *Schira.* l.
 Schylla, *Scilla, Sciglio, a Rock.*
 Scythia, *Tartary.*
 Sebastia, *Sauslia.* c.
 Sebastianopoli, *S. Sebastian.* c.
 Sebastopolis, *Svova.* c.
 Sebeus, *il Fornillo.* r.
 Sebusiani, *la Brist, Lyonnois & le Fore.*
 Sebusium, *wisenburg.* o.
 Secetza, *San Saloni.* o.
 Secontia, *Siguera.* c.
 Secovia, *Segovia.* c.
 Sedelocus, *Saultin.* o.
 Seduni, *Haut Valais.* c.
 Sedunum, *Sion, Sitten.* c.
 Segedunum, *Segidn.* c.
 Segesta, *Barbara.* c.
 Segesterorum Urbs, *Sisteron.* o.
 Segiswaria, *Schiburg.* c. in Transylvania.
 Segethula, *Cranstadt.* c.
 Segianum, *Sarzana.* c.
 Segobriga, *Segorve.* c.
 Segodunum, *Rader.* c.
 Segodunum, *Nuremberg.* c.
 Segobia, *Segorve.* c.
 Seguana, *Saint, Synt.* r.
 Segubia, *Segovia.* c.
 Seguntia, *Siguera.* c.
 Segusiana, *Lyonnois.* r.
 Segusii, *Oranor.* p.
 Segusium, *Sisa.* c.
 Segustero, *Sistron.* c.
 Sela, *Guardia.* r.
 Selampura, *Lampura.* c.
 Selandia, *Steland, Zeland.* l.
 Selenoburgus, *Lunenburg.* c.
 Seleucia ferrea, *Caragar.* c.
 ——— *Pieria, Seleucht Jelder.*
 ——— *Mesopotamia, Bacad, Bagdat, Bagdet.* c.
 ——— *Ad Belum, Diortegi, and saltica.*
 Selibra, *Selymbria, Selivra.* c.
 Sellous, *Istous.* c.
 Selymbria, *Selivra.* c.
 Sempronium, *Odenburg, Sopron.* c.
 Semurlum, *Stuur.* c.
 Sena, *Szua, Siena.* c.
 Senega, *Zanaga, Oudic.* r.
 Senna, *Senio.* r.
 Senla, *Zeng.* r.
 Senomagnus, *S. Paul de trois Chateaux.* c.
 Senones, *Sena.* c.
 Sentica, *Zamora.* c.
 Sentii, *le Diocesse de Digne.*
 Senus, *Scena, Sacana, Sphanon.* r.
 Separa, *Sure.* r.
 Septiz, *Citua.* c.
 Septem Castrensia, *Transylvania.* p.
 Septempeza, *San. Strivino.* c.
 Septimancz, *Simancas.* o.

S O R

Septimani, *Langudoc.* p.
 Septonia, *Whastbury.* o.
 Sequana, *la Seyne.* r.
 Sequani, *le Franchi Comte.* p.
 Serabis, *Segura.* r.
 Serben, *Miron, Haud Icer.* r.
 Serezana, *Sarzana.* c.
 Seria, *Xres de Gaudiana.* c.
 Serius, *Caramoran, Kiang.* r.
 Serze, *Sera.* c.
 Servania, *Schirwan.* p.
 Servesta, *Zerbst.* c.
 Serviodorum, *stradingen.* c.
 Serus, *Pron.* r.
 Sermarus, *le Semoy.* r.
 Sessellum, *Suffil.* o.
 Sessites, *la Sipa.* r.
 Sessil, *Ser.* c.
 Sestus, *the Europe Dardanel.* l.
 Setabla, *Xativa, Gativa.* c.
 Setca, *Devonmouth.* r.
 Seva, *Se.* r.
 Severopolis, *San Severa.* c.
 Sibera, *Siberia, S. Strivina.* c.
 Sicambri, *Francia.* p.
 Sicambri, *Guelerland.* p.
 Sicania, *Sicily, Sicilia.* l.
 Siccotis, *Segri.* r.
 Sigs, *Hamain, Arsgel.* c.
 Siga, *Sig, la Siga.* r.
 Sigerum, *Sigeth.* c.
 Sigola, *Segi.* r.
 Silarus, *Selo, Silaro.* r.
 Silva, *Silva.* c.
 Silva Dacia, *Hertgenbosch, Boft.* d. o.
 Silvaneum, *Sulis.* c.
 Silures, *Worcester, Madusa, Brethnoch, Devonmouth and Gloucestershire.*
 Sinarum Insula, *the Sunda.*
 Sinarum, *Tarenta.* r.
 Sinyra, *Erzerum.* c.
 Sinarum Imperium, *China.*
 Siodonnum, *Zindarow.* c.
 Sioylla, *Antiqua.* c.
 Sioyllis, *Xenil.* r.
 Sinus Balricus, *the Baltic Sea, Germ. De Belt.*
 Sinus Tarentinus, *Golfo di Taranto.*
 Siphonum, *Siponto, Manfredonia.*
 Siris, *Seno.* r.
 Sirlum, *Sirmis, Sirm.* c.
 Sisco Legioth, *Caer Leon.* c.
 Siscia, *Sisse.* c.
 Sissum, *Suffil.* c.
 Sistorio, *Siron.* r.
 Sthomagus, *Worcester.* o.
 Sionina, *Dionina.* c.
 Sobanus, *Mivan.* r.
 Soderi, *Sodra.* c. o.
 Soderi, *Saaldi.* r.
 Soderani, *Berlin.* c.
 Sogdiana, *Mawralaber.* p.
 Solana, *Solano.* r.
 Solis Vallis, *Solswedel.* o.
 Solms, *Salm.* f. r.
 Solodyrum, *Solurre.* c.
 Solonia, *Saloga.* r.
 Somona, *la Samo.* r.
 Sornius, *Sorra.* r.
 Sophia, *Sofa, Triadizza.* c.
 Soplia, *suppe.* r.
 Sorabi, *Mijina.* p.

T A E N

Sorabis, *Segura*. r.
 Sordidici, *Part of Hungary*.
 Sorviadunum, *Old Hartöbny*.
 Soffius, *Marfala*. r.
 Soreropolis, *S. Salvador*. c.
 Sotha, *Ayre, a City of France*.
 Sparta, *Miftra*. c.
 Spedia, *Spedia*. c.
 Spenderobis, *Semender*. c.
 Sperchilus, *Agrionela*. r.
 Spinus, *Strawbery*. o.
 Spiritus sanctus, *S. Spirit*.
 Straberus, *Segura*. r.
 Stagnus Volcarum, *Maguelone*.
 Stalioanus Portus, *London*.
 Stampus, *Elkamps*. c.
 Stapulus, *Elaples*. o.
 Stauroncium, *Createnach*. c.
 Stella, *Milla*. c.
 Stephanodunum, *Dunstaffag*. o.
 Stephanopolis, *Brassav, Koonstadt and Landskyoon*.
 Stoarlus, *Storr*. c.
 Stocades, *Hyeris*. i.
 Strateburgum, *Strasburg*. c.
 Stratonica, *France Castra*. o.
 Stridonium, *Sadrin*. c.
 Strigonium, *Gran*. c.
 Strongyle, *Stromboli*. l.
 Strymon, *Alamora, Stromona*. r.
 Suana, *Soana, or la Flor*. c.
 Suedones, *the Hiber Pomtrania*.
 Subcinum, *Belfort*. o.
 Subsylvania, *Underwalden*. r.
 Suero, *Xucar*. r.
 Suditi Montes, *Fischtelberg*. m.
 Suecia, *Suedea*. k.
 Suefla, *Sella*. c.
 Sueliones, *Soiffons*. c.
 Suevia, *Schwaben*. p.
 Suevus, *Oder*. r.
 Sullius, *Logh Dullly*. l.
 Sulmus, *salino*. r.
 Sulkia, *Schwitz, Swiss, a Canton*.
 Sulgas, *Sergut*. r.
 Sulmo, *Sermoneta*. c.
 Sunda, *the Sound*.
 Sundis, *Stralsund*. c.
 Supis, *Suppa*. r.
 Sur, *Eltor*. c.
 Sura, *Saur, Sour*. r.
 Surrentum, *Sorrento, Sorriente*.
 Surlus, *Sewr*. r.
 Sufatum, *Seff, Souff*. c.
 Suvidnia, *Schwaidniz*. c.
 Sylva Arduenna, *Achiterwald*.
 — Baccenis, *Semana, Hartswaldt, Swartswaldt*.
 Sylva Ducis, *Hortogenbofch, Gallis Bois-la-Duc*. c.
 Sylvaneetum, *Senlis*. c.
 Sylvania, *Underwaldt*.
 Syria, *Somifina*. p.

T A

Tabaci Insula, *Tabago*. i.
 Taberna, *Zaverna*. c.
 Tabernus Alfacicus, *Elfas Zaberna, Saverin*. c.
 Tabresium, *Tauris*. c.
 Tacubis, *Tomar*. o.
 Tader, *Segura*. r.
 Tannarium, *Cape Matapan*.

T E U

Texali, *Baquan*. p.
 Tagonus, *Tajua*. r.
 Tagus, *Tajo, Tage*. r.
 Taliataci, *die Eyffil*. r.
 Taliares, *Dallendoff*. c.
 Tamara, *Camer*. r.
 Tamefis, *Chamez*. r.
 Tamiaca, *Tamatis, Tamathi, Damata*. c.
 Tana, *Capne*. r.
 Tanager, *Negro*. r.
 Tanais, *Don, Tana*. r.
 Tanals, *Azack, Afoh*. c.
 Tanodunum, *Coanton*. o.
 Tanelos, *Chanet*. l.
 Taphre, *Precop*. c.
 Taprobana, *Zeilan*. i.
 Tara, *Terrain*. r.
 Taras, *Tara*. r.
 Tarentesia, *Montiv*. c.
 Tarentum, *Taranto*. c.
 Tariaclina, *Terracina*. c.
 Tarraco, *Tarragona*. c.
 Tarcillus, *Tariffa*. c.
 Tarcillus, *Guadaquivir*. r.
 Tarranoa, *Tironan*. c.
 Tarvilius, *Trevifo*. c.
 Tasta, *Aqis, Dax*. c.
 Tauredunum, *Tournoa*. o.
 Taurentium, *Toulon*. c.
 Tauresium, *Giolandil*. c.
 Tauresium, *Tauris, Tivris*. c.
 Taurianum, *Palma*. c.
 Taurica (herfonelus, *Krim-Tartary*. p.
 Taurinum, *Turio, Torino*. c.
 Taurisium, *Trevif*. c.
 Tauromenium, *Tavormina*. c.
 Taurum, *Turo*. c.
 Taurunum, *Belgrade*. o.
 Taurus, *m*.
 Taurus, *Carthefan, Korathoun, Thoon*. m.
 Taurus, *Eltor*. c.
 Tavus, *Cap*. r.
 Teanum, *Tiano*. c.
 Tedanium, *Ovria, Zermagna*. r.
 Tela, *la Thile*. r.
 Telefia, *Telft*. c.
 Telis, *Egli*. r.
 Tellina Vallis, *the Pallent*. r.
 Telo, *Tulon*. c.
 Telonius, *Turano*. r.
 Tendleri, *Marck, Westphalia*.
 Teneza, *Deuder*. r. Dent.
 Tencramunda, *Dendermonde*.
 Tenaz, *Thient*. o.
 Teoracla, *Titrache*. t.
 Tephils, *Tiffu*. c.
 Tergefte, *Treff*. c.
 Terlas, *Jaretra*. r.
 Terlollum, *Tirol*. p.
 Termonia, *Dortmund*. c.
 Termulz, *Termini*. c.
 Terna, *Ternois*. r.
 Ternensis Pagus, *Ternois*.
 Terta Leporia, *Terskoj, Leporit*. p.
 Tertia, *Tercera*. l.
 Tertona, *Tortona*. c.
 Tervanna, *Tironann*. c.
 Terulum, *Tirel*. c.
 Teuderium, *Paderborn*. c.
 Tevonia, *Chibidale*. p.
 Teviones, *Germany*.

T R E

Theli, *Egli*. r.
 Thebz, *Stives*. c.
 Theoci Curia, *Cewshbury*. o.
 Theodemirensis Ager, *Thimrats*. t.
 Theodonis Villa, *Thionville*. c.
 Theodofia, *Cassa*. c.
 Theorodunum, *Wells*. c.
 Theza, *Goxi*. l.
 Therma, *Termin*. and *Bath*. c.
 Thermez Superiores, *Obrodaden*. c.
 — Salinuntiz, *Sacca*. c.
 Thermidava, *Dagno*. c.
 Thessalia, *Thessaly*. p.
 Thessalonica, *c. Solonichi*.
 Thichis, *Ter. r. Tech*.
 Thinius, *Cyp*. r.
 Thioda, *Tove*. r.
 Thracia, *Romania*. p.
 Thule, *Island, Shetland*. i.
 Thurium, *Sibar*. c.
 Thufcia, *Tuscany, Florence*. r.
 Thyamus, *Calama*. r.
 Thiberopolis, *Varna*. c.
 Thbar, *Tivoli*. c.
 Ticarius, *Grossa, Borzo or Ficari*. r.
 Tichis, *Ter. Tech*. r.
 Ticinum, *Pavia*. c.
 Ticius, *Ticino, Tifno*. r.
 Tiferus, *Biferno, Tiferia*. r.
 Tifurum, *Zurich*. c.
 Tilavempus, *Tajameto, Tegliamento*. r.
 Tingis, *Tangier*. c.
 Tiola, *Topiro*. r.
 Tinurium, *Toruns*. o.
 Tiracta, *Titrache*. r.
 Tirolis, *Tirol*. p.
 Titius, *Korka*. r.
 Tmolus, *Tomaliz*. m.
 Toforium, *Tonars*. c.
 Togifonus, *Sciocco*. r.
 — Vigazolo. l.
 Tokzum, *Tokay*. c.
 Tolca, *Tonquet*. t.
 Toletum, *Toledo*. c.
 Tollaps, *Shepey*. i.
 Tolosa, *Tolofe, Toulouse*. c.
 Tormis, *Tormes*. r.
 Tornacum, *Townay*. c.
 Tornus, *Torne*. r.
 Torpatum, *Despt*. c.
 Tortunum, *Thorn*. c.
 Toxandri, *Kempz*. t.
 Tragurium, *Tiran, Troghir, and Traou*. c.
 Trajana Colonia, *Kellen*. o.
 Trajani Pons, *Alcantara*. c.
 Trajanus Portus, *Civita Vecchia*.
 Trajectum, *Trajeto*. c.
 — Francorum, *Frankfort*. c.
 — Inferius sive Ultrajectum, *Utrecht*. c.
 — Superius vel ad Mosam, *Maafricht*. c.
 Trama, *Tiffmes*. r.
 Translum, *Trani*. c.
 Transalpina Gallia, *Lombardy*.
 Trans-Alpina, *Ouer-Tffel*. p.
 — Oxiana, *Mawralnaber*.
 — Tagana, *Alentio*. p.
 Trapezus, *Trebifonda*. c.
 Treasimicus, *ll Lago di Perugia*. l.
 Treccles, *Trecz, Troyes*. c.
 Treccalis, *Champagne*. p.
 (****)

Trec

VAG

Treccorium, *Lantignat, Triguier. c.*
 Tremonia, *Dartmond. c.*
 Treva, *Treot, r. Trauemon. o.*
 Trevir, *Tvir, Germanis, Trevis, Gallis. c.*
 Trevolium, *Trevoux. c.*
 Tribocci, *Assata. p.*
 Tribullum, *Trebigna. c.*
 Tricasser, *Champagnis. p.*
 — *Troyes. c.*
 Tricorium, *Galambaz. o.*
 Tridentum, *Trent. c.*
 Tridinum, *Trin, Trino. o.*
 Trinacria, *Sicily. l.*
 Trintas, *Tinsad. l. c.*
 Triobantes, *Ceser, Middlesex.*
 Tritanorum Portus, *Southampton. c.*
 Trivium, *Treviso. c.*
 Trofulum, *Monte-Fiscone. c.*
 Tuentus, *Troata. r.*
 Truocum, *Sannur. c.*
 Trundheimum, *Dronibetm. c.*
 Truavia, *Forchheim. c.*
 Truasi, *Sweden. r.*
 Tuama, *Coam. c.*
 Tuasi, *Tas. r.*
 Tuborum, *Rotenburg. c.*
 Tuder, *Todi. c.*
 Tueda, *Sweden. r.*
 Tuetovium, *Cabp. r.*
 Tuetie, *Wexwick. c.*
 Tugienis Pagus, *Zug.*
 Tulci, *Francia. r.*
 Tullum, *Toul. c.*
 Tunneccellum, *Tinemouth. o.*
 Tuncobriga, *Braganza. c.*
 Tundera, *Tandera. c.*
 Tungri, *Tongres. c.*
 Tuola, *Gala. r.*
 Turla, *Fossa. r.*
 Turias, *Guadalavir. r.*
 Turialo, *Tarazona. c.*
 Turigum, *Zurich. c.*
 Turingia, *Thuringe. p.*
 Tulinus, *Ticino. r.*
 Turris Julia, *Trugula. c.*
 Turrinana, *Sassani. c.*
 Turobis, *Aleantara. c.*
 Turonci, *Tours. c.*
 Turonia, *Touraine. p.*
 Turulium, *Turuli. c.*
 Turcis, *Tulle. c.*
 — *Tudela. c.*
 Tyde, *Tij. c.*
 Tyambe, *Tomerc. c.*
 Tyras, *Niester. r.*
 Tyras, *Bialograd. o.*
 Truzulum, *Zurick. c.*

V A

Vahrz, *Vabres. c.*
 Vacca, *la Vanga. r.*
 Vaccia, *Patzen. c.*
 Vaccomagi, *Roffe. p.*
 Vadanus Mons, *Vandemont. o.*
 Vadicales, *Nivernis. p.*
 Vadicallum, *Nevris. c.*
 Vaga, *Spexow. r.*
 Vagieni, *Marquisat de Saluces.*
 Vagniacz, *Spaldstone. o.*
 Vagorium, *Siez. c.*
 Vagria, *Wagern. p.*
 Vagus, *Vag, Wag. r.*

VER

Vahais, *Wahl. r. Ovahal.*
 Valavia, *Velai. p.*
 Valdanus, *Walpo. r.*
 Valdecum, *Waltch. c.*
 Valdemontium, *Vandemont. o.*
 Valderfinga, *Vandruange, Wald r. fingen. c.*
 Valgenia, *Valence. o. Valenza. c. k.*
 Valencian, *Valencia. c.*
 Valentionian, *Monimentum, Mannheim. c.*
 Vallesia, *Palah, Wallisrlande.*
 Valcium, *Valais. r.*
 Vallisletum, *Valladolid. c.*
 Vallis Telina, *le Vallislin. r.*
 Vana, *Wasa. r.*
 Vandalisla, *Andalazia. k.*
 Vangena, *Wangen. c.*
 Vangiones, *the lower Palatinate.*
 Vangiones, *Worms. c.*
 Vapingum, *Gap. c.*
 Vana, *Shurray Foyth.*
 Varadinum, *Waradin. c.*
 Vardhuba, *Wardhis. p.*
 Vardus, *Gurdon. r.*
 Varenis, *Garant. l.*
 Vargiones, *Bas. p.*
 Varmia, *Emeland, Warner Land. p.*
 Varta, *the Warta. r.*
 Varus, *Var, Varro. r.*
 Vafares, *Baza. c.*
 Valcones, *Gafonge. p.*
 Vafgovia, *Vange, Wafgova. p.*
 Vaho, *Vahon. c.*
 Vastinum, *Gallinois. p.*
 Varenus, *Senterna. r.*
 Vaudum, *Wald. r.*
 Vaurum, *Paw, Lazaar. c.*
 Uccia, *Vex. c.*
 Vectra, *Vecht. o.*
 Vectis, *Wight. l.*
 Vedius, *Bidassoa. r.*
 Vedra, *Werte. r.*
 Veli, *Scrofano. o.*
 Velaui, *le Velai. p.*
 Vella, *Pisciat. c.*
 Velicer, *Ad. r.*
 Velitza, *Viltri. c.*
 Velociles, *le Vesin. p.*
 Venda, *Wenden. c.*
 Venedocia, *Roth-Wales. p.*
 Veneris Portus, *le Port Vendres.*
 Venerius, *Wener. r.*
 Venetia, *Venice. c.*
 Venetia, *Venus. c.*
 Vensensis Urbs, *Vence. c.*
 Vena Belgarum, *Wintchester. p.*
 Vena Iccorum, *Caister. o.*
 — *Silurum, Caerwent. o.*
 Venusia, *Vesna. c.*
 Verbanus, *il Lago Maggiore. l.*
 Verblnum, *Vervins. o.*
 Verda, *Ferdin. c.*
 Verda, *Dona-wert. c.*
 Veresis, *l'Os. r.*
 Veris, *la Vere. r.*
 Veria su Campoveria, *Ter-Veri. c.*
 Vermelandia, *Wermeland. p.*
 Veronolum, *Vernuil. c.*
 Veronum, *Vernon. c.*
 Verodunum, *Verdun. c.*
 Verolanium, *S. Albans. o.*
 Veromandui Urbs, *Vermant. c.*
 Verovicum, *Warrwick. o.*
 Vertia, *Dona-wert. c.*

URB

Vesalla, *Wesil. c.*
 Vesalia superior, *Ober-wesil. c.*
 Vescondo, *Besazon. c.*
 Vesprium, *Vesprin, Wessbrun. c.*
 Vesulum, *Vesoul. c.*
 Vesuna, *Perigoux. c.*
 Veteravia, *Weteraw. p.*
 Utiens, *il Portatore. r.*
 Viana, *Wissibora. c.*
 Vibonatanum, *Bar in Podolia.*
 Vibovalentia, *Monte Leone. c.*
 Viburgum, *Wiburg. c.*
 Vicellacum, *Wiclay. c.*
 Vecenonia, *Vilaine. r.*
 Victoria, *Abernethy. c.*
 Vidana, *Vilaine. r.*
 Vider, *Vecht. r.*
 Vidua, *Drodagh, or Dirg. r.*
 Viducasses, *Wesil. r.*
 Vienna, *Wien. c.*
 Vienno, *Vienne. c.*
 Vigenna, *Vienne. c.*
 Vigelbanum, *Vigevano. c.*
 Vigorina, *Worcester. c.*
 Vimarica, *Welmars. c.*
 Vincium, *Vence. c.*
 Vinda, *Wenden. c.*
 Vindalicus, *Vindelicus, le Nasquet. r.*
 Vindana, *Vannes. c.*
 Vindaficus Comitatus, *Vindafin.*
 Vindelici, *Wostland. o.*
 Vindernus, *the Bay of Knockfergus.*
 Vindinum, *Mans. c.*
 Vindobona, *Vienne in Austria.*
 Vindocinnum, *Vindofine. c.*
 Vintimilium, *Vintimiglia. c.*
 Vinium, *Vence. c.*
 Virdo, *Witach. r.*
 Viria, *Vire. c. r.*
 Viria, *Witland. r.*
 Virodunum, *Virdun. c.*
 Vistula, *Wesil. r.*
 Vifundo, *Besazon. c.*
 Vifurgis, *Vifera, Wifera. c.*
 Vitis, *il Montone. r.*
 Vituculus, *Bidowle. r.*
 Vivario, *Viviers. c.*
 Vladislavia, *Waldisslaw. c.*
 Ulcinum, *Dalcigno. c.*
 Uliarium, *Oliou. l.*
 Ulfiffing, *Bluffing. c.*
 Ultronis, *Ulster. p.*
 Ultrajectum, *Ulrecht. c.*
 Ulyffippo, *Lisbon. c.*
 Umber, *Wumber. r.*
 Umbria, *Ombria. p.*
 Umbro, *Ombros. r.*
 Ungaria, *Waghar. c.*
 Voerda, *Werden. c.*
 Vogesius, *Vange, Wafgow. m.*
 Vogasica, *Wafgow. m.*
 Volaterra, *Volterra. c.*
 Volcz, *Langudac. p.*
 Voliba, *Voluba, f. Falmouth. r.*
 Volcinii, *Bolonia. o.*
 Volturina, *Batoune. r.*
 Volubilis, *Fro. c.*
 Vamia, *Widnick. c.*
 Vorganium, *Triguier. c.*
 Vormacia, *Worms. c.*
 Vofavia, *Ober-wesil. c.*
 Uranis, *Wrl. p.*
 Vranislavia, *Breslaw. c.*
 Urba, *l'Orbi. r.*

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